Administration Report

N.W. Provinces

1867-68 & 1868-69

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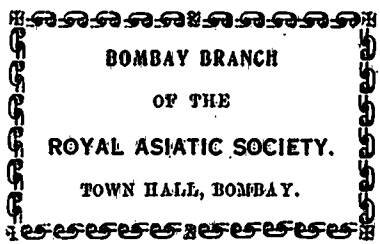

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GOVERNMENT
1872
N.W.P.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

1868-69
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Allahabad:

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

Original suits.

THE total number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces during 1867 was 91,381, the details of which are as follows :—

Regular Civil Courts,	...	...	...	69,134
Non-Regulation ditto,	...	...	...	12,274
Small Cause Courts,	...	...	...	5,891
Cantonment Small Cause Courts,		...	...	4,082
			Total, ...	91,381

The miscellaneous cases aggregated 145,130, making the whole number of cases instituted 236,510.

Decrease in litigation.

2. The amount of litigation has decreased in every district in the Regulation Provinces during the year, the total diminution being 9,539 cases, which is doubtless due to the action of the new Stamp Law.

3. The greatest decrease, amounting to nearly one-third, has been in suits for immovable property. This is the class of cases which most closely affects the dearest and most cherished interests of the people; and as the greater number of suits of this description are brought by the agricultural class, who have little capital at command, the increase of the Stamp Duty has thus evidently acted as a practical denial of justice to a large body of suitors to whom the Courts have hitherto been open.

Action of new Stamp Law.

The sudden check in litigation is the more remarkable, when viewed in the light of the tendency of litigation of late years to increase.

4. It is to be apprehended that, by the action of the new law, large classes of suitors who ought to have the easiest access to the Courts, when debarred therefrom, may be driven to questionable means of enforcing their rights; and that the mastery of the rich, and already powerful, classes over the poorer may be also vastly increased by the action of the same law.

5. The statement showing the manner in which cases have been decided or disposed of, is very similar to that of the previous year. Decisions on the merits have risen from 50 to 51 per cent., while cases decided on confession of judgment have fallen from 20 to 19 per cent. As was to be expected, the number of suits left pending on the files has largely decreased.

Cases disposed of.

6. There has been an increase of 7,112 of miscellaneous cases, which is remarkable, considering the decrease of suits. It is due principally to a large and general increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees, caused by the action of the High Court's Circular, mentioned in last year's Report, recommending the Courts generally, in decreeing interest sub-

Increase of miscellaneous cases.

sequent to date of decree, to award it ordinarily at a rate less than would be obtainable by persons who have not the security of a decree to enforce payment. The decree-holder has not now, therefore, the inducement to keep his decree unexecuted, bearing the market rate of interest, and secured by the machinery of the Court.

Execution of decrees.

7. Of the total number of applications for execution of decrees (86,018) which were disposed of, 25 per cent. were fully, and 29 per cent. partially, executed. It is to be hoped that these proportions will improve in future years.

Cases under the Rent Acts.

8. The number of cases appealable to the Judge, decided by the Revenue Courts, under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, is only 9,748—a decrease of about 36 per cent. The decrease is due partly to the new Stamp Act, and partly, perhaps, to good seasons. A large proportion of the cases have been decided by the Tehseeldars.

Prosecutions for false evidence.

9. One hundred and thirty-two persons have been prosecuted for false verification of plaint, or false evidence, of whom, however, only 41 were convicted. There is scarcely any part of a Judge's duty requiring greater judgment, discrimination, and temper, than the determination of the right occasion for proceeding against offences of this nature.

Duration of cases.

10. An improvement is shown in the average duration of cases in the Courts of all grades, as shown below:—

	Judges.		*Principal Sudder Ameens.*		*Sudder Ameens.*		*Moonsiffs.*		*Average duration of cases under Act X. of 1859.*	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
General average,	3	21	2	22	1	2	0	22	2	23

Stamps filed in Courts.

11. The net value of stamps filed in the Civil Courts, including the High Court, was Rupees 13,69,426, and the total cost of Judges' salaries and establishments amounted to Rs. 15,33,166.

Value of suits and costs.

12. The average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 332, the percentage of costs to value was 10, and the average amount of costs per suit Rs. 34. The increase in the value of suits from Rs. 271 to Rs. 332 was to be expected from the increased rates and higher valuation of landed property introduced by the new Stamp Act.

High Court files.

13. The work of the High Court is shown in the statements given below. There is an increase of 88 in the number of regular, and a decrease of 398 in the number of special, appeals decided, as compared with the previous year: 50 regular and 380 special appeals were pending at the close of the year.

Appellate Side.

	Remaining from last year.	Filed in 1867.	Disposed of in 1867.
I.—Regular Appeals, ...	104	210	264
II.—Special Appeals, ...	471	1,872	1,963
III.—References from Small Cause Courts, ...	5	20	25
IV.—Miscellaneous Orders in Court,	22	2,314	2,252
TOTAL, ...	602	4,317	4,504

Original Side.

	Suits, &c.		Disposed of on merits.
	Remaining from last year.	Filed in 1867.	
I.—Original Suits, ...	1	12	6
II.—Insolvent, ...	...	...	...
III.—Appeals from Division Courts, ...	...	2	1

Improved position of the ministerial establishments of Judges.

14. An important change was made in the course of the year in the establishments of the District Judges, the members of which now receive better salaries, and are placed under the control of a highly paid and responsible official, who is the head ministerial officer of the Court, and relieves the Judge of routine and office work. In some districts, where the Courts of the Judge and the Subordinate Judges are adjacent, the experiment of assigning to this official the duties of Clerk of the Court in all the Courts is under trial.

Visits of Moonsiffs to out-stations.

15. Experience having shown that the periodical visits of Moonsiffs to out-stations, introduced in 1862, caused constant interruptions to the business at head-quarters, and was productive of great inconvenience both to pleaders and suitors, they have been discontinued, and Moonsiffs have been directed to hold their Court permanently at their appointed stations.

Civil suits in the Non-Regulation Districts.

16. A detail of the Civil suits instituted and disposed of in the Non-Regulation Districts, as compared with the previous year, is given on the next page.

	Cases Instituted.		1867. Cases disposed of.									Cases pending on 1st January,	
	1866.	1867.	On merits.	Confession.	Adjustment.	Ex-parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Total disposed of.	1867.	1868.
Jhansie Division,	2,226	1,848	602	508	352	192	255	46	1,955	171	196
Kumaon Ditto, ...	4,305	3,877	1,233	365	762	601	1,249	5	4,215	706	387
Ajmere, ...	9,539	7,449	1,412	1,785	1,136	901	1,224	281	6,739	633	710
Terai District (Rohilcund), ...	125	100	30	1	12	...	43	...	86	4	14
	16,195	12,274	2,277	2,659	2,262	1,694	2,771	332	12,995	1,514	1,307

17. The decrease observable in the institutions in the regular Courts has extended to these districts also.

Disposal of cases.

18. The proportion of decisions on the merits has increased in the Jhansie Division from 27 to 30 per cent. It has decreased in Kumaon from

30 to 29, and in Ajmere from 24 to 21 per cent. In the Terai Pergunnahs it has remained stationary at 34 per cent.

Execution of decrees.

19. The percentage of decrees fully executed has improved in all the Courts, as is shown in the following return :—

	1866.	1867.
Ajmere, ...	11·66	17
Jhansie, ...	18	25
Kumaon, ...	26	33
Terai, ...	55	60

Small Cause Courts.

20. The number of suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts at Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and the Doon, has been 5,891, showing a decrease of 861 as compared with 1866.

In the Doon the suits have increased, and at Agra and Allahabad the decrease has been small, and is probably due to the new Stamp Law. At Benares alone there has been a marked decrease of 784 cases, owing, it is believed, principally to a change in the administration of the business of the Court. The Judge, who had lately taken charge, appears to have been too exacting in the amount of proof required from plaintiffs in support of their claims, and to have thus rendered his Court less popular than heretofore. Measures have been taken to remedy this in future.

Description of suits.

21. The largest number of suits instituted came under the following heads :—

Debts on Bond, ...	2,250
Money claims unsupported by written documents, ...	722
Shop debts, ...	669
Debts on Book Accounts, ...	552
Money due on written contract, ...	524
Personal property or its value, ...	485

Disposal of cases.

22. Thirty-two per cent. of the cases disposed of were decided on their merits, 29 per cent. on confession of judgment, and 17 per cent. *ex-parte*.

Execution of decrees.

23. The proportion of decrees fully executed is 31 per cent., which might with advantage have been higher, though it is an improvement upon the return for 1866. The average duration of cases was but seven days.

Income and expenditure.

24. The receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 47,675, and the disbursements to Rs. 40,704, showing a net gain to Government of Rs. 6,971.

Union of the offices of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge.

25. The Small Cause Court Judge at Benares has for some time been also entrusted with the duties of Principal Sudder Ameen, now styled Subordinate Judge; and it has been suggested by the High Court that this system, which has been found to work successfully at Benares, might with advantage be generally extended under the provisions of the new Act XVI. of 1868, some of the out-lying Moonsiffees being then abolished. Although, however, Small Cause Courts are suitable for towns and their immediate environs, it seems doubtful how far the ruder portion of the extra-urban population are yet fitted for them; it is apprehended that they are still suspicious of the summary procedure and unalterable results of these Courts. Moreover, suitors would by this arrangement often have to travel great distances and be long absent from their homes, instead of obtaining justice at their doors. It would thus not unfrequently happen that where the distance was great, and the value in contest small, the expense and inconvenience might render justice practically out of reach. There is therefore reason on both these grounds to proceed with caution in this direction.

26. There were 4,202 suits for trial in the eleven Cantonment Small Cause Courts, of which all but 75 were disposed of at the close of the year: 1,350 of these cases were instituted at Meerut, and 1,032 in the Nusseerabad Court. In none of the other Courts was there a large number of cases.

Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

Offences committed.

27. The total number of ascertained offences for the year is 91,740, being a decrease of 3,485 on the number in 1866. The decrease is nearly the same in bailable and non-bailable offences. There has been a corresponding decrease of 9,562 in the number of persons brought to trial, which amounted to 97,644.

28. The decrease in non-bailable offences has occurred in offences against property, as is shown in the following statement. In the number of the more serious offences against the person, there has been a slight increase. There is, however, a discrepancy observable between these returns and those shown in the Police section of this Report, which probably arises from a different system of registration, but of which explanation has been called for.

Offences against property.	1866.		1867.	
	Number of Offences.	Cases for Trial.	Number of Offences.	Cases for Trial.
Dacoity, ...	72	95	53	52
Theft, ...	28,620	9,884	25,711	8,743
Receiving stolen property, ...	2,031	2,031	1,913	1,948
Robbery, ...	303	200	263	204
Housebreaking, ...	13,938	1,674	13,093	1,653
Total, ...	44,964	13,884	41,033	12,600

Offences against the person.	1866.		1867.	
	Number of Offences.	Cases for Trial.	Number of Offences.	Cases for Trial.
Murder, ...	313	344	328	363
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, ...	224	247	245	236
Grievous hurt, ...	86	48	56	38
Rape, ...	197	170	201	179
Total, ...	820	809	830	816

Police investigations.

29. The proportion between the number of offences ascertained to have been committed, and the number of cases brought into the Magistrates' Courts for enquiry or trial, is not good. Out of 25,711 thefts and 13,093 cases of housebreaking, in only 8,743 and 1,653 cases respectively were arrests effected. A general complaint is made, and, it is believed, not without foundation, of the want of detective ability shown by the Police.

Detective power of Police.

30. Special testimony has been borne in various quarters to the efficiency of the Railway Police. This body consists of men selected for the duty, but there is no reason why the detective and preventive ability shown in it should not by degrees be acquired by the general force; and there is some ground for believing that the general force is really becoming more efficient in this respect.

State of Magistrates' files.

31. The number of persons left under trial at the end of the year was 995, of which only 484 were in custody.

Percentage of convictions.

32. The percentage of successful prosecutions stands at 62 for non-bailable offences—the same proportion as was shown in the Report for 1866. There is, however, an improve-

ment in the percentage of convictions for bailable offences, namely, 68, as compared with 62, the percentage for the previous year.

33. It is satisfactory to observe an improvement in this respect, as the indiscriminate issue of summonses and warrants without proper enquiry is often productive of needless annoyance and inconvenience to innocent persons. At the same time it is also necessary for Magistrates to avoid the converse error of summarily dismissing complaints without enquiry, upon a hastily conceived impression that they are groundless.

Honorary Magistrates.

34. The total number of persons brought before the Honorary Magistrates for trial or enquiry into complaints was 6,790, as compared with 6,352 in 1866. The total number of enquiries and trials held by them has, however, decreased from 4,659 to 4,023.

35. Benches of Honorary Magistrates have sat in the City of Shahjehanpore, and at Chundowsee, in the District of Moradabad, for the trial of petty offences, and great assistance has been derived from their exertions. The best results may be expected from the association of these gentlemen with the administration, and from the hope entertained of thereby enlisting the energies and endeavours of native gentlemen of rank and character in the interests of justice and good government.

Punishments.

36. 18,231 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, being fewer by 3,200 than the number so sentenced in 1866. Only 799 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment.

14,158 persons were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months, 2,063 persons to imprisonment not exceeding one year, and 2,065 persons to imprisonment exceeding one year.

Fines.

37. 36,134 persons were fined during the year, to an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,27,378, of which Rs. 2,35,282, or a proportion of 72 per cent., has been realized. Rs. 23,439 were ordered to be paid as compensation for loss or damage, under Section 44, Criminal Procedure Code, of which Rs. 10,861, or 46 per cent., were realized.

Whipping.

38. The total number of persons flogged under the provisions of Act IV. of 1864 was 3,138, of whom 2,505 were adults, and 633 juveniles,—showing a decrease of 771 of the former and 37 of the latter. Four hundred and eighty persons were whipped as punishment on a second conviction. The decrease is satisfactory, in so far as it is indicative of a decrease of disgraceful offences.

Commitments.

39. 2,360 persons in 1,272 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial, showing a decrease of 429 persons and 90 cases over 1866. The percentage of convictions was 73—not quite so high as in the previous year.

Witnesses examined.

40. The number of witnesses examined stands at 228,002, of whom 96 per cent. were not detained more than one day. The number is less by 28,061 than in 1866.

The average duration of cases—10 days—is satisfactory.

Cases tried by Sessions Judges.

41. 1,272 committed cases and 2,130 appeals were disposed of by the Sessions Judges. The statement given below of the sentences awarded by the Judges shows a decrease of heinous crime, which is very gratifying on the assumption that the detective action was equal in the year under report.

Years.	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.
1866,	103	200	1,756	9
1867,	73	198	1,453	7

Assessors.

42. One thousand and forty-one cases were tried by the Judges with the aid of Assessors, under the provisions of Section 324 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in only 181 of these, or 14 per cent., did the Judges disagree with the opinion of the Assessors. There can be no doubt that if Judges treat the Assessors with proper courtesy, and make them feel that they are expected to take an intelligent share in the proceedings, and to afford the Court real assistance, the institution will not only subserve the administration of justice, but become popular and politically useful.

Cases before the High Court.

43. Fourteen criminal trials were disposed of by the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, in which there were 7 convictions and 7 acquittals, as also 523 criminal cases requiring confirmation. The number of cases appealed to the Court was only 252, as compared with 315 appealed in 1866.

Penalties inflicted by High Court.

44. The penalties inflicted under the judgments of the High Court are shown in the following statement:—

Penalties.	1867.	1866.
Death, ...	73	80
Transportation for life, ...	15	16
Ditto above 7 and not exceeding 14 years, ...	...	2
Imprisonment for life, ...	...	...
Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years, ...	...	...
Ditto above 5 and not exceeding 10 years, ...	34	19
Ditto not exceeding 5 years, ...	147	142

Crime in the Terai District.

45. In the Terai District the total number of ascertained offences was 215, against 261 in 1866, the greater proportion of which, as usual, were cattle-thefts.

The percentage of convictions has risen from 56 to 70 per cent. There were no Sessions cases.

SECTION III.

Police.

Offences committed and investigated.

46. A comparative return of the principal offences against life and property, and the total number of offences investigated, with the result of arrests for the years 1866 and 1867, are given in the following statements :—

Year.	Murder.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking house-trespass.	Theft, including Cattle-theft.	Attempts.	Robberies by administering drugs.	Property Stolen.		Property Recovered.	
							Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
								Rs.		Rs.
1866,	291	432	14,701	31,016	8,066	51	42,537	10,70,583	16,066	3,50,726
1867,	279	331	13,665	28,644	10,647	55	41,407	10,86,775	14,988	3,41,290

Year.	Offences.		Persons.				
	Total number.	Total number investigated.	Total number brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, &c.	Under trial.
1866, ...	65,413	34,724	37,861	10,602	24,672	222	658
1867, ...	63,273	37,188	36,224	8,537	25,521	164	89

47. It is satisfactory to find that this year, as in 1866, a decrease is shown in the crimes of murder, dacoity, robbery, and theft. Burglaries and robberies by poisoning have slightly increased, but cases of professional poisoning show a decrease. Property to the value of 31 per cent. was recovered in 36 per cent. of the cases in which property was stolen.

General decrease of crime.

48. Although a smaller number of offences cognizable by the Police have been reported, a larger number have come under enquiry—a fact which may be considered as showing increased activity on the part of the Police, and perhaps the greater confidence placed in them by the people. There is much room, however, for improvement in this respect. The percentage of persons convicted, to those arrested by the Police *suo motu*, is 77·2 in 1867 to 74 in 1866, which shows apparently that they exercise better judgment in making arrests.

Offences cognizable by Police.

49. The crime of kidnapping has been found to be rife in the border pergunnahs of the Agra District. The persons for whose benefit the trade is carried on, and who reside principally in the neighbouring States of Gwalior and Dholepore, are (1) prostitutes who purchase female children for their own infamous purposes, (2) men of low caste who by these means obtain wives or procure them for others, and (3) fakeers who kidnap boys for the purpose of making them their disciples.

Prevalence of kidnapping.

50. It has been found that the "dullal," or go-between, almost invariably lives in one of the Independent States, and carries on his trade in the most open manner. In Dholepore, the trade is said to be recognized to the extent of having a tax levied upon it. The attention of the Government of India in the Foreign Department has been drawn to these facts,

Measures adopted for its suppression.

elicited during the Police investigations in the Agra District, and energetic measures have been adopted through the Political Agents to put a stop to this crime.

Organization of Police.

51. The organization and discipline of the present Police Constabulary is good, and their efficiency in guarding the Goverment Treasuries, Jails, and other public buildings, and in patrolling, keeping order, and preserving the peace, is generally admitted: their weak point is in their comparative failure as a detective body. The necessity for the organization of a more effective system, and the selection of a certain portion of the force to be trained as detectives, has been pressed upon the attention of the Inspector-General.

Wandering tribes.

52. In the prevention and detection of crime the Police labour under great difficulties, from the number of wandering predatory tribes in the provinces. One-half of the thefts reported are believed to be committed by some of the numerous gangs of Bhowreahs, Buhelias, Harbooras, Sunoreeahs, &c., &c., which infest many of the districts, and whom it is most difficult to detect, from their want of fixed habitations, and the facilities which they possess for disposing of their plunder.

Police obligations of landholders.

53. The failure of the landownersto perform their Police duties, and the unsatisfactory state of the law on the subject, is also an evil, which, however, it is hoped may soon be remedied, as a draft Act clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of landowners, drawn up under the orders of this Government, has been approved, with some unimportant modifications, by the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, and has been forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India.

Municipal Constabulary.

54. The Municipal Constabulary of the Province has been raised to 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 476 Head Constables, 8 Mounted

Constables, and 5,148 Foot Constables, supplemented by 233 Jemadars and 3,113 Chowkeedars, under Act XX. of 1856. Detailed rules for the guidance of Municipal Police have also been laid down.

Separation of Armed from Civil Police.

55. The scheme for the separation of the Armed and Civil Police has now been completed, and the allocation of every district has been revised. The division is as follows :—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Total.	Number of Firearms.	Number of Swords.
Armed, ...	76	733	4,702	...	5,511	5,461	76
Civil, ...	508	2,751	15,386	925	19,570	...	11,533
Total, ...	584	3,484	20,088	925	25,081	5,461	11,609

56. This is exclusive of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Corps. The principal armament remains in the Jhansie Division, where the population has never been disarmed, and where the numerous Native States necessitate the presence of an armed Police on the borders.

Mounted Constables.

57. The Mounted Constabulary have been reduced from 989 to 880, and divided into two grades, receiving pay at the rate of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per mensem respectively, instead of all being on Rs. 20.

Railway Police.

58. The organization of a Government Police for the East Indian Railway was commenced in 1866, but the working of the force did not fairly commence until April, 1867, and the returns of crime are therefore for only three-quarters of the year.

59. By far the most prevalent crime is that of theft. Thefts at stations and from travellers in passenger trains are usually committed by pickpockets, many of whom make a livelihood by practising their trade on the railway. Some effective arrests of men of this stamp have been made during the year.

60. The insufficiency and insecurity of the goods sheds along the line have also given opportunities for many thefts. It is believed that the Railway Company are fully alive to the evils arising from this state of things, and are pushing on the erection of the necessary buildings.

61. The insecure fastening of the doors of goods waggons has also rendered possible a large number of thefts from goods trains while in progress between stations. The Railway Company are understood to be about to introduce a system of fastening the doors at the top of the waggons, and thus rendering it impossible to open them from below.

62. The returns show that 22 per cent. of the property stolen from the railway precincts was recovered, while 75 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted.

63. The following extract from the report of Captain Dalmahoy, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, shows that, on the whole, the working of the Police with the Railway Authorities has not been unsatisfactory:—

"40. The introduction of the Railway Police was not looked on with favour by many of the railway officials, high or low. The officers of departments thought that they would interfere with the working of their departments, and the men looked upon them as interlopers and spies. To the corrupt and bad characters their introduction was, as is natural, particularly obnoxious. I think, however, it has been shown that the Government Railway Police can do their duty without unnecessary interference with the working of the different departments, and, with a little tact, can do it without causing unnecessary annoyance. I think that every day a better

feeling is springing up between the railway officials and the Police. A great deal of animosity does still exist between many of the native station-masters, goods clerks, and lower railway servants; but this, if not carried to too great an extent, is rather a good thing: when we find the Police and the native railway servants on very intimate terms, it is time for transfers. I have found from experience that at stations where there are European station-masters, the working of the Police for good or bad very much depends upon the station-master. If he takes an interest in the Police,—if he treats the men properly, does not abuse them, but at the same time sees that they do their duty,—if he brings to notice those men who have done well,—then both officers and men of the Police work more willingly, and do their duty in every way better; whereas if they are snubbed in everything they do, and treated roughly, they turn sulky and will not work. Such is the case at one or two stations on the line—not many, I am glad to say. With the exception of, I may say, three, all the European station-masters appear to get on with the Police; but there are a few who I particularly wish to mention as having been a great assistance to me. These are—Mr. Heber, station-master at Mirzapore; Mr. Dorret, station-master at Cawnpore; Mr. Ward, station-master at Agra; and Mr. Whitlee, station-master at Hattrass. For my own part, I have never found any dificulty in getting on with the gentlemen of the different departments. I have found them obliging and ready to assist; and although, of course, there have been differences of opinion, we have always settled them amicably. The officer with whom I have had most to do is Mr. Carter, the Deputy Traffic Manager. I cannot sufficiently express how deeply I am indebted to him for the helping hand he has always given me. He has rendered easy a task which otherwise would have been very irksome to me."

64. The usual Police returns in the forms proposed by the Statistical Committee will be found amongst the Appendices to this Report.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

Prisoners in confinement.

65. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the Jails of these Provinces during 1867 was 16,084. The total number under confinement during the year was 71,017, which is less by 6,090 than in the previous year.

Expenditure.

66. The gross expenditure, Rs. 7,17,239, shows a decrease of Rs. 58,375 as compared with 1866. A portion of this decrease is, however, due to the smaller number of prisoners under confinement.

67. The chief reduction has been under the head of "Rations," caused by the greater cheapness of grain. There has also been a decrease under the head "Permanent Guard," consequent on the new arrangements under which the Police now guard merely the gates and outside of the Jails. The total decrease under these heads has been Rs. 5-3-5½ per prisoner. On the other hand, an increase is observable under "Fixed and Extra Establishments," owing to the increase of pay of Warders and Night Watchmen, and the establishment of the new Central Jail at Futtehgurh. Under other heads there have been some minor items of increase and decrease; the net result being that the total cost of each prisoner in 1867 has been Rs. 47-7-7½, as against Rs. 49-5-2¾ in 1866, which is considered satisfactory.

Value of Convict Labour.

68. The total net value of convict labour during the year has been Rs. 4,35,072, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 3,632, which is

fully accounted for by the diminished number of labouring convicts. The average earning of each prisoner engaged in industrial labour (Rs. 50-6-6¼) shows an increase of nearly Rs. 6-3-0 on the previous year.

Profits from Sale of Manufactures.

69. The net cash profits realized by the sale of manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 1,01,721, and if this be deducted from the total expenditure, the average annual cost of each prisoner to the State is reduced to Rs. 39-7-1¼.

Female Prisoners.

70. There has been a decrease of 63 in the number of admissions of female convicts, which have amounted to 1,492. They have, as heretofore, been employed chiefly in spinning, weaving, and knitting.

Juveniles.

71. A decrease of 211 is also observed in the number of boys imprisoned during the year. All boys under 18 years of age, sentenced to imprisonment for more than three months, are transferred, as soon as possible, to the nearest Central Prison, and placed under a regular system of education and training in industrial labour. They are confined in separate cells at night in the prisons, where there is a sufficient number for their accommodation. At all the prisons they attend school, and labour for fixed periods during the day, under instructors entertained specially for the purpose, and several of them have acquired a fair knowledge of English and industrial trades of different kinds, particularly weaving and the use of the fly-shuttle loom. When the new Central Prisons at Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares are finished, the associate system in the old prisons at these places will be abandoned, and the separate system, as now in operation at the Meerut, Agra, and Goruckpore Jails, strictly enforced.

General Health of Prisoners.

72. The Casualty Returns for the year show a favourable sanitary condition of the prisoners in confinement. There were 400 deaths from all causes, being a ratio of 2·45 to strength. Of the above number, 42 were old men above 60 years of age, 22 were prisoners under trial, and 82 convicts who had been three months and less in prison; 72 of those who died were also received into Jail in a bad or indifferent state of health.

Causes of Mortality.

73. There were no visitations of contagious fever in any of the Jails during the year. The deaths from cholera were 31. In only two Jails (Allahabad 14 deaths, and Shahjehanpore 6 deaths) did it assume an epidemic form. The singular freedom of the Jails from this pestilence, which in 1867 overran the greater part of these Provinces, is matter of congratulation.

74. With regard to the mortality among convicts generally, during the different stages of imprisonment, the returns for the year show that, out of 378 casualties, 139 died within the first six months of imprisonment, 63 in the second six months, 70 in the second year, and 41 in the third year; so that 82·80 of the total number of deaths occurred within the first three years of incarceration. The chief cause why prisoners usually fall into indifferent general health in the early stages of imprisonment, is believed to be mental depression. The attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons is directed to the fact, and he is prosecuting enquiries as to the possibility of a remedy. The change in diet cannot be considered as affecting the question, since the prison dietary is known to be in every respect superior to that in general use amongst the free labouring classes, and out of 19,826 prisoners discharged during the year, only 5,837 were found to have lost weight during their imprisonment.

Re-commitment to Jail.

75. The number of convicts sentenced during the last seven years, and the number of times they have been in prison, are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Number sentenced.	Never before convicted.	Once before convicted.	Twice before convicted.	Frequently convicted.
1861, ...	16,576	14,859	1,107	473	13
1862, ...	21,916	20,724	854	231	107
1863, ...	22,550	21,261	771	321	197
1864, ...	24,657	23,275	848	357	177
1865, ...	28,890	26,695	1,359	598	238
1866, ...	30,942	27,957	1,517	861	607
1867, ...	28,451	25,323	1,699	765	464
Total, ...	1,73,982	1,60,094	8,355	3,606	1,927

Conduct of Time-expired Convicts.

76. A statement is appended showing the conduct of such time-expired convicts as have come under notice during the last eight years. Of the total number reported on, 41 per cent. have returned to useful employment, 4½ have been again imprisoned, 4 have died; the conduct of 17 is unknown, and of 33½ is doubtful.

Years.	Total number reported on.	Number who have returned to useful employment.	Ratio per cent.	Number who have been re-imprisoned.	Ratio per cent.	Conduct unknown.	Ratio per cent.	Died or emigrated.	Ratio per cent.	Conduct doubtful.	Ratio per cent.
1860, ...	8,706	4,814	55·29	157	1·80	2,797	32·12	249	2·86	689	7·91
1861, ...	5,932	3,540	59·67	124	2·09	1,438	24·24	290	4·88	540	9·10
1862, ...	10,573	5,195	49·13	214	2·02	4,036	38·17	221	2·09	907	8·57
1863, ...	9,764	5,536	56·68	207	2·12	2,821	28·89	207	2·12	993	10·16
1864, ...	5,346	3,123	58·41	228	4·26	712	13·32	380	7·11	903	16·89
1865, ...	2,938	1,498	50·98	151	5·14	359	12·21	274	9·32	656	22·32
1866, ...	6,457	3,264	50·55	315	4·88	987	15·28	374	5·79	1,517	23·49
1867, ...	4,272	1,760	41·19	194	4·54	720	16·85	171	4·00	1,427	33·40
Total ...	53,948	28,730	53·21	1,590	2·94	13,870	25·69	2,166	4·01	7,632	14·13

77. Out of 16,991 prisoners reported on, 11·39 per cent. can read and write, 17·58 can read only, and 71·04 per cent. can neither read nor write. During incarceration, 13·55 of these had learnt to read, 0·86 to write, and 7·02 to read and write. In judging of the number of prisoners totally uneducated, it should be remembered that 10,787 were imprisoned for less than 3 months, and 19,684 for less than a year, while 17,745 were upwards of 25 years of age on admission.

Education.

Subordinate Establishments.

78. The European portion of the Subordinate Establishments has continued to improve generally in conduct and usefulness. There is still room for improvement amongst the native officials; but it is satisfactory to find that the higher rate of pay lately sanctioned by Government for Darogahs and others is having a decided effect in attracting a better class of men to the Prison Department.

Prisoner Warders.

79. The Prisoner Warders, as heretofore, give great satisfaction. There were 488 prisoners employed in places of more or less trust within the Jails during the year.

Good conduct Marks.

80. The system of good-conduct marks continues to work successfully in the Central Jails. It has lately been modified so as to admit of prisoners accumulating marks for meritorious conduct more rapidly than they have hitherto been able to do: 6,135 prisoners received marks and gratuities during the year.

Dry-earth Conservancy.

81. There is nothing new to report on the system of dry-earth conservancy, which has been in operation throughout the year in all the Jails.

SECTION V.

Education.

Departmental Officers.

82. The controlling agency of the Department has remained unchanged during the past year, with the exception of the appointment of an Inspectress of Female Schools, and an additional Assistant Inspector, her husband; and an extra Deputy Inspector and Sub-Deputy Inspector for the new District of Bustee.

It is now as follows:—

1 Director.	1 Inspectress of Female Schools.
5 Inspectors.	31 Deputy Inspectors.
4 Assistant Inspectors.	68 Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

Local Educational Committees.

83. Local Educational Committees have been organized in every district, and in many places are working most usefully. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that it was the one link wanting to bring the operations of the Educational Department into the necessary connection both with the general administration and with the people themselves. His Honor has had opportunity to observe the increased interest in consequence already taken in the details as well as in the general cause of education.

Expenditure.

84. The steady increase in the percentage of expenditure under the head of "Instruction," as shown in the abstract below, is satisfactory. This result is chiefly due to the growing proportion of local funds expended in the direct object of instruction, as well as to the enhancement of payments under the head of "Grants-in-aid;" and it is hoped that both causes will, year by year, become more and more fully developed.

Charges.	Imperial.	Local.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Direction, ...	37,847 3 10	...
Inspection, ...	1,54,541 5 11	7,619 7 2
Instruction, ...	7,70,446 10 7	5,22,288 1 7
Total, ...	9,62,835 4 4	5,29,907 8 9

85. It is a matter of satisfaction that a really good English School (Missionary, if not Government) is now available at the head-quarters of every district where the population is sufficient to justify its establishment.

Educational Buildings.

86. The sum spent on educational buildings, including repairs, was Rs. 68,944. The largest allotment (Rs. 17,000) was assigned for the College now being erected at Ajmere.

School Cess.

87. The approximate income and expenditure of the School Cess for the year is given below. The average cost of each school is Rs. 7-8 per mensem, while the instruction of one boy for twelve months costs Rs. 3.

Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Income.	Expenditure.						
			Salaries of Teachers, &c.	Expenditure on buildings.	Scholarships.	Prizes, and books for use, &c.	Contingencies, &c.	Female Schools.	Total.
3,202	1,00,751	Rs. 2,93,864	Rs. 2,43,168	Rs. 21,841	Rs. 6,850	Rs. 6,881	Rs. 9,941	Rs. 4,235	Rs. 2,92,918

Colleges.

88. The attendance and expenditure of the Colleges at Agra, Bareilly, and Benares, and of the Thomason College at Roorkee and the Medical School at Agra, are shown on the next page.

	General.	Special.
Number of Colleges, ...	3	2
Number on Rolls, ...	236	232
Average Attendance, ...	209·3	218·1
Expense, Imperial, ...	Rs. 68,655	Rs. 92,748
Expense, Local, ...	„ 6,664	*Nil.*

University Examinations.

89. The results of the Calcutta University Examinations of the Second and Fourth Year Classes, as given below, are satisfactory, as showing that the number going up for examination is on the increase; it is still, however, as compared with the numbers under instruction, very small:—

Examination.	Number of Candidates.		Number passed.		Number passed in 1st Division.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
1st in Arts, ...	9	18	6	13	1	1
B.A., ...	3	7	2	3	0	1

Of the North-Western Provinces' candidates, 72 per cent. passed the 1st Examination in Arts, but in the Bachelor of Arts Examination only 43 per cent. were successful. It cannot be expected that the Colleges in these Provinces will be able, at any early period, to compete on equal terms with those of the Presidency, which, from the long establishment there of superior Schools and Colleges, and the advantages possessed by a metropolitan position, and the seat of a great maritime and mercantile population, must necessarily take the lead;

and the consequent importance of keeping the University standards, especially the lower ones, as moderate as possible, in consideration of the comparative weakness and backwardness of the provincial institutions, should be kept in view.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

90. The department of the Benares College, which combines the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy with that of European science and literature, has hitherto failed to realize the great expectations entertained of it by Mr. Thomason and Dr. John Muir. It may be regarded as still upon its trial, and it is hoped that, by increased attention and encouragement, some adequate result may yet be obtained from it.

Boarding-houses.

91. The Boarding-houses attached to the several Colleges continue to be most useful, especially to the students who come from a distance. The Lieutenant-Governor inspected the Benares Boarding-square, and had every reason to be satisfied with the efficiency of the arrangements, and the apparent estimation in which the institution is held by the native gentlemen of the city.

Schools.

92. On the 1st February last, a census of all the boys actually present at school on that day in District Government Schools was taken. The result is as follows:—

Schools.	Boys under 12.	Boys over 12.	Total.
Zillah Schools, ...	750	1,522	2,272
Anglo-Vernacular Schools, ...	1,830	2,063	3,893
Tuhseelee Schools, ...	8,822	5,881	14,703
Hulkabundi Schools, ...	50,700	40,699	91,399
Total, ...	62,102	50,165	112,267

The census of 1865 showed the male population of the North-Western Provinces to be 16,089,902. Deducting 340,000, the male population of towns in which none of the schools are placed, there remains 15,750,000 as the male population affected by the schools, and the result is that 14 in 2,000 of the male population were actually in a Government School on the day of the census, and of these 14 only 1 would be learning English.

93. Taking, again, the number of boys under 12 years of age in these Provinces, 5,970,138, the statement shows that one boy out of every 100 attended one of these Schools, and that one boy out of every 2,500 had begun to learn English. A roughly-calculated comparison of the number of Government Schools with the registered area of these Provinces, shows about one school to every eleven square miles of cultivated area. These results are perhaps small in themselves; yet, viewed in the light of former returns, they are indicative of progress. The percentage of the population under instruction is yearly increasing; and, if taken in conjunction with the farther considerable numbers taught in aided and private schools, there is no reason to regard the result with despondency.

Attendance and Expenditure, Government Schools.

94. The attendance and expenditure in Government Schools of all classes is shown on the next page. The increase of 19 Higher and Middle Schools is matter of satisfaction, though the reduction in the number of Lower Schools is a movement in the wrong direction.

(1) ATTENDANCE TABLE.

Numbers.	District.	No. of Schools.	Boys in each Class.							Total.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
1	Allahabad, ...	9	16	20	26	54	56	85	222	479
2	Azimgurh, ...	6	...	15	24	41	52	71	200	403
3	Banda, ...	7	...	9	18	34	44	79	175	359
4	Benares, ...	1	...	...	4	4	4	12	96	120
5	Bustee, ...	5	5	8	19	13	17	34	166	262
6	Futtehpore, ...	6	7	24	42	52	70	90	109	394
7	Ghazeepore, ...	6	2	5	5	29	45	64	224	374
8	Goruckpore, ...	5	6	18	25	45	69	103	371	637
9	Jounpore, ...	5	2	7	23	37	73	65	98	305
10	Mirzapore, ...	3	6	11	22	33	57	104	130	363
	Total, ...	53	44	117	208	342	487	707	1,791	3,696
	In 1866-67, ...	55								4,320
	Decrease, ...	3								624

95. The reduction in the Hulkabundi or Village-circle Schools has been due in some measure to the recommendations of the Local Committees, who have special opportunities for judging of the utility and popularity of this class of Schools, and the particular localties where they could be dispensed with. It is hoped also that the influence of the Local Committees will be exerted in promoting a scheme, which has been started in the 3rd Circle, for the encouragement of the people in subscribing funds towards improving the salaries of the Village-circle Teachers,—a sum equal to the funds so subscribed being given from the School Department. This is in fact an application of the principle of the grant-in-aid rules to these Schools, and is a movement which promises well for the improvement of the Village Schools and the provision of better Teachers.

96. In these and such like ways, the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the influence of the Local Committees and of the officers of Government engaged in the district administration, to call forth the co-operation of the people in fostering the Village Schools and promoting their efficiency.

97. The standard, however, to be looked for in these Schools is not high; for their primary object is the education of the rustic population in the elements of learning. The great virtue of the North-Western Provinces system is that it aims at raising the *masses* to a certain degree of education and enlightenment. In this it has already achieved a certain measure of success; and the plan of inducing the local population to supplement the cess funds, and thus widen the area and improve the action of the Village Schools, is in every way to be applauded and encouraged.

Schools of the Higher Class.

98. The Allygurh District School has this year been added to the Schools of the higher class, which are now six in number. The results of the University Entrance Examination of 1867, as given on the next page, show that there

were six more candidates than in 1866 : 82 per cent. passed, as compared with 59 in the previous year ; and 7, instead of 1, passed in the First Division. It is hoped that the general progress thus shown is an augury of future steady advance.

Schools.	No. of Candidates.	Passed.			Total.	Failed.			
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.		English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Agra College School Dept.,	12	2	2	6	10	2	...	1	...
Bareilly ditto, ...	17	2	7	3	12	3	...	1	2
Benares ditto, ...	23	3	5	12	20	1	2	2	2
Ajmere ditto, ...	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	7	...	5	1	6	1	...	...	...
Allygurh, ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Totals,* ...	63	7	20	25	52	7	2	4	4

* *One* candidate went up and passed in the Cawnpore Zillah School, but the school cannot yet be ranked as a High School, as the intermediate classes are wanting.

Middle-class Schools.

99. The District Middle-class Schools which do not as yet educate up to the matriculation standard, but in which English is taught, are this year 20 in number. They are very suitable to the present condition and wants of the urban population of these Provinces, and they pave the way for a class of schools that will eventually provide education of a still higher standard.

Lower-class Schools, Tehseelee.

100. The number of Tehseelee Schools in the present year is 222, and of pupils 15,529, being a reduction of 29 schools and 5,665 scholars. The decrease is attributable to the orders of the Government of

India that only one Tehseelee School should be established in each Tehseeldaree, and that branch Tehseelee Schools should also be reduced. Many of the present Tehseelees have, however, come by consolidation to embrace very large areas and populations; some, in fact, are equal in that respect to an entire district in the Non-Regulation Provinces. The Director of Public Instruction has therefore been informed that this Government is prepared to consider favourably any well-digested and reasonable scheme for establishing schools on the Tehseelee standard at populous and important centres which can be shown to be imperfectly supplied with opportunities of education, owing to the inadequacy of the present system.

Hulkabundi or Village-circle Schools.

101. There are 3,082 Village-circle Schools, with 97,826 scholars, against 3,202 Schools, with 100,751 scholars, in 1866. The reduction of 120 of these schools is mainly due to the rectification of the previous mistake in keeping up more Schools than the School Cess Funds could support with efficiency. The progress made in the remaining Schools is, however, satisfactory.

Female Schools.

102. An Inspectress of Female Schools has been appointed experimentally during the year. The results as gathered from her report show but little progress in most of the Schools, especially in the Agra Circle. In the Benares Circle and in Ajmere there is better promise; and the Lieutenant-Governor looks with expectation specially to the efforts of Baboo Siva Pershad, Joint Inspector, in this direction.

Vernacular literature suitable for females.

103. One serious want is the almost entire absence of an interesting and improving vernacular literature suited to the native female mind and circumstances. The exertions of Baboo Siva Pershad to do something towards supplying this want are deserving of high praise, and it is to be hoped that, from

amongst the students of our Colleges, some may be found able and willing to devote themselves to the work of authorship.

104. The Lieutenant-Governor has offered, with the approval of the Government of India, rewards (which may reach Rs. 1,000 or more in each case, according to the value of the treatise) for any work in vernacular, whether a compilation or an original composition, which by its style and contents may prove itself a valuable contribution to native literature; and to no species of work would Sir William Muir award such a prize with greater satisfaction than to one suitable for the women of India.

Promotion of female education.

105. In fostering and promoting female education, it is, however, absolutely necessary to carry the people with us. The scruples of the native mind, connected as they are with considerations of extreme delicacy, and based upon a state of society in which the conditions differ so entirely from those to which European maxims apply, must be treated with the utmost respect; and it has therefore been impressed both on the Educational Staff and the Local Committees that every movement should be so arranged as to proceed, not only with the consent, but as much as possible at the instance, of the influential inhabitants of the vicinity. The happiest results may be expected to follow if the native members of the Local Committees are encouraged to take the initiative, not only in the establishment of Schools for girls, but also in any projects that may be devised for the institution or improvement of Normal Schools.

Normal Schools.

106. The Lieutenant-Governor has had the opportunity of inspecting the Normal Schools for male teachers at Benares, Agra, Meerut, and Almorah. The material is, no doubt, poor; and the opportunity of advancement, from the necessarily limited

period of tuition, small. The amount of knowledge acquired is, however, in itself of great value, considering the rudimental class of Schools for which the pupil teachers are destined. The habits of correct and careful teaching to which all the pupil teachers are trained by the actual charge of classes from Schools in the vicinity, ought to prove of much benefit. As the field of selection improves, a decided progress in this department may be looked for from year to year.

Private Colleges and Schools: expenditure and attendance.

107. The statement below shows the attendance and expenditure at the private Colleges and Schools under inspection. There is a decrease of 292 Schools (chiefly of the Lower Unaided Schools) and of 2,557 Scholars. As, however, the expenditure has increased, the character of the instruction may, it is hoped, have improved.

Description.	Number.	Number on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Expenses. Imperial.	Expenses. Local.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges, ...	4	1,258	1,010·4	21,533 0 0	37,406 15 9
Schools, Higher Class, ...	4	1,025	828·53	16,500 0 0	20,991 9 7
Ditto, Middle Class, ...	129	10,508	8,259·63	83,307 5 11	82,642 7 2
Ditto, Lower (aided), ...	38	2,215	1,842·57	12,545 0 0	14,554 4 6
Ditto ditto (unaided), ...	4,850	56,060	48,828·89	118 11 0	2,25,927 1 3
Female Schools, ..	93	2,674	2,219·96	19,310 0 0	31,383 1 8
Normal Schools for men, ...	2	58	·55	2,700 0 0	5,516 0 0
Ditto ditto for women, ...	1	39	·35	1,500 0 0	1,934 12 3
Total, ...	5,121	73,837	63,079·98	*1,57,514 0 11	4,20,356 4 2

In 1866-67, the expenditure on Schools under this section was—	Rs. As. P.
Imperial, ...	1,36,968 8 9
Local, ...	4,16,206 8 6

* Building and special grants not included.

Colleges.

108. In 1866-67, the three Aided Colleges, St. John's and the Victoria at Agra, and Jai Narain's at Benares, passed only 7 out of 19 candidates who presented themselves for the University Entrance Examination : this year, 15 out of 31 have been successful. The improvement is satisfactory. The condition of St. John's College, Agra, is specially flourishing.

Schools of the Higher Class.

109. There are four Aided Schools of the higher class, but only two of these—the London Mission School at Mirzapore, and the Church Mission High School at Allahabad—send up candidates for the Calcutta University Examination of 1867. Each sent up three candidates, of whom one passed in the Third Division.

Schools of the Middle and Lower Classes.

110. There are 172 Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, of which 79 are managed privately, and the rest by the Educational Inspectors. The 79 Schools receive an aggregate monthly grant of Rs. 9,588. There are also 23 Girls'-Schools receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 1,715. Most of these have been visited by the Inspectress during the year.

Normal Schools.

111. Two Training Schools for males, and one for females, all in connection with the Church Missionary Society, receive a monthly grant of Rs. 425. The Training School for male teachers under the Reverend Mr. Leupolt at Benares promises good results.

112. The 93 Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools under the management of the Educational Department receive a total monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,087.

Unaided Lower Schools.

113. There has been a decrease in these "indigenous" Schools during the year to the extent of 221 Schools and 2,108 boys. Many of these are mere remnants of abolished Hulkabundi or Village-

circle Schools, kept on by the teachers and zemindars in hopes that a better attendance and improved instruction will lead to the restoration of the teacher's stipend. As such they are useful, and deserving encouragement.

Scholarships.

114. Of Rs. 20,000 allowed for scholarships, Rs. 15,600 have been allotted to the Upper Institutions, and Rs. 4,400 to boys in District and other Schools who proceed to finish their education at some one of the Colleges. Scholarships in the College Department have been confined to students who passed the University Entrance Examination in the First or Second Divisions.

Study of English language and literature.

115. On the study of English as a language, the results for the year under report, as noted below, show the number of persons studying English to be 14,541, against 13,355 in the previous year :—

Schools.		Number.
Government, ...	1. Colleges, ...	1,113
	2. Zillah Schools, ...	2,389
Aided, ...	1. Colleges, ...	1,161
	2. Schools,*	9,878
	Total, ...	14,541

* Includes Schools managed by the Department, but maintained on the grant-in-aid principle.

In the Colleges, the upper section of the students are under graduates of the Calcutta University, reading for the Middle and Degree Examinations. In the Schools, the standard worked up to is that of the Matriculation Examination. For the last examination of this kind—that held in December, 1867—100 candidates went up, out of whom 68 passed.

116. These results, though not in themselves great, show a decided progress, and give promise of increasingly good results. In whatever walk of life the student who has acquired a sufficient mastery of English may enter, most important social advantages are justly to be expected from its acquisition. The point most to be deplored is that, on leaving School or College, the students, as a rule, cease to study. Were it otherwise, and were any department of science or literature, Oriental or European, prosecuted by the ex-students, the best results might be looked for. If the prospect of honours in the Oriental classics could be held out to such as had succeeded in passing, say, the Middle University Examination, it might tend to lead those who, by a fair English education, have acquired precious stores of European knowledge, to prosecute the Oriental studies which would qualify and fit them for communicating those treasures to their fellow-countrymen in an elegant vernacular style, and in conformity with native modes of thought and illustration. This subject has been commended to the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the movement for rendering the University more popular and useful in these Provinces, and with the intimation that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to support any well-considered suggestions in this direction.

Educational Publications.

117. There have been sold, during the past year, 256,590 copies of educational publications, at a cost of Rs. 46,338. The average selling price is only about 4 annas a volume. The number of local native booksellers who purchase these works is on the increase—a proof of the popularity and cheapness of the works. 301,133 copies of 85 works have been printed and purchased during the year, at a cost of Rs. 34,834.

118. Upon the whole, the progress of the Department during the year is considered satisfactory and hopeful.

SECTION VI.

Revenue.

119. The information given in the first part of this section of the Report is for the Revenue year, which ended on the 30th September, 1867, corresponding with the Fuslee, or "harvest," year 1274.

Season.

120. The season was on the whole a favourable one, and the harvest good. In Rohilcund the rain-fall was below the average, and the autumn crop was indifferent. In a portion of Ajmere, and especially in Kumaon, the rains were very scanty, and in the latter division it was found necessary for Government to import grain to feed the poorer classes of the population. This will be more fully noticed further on in this Report.

Land Revenue demand.

121. The demand for the year on account of Land Revenue was Rs. 3,91,57,476 (£3,915,747), showing an excess of Rs. 83,000 over last year. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,88,38,806, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,18,670—of which, however, Rs. 1,09,792 were nominal, and Rs. 1,66,743 doubtful, due almost entirely to the reduction of demand during the revision of settlement, leaving but Rs. 34,327 to be realized.

Balances outstanding.

122. The outstanding balances have again been reduced as compared with the previous year, and now amount to Rs. 11,85,663, the greater part of which represents reductions of assessment in the revision now in progress, and will eventually be written off.

Land Revenue not on rent-roll.

123. The amount of Land Revenue not on the rent-roll has increased from Rs. 12,11,539 to Rs. 14,61,030, and is almost entirely

made up of enhanced demand consequent on the revision of assessment which has not yet received the final sanction of Government.

Processes for the realization of Land Revenue.

124. The number of dustucks, or summonses, issued for the realization of the Land Revenue has decreased from Rs. 1,06,732 to 95,598; while of the severer processes, only 1 sale, 3 farms, 5 transfers, and 2 sequestrations of estates took place during the year;—a convincing proof, as was noticed last year, of the general prosperity of the agricultural community, and of the moderation of the Government demand.

Suits under the Rent-Laws.

125. The number of suits instituted under the Rent-Laws has decreased considerably as compared with former years, there having been but 51,004 cases, as compared with 64,935 in 1865-66. This may be due in some measure to the favourable season, and the consequent prosperity of the agricultural population, but it is mainly attributable to the enhanced Stamp Duty required by Act XXVI. of 1867, which presses severely upon agricultural interests.

Proprietary mutations.

126. A slight decrease is also observable in the transfers of landed property, which have been 34,004 as compared with 35,278 in the previous year.

Partitions.

127. The number of partition cases completed under Act XIX. of 1863 has increased from 172 to 231, which shows a healthy working of the law; but a large number remained undisposed of. This is independent of private partitions, in which the possession, but not the eventual joint responsibility, is separated. The expediency of a law for facilitating this latter procedure has been under the consideration of the Board.

Preparation of Putwarees' papers.

128. Great attention continues to be paid to the scrutiny of the Village Accountants' papers,

and it is believed that they are generally becoming more correct and trustworthy.

Revenue from Sayer, confiscated estates, and waste lands.

129. There has been a small increase in the net receipts from Sayer Revenue, and a slight decrease in the realizations from the sale of waste lands and also of confiscated estates, of which the number remaining on the hands of Government is now very small.

Terai District.

130. In the Terai District there has been a slight decrease of Land Revenue, owing to a partial failure in the khureef harvest from the scanty fall of rain; on the other hand, however, there has been an addition of 531 ploughs—the most satisfactory and unmistakeable proof of advancing prosperity.

Income and Expenditure.

131. The income and expenditure for the past four years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Balance at beginning of year.	Income.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64, ...	99,652	1,42,960	2,42,612	1,52,240	90,372
1864-65, ...	90,372	1,49,037	2,39,409	1,36,106	1,03,303
1865-66, ...	1,03,302	1,69,980	2,73,282	1,77,655	95,627
1866-67, ...	95,627	1,66,856	2,62,484	1,59,723	1,02,760

Upwards of Rs. 23,000 have been spent from the profits of the tract on works of improvement and public utility, and there still remained at the close of the year an unexpended balance of Rs. 1,02,760. These results are indicative of continued prosperity and gradual progress, and are creditable to Messrs. E. Colvin and Macdonald.

Kumaon "Bhabur."

132. The "Bhabur" tracts at the foot of the Kumaon hills continue to improve. It is difficult to calculate with any accuracy the increase of population within the last few years, because

the people who cultivate in the Bhabur also hold land in the hills. They migrate up and down according to the agricultural necessities of the hills and plains, and in reality have four crops during the year. The fact that the women and children, who used to leave the Bhabur in April on account of its unhealthiness, now remain till June, while the men ascend to their old villages only to visit their families and to look after their hill crops, is good evidence that the irrigation, and consequently extended cultivation, have greatly improved the climate.

133. Previous to 1851, the revenue derived from this tract was about Rs. 8,000; it now exceeds Rs. 60,000, and there is the prospect of considerable increase in future years from recently-established villages, and new cultivation consequent on the completion of irrigation channels.

Chilkya "Bhabur."

134. The progress in the Chilkya tract has been more rapid, because in it there were no old proprietary or water rights to interfere with the requisite improvements. In six years the revenue has increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 20,000. The cultivation of this tract, and the consequent improvement of its climate, are highly important, because the road to the new hill station of Raneekhet must pass through it before entering the hills at Ramnuggur. To Colonel H. Ramsay, C.B., the Commissioner of Kumaon, the credit of this very remarkable change, which promises a permanent improvement in the climate, occupation, and productiveness of the Bhabur, is entirely due.

Scarcity in Gurhwal and Kumaon.

135. The scarcity in Gurhwal and the western pergunnahs of Kumaon during the past year was mainly relieved by the importation of grain from the Bhabur.

136. During the winter of 1866-67 there was a general want of rain in some parts of Gurhwal and Kumaon. In

February, 1867, the District Officer of Gurhwal reported that the poorest classes were already reduced to great straits, and would soon have nothing to eat. The Commissioner at once adopted the most active measures to avert the impending crisis, and on his recommendation Government advanced Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of grain. Food was placed within the reach of the sick and the aged who could not travel to a distance for it. Grain was collected at the foot of the hills, the able-bodied men sent down for it, and large quantities were stored for future consumption.

137. By the excellent arrangements of the local authorities the emergency was fully met, and suffering was prevented in both districts. Except in extreme cases, grain was not given gratis; all was paid for in money or by labour. After the favourable rains of 1867 the excellent crops caused prices so suddenly to fall, that the grain remaining in store had to be sold at a loss; but the total expense to Government scarcely exceeded Rs. 5,000.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

138. The following summary shows the general progress of the Land Revenue Settlement in these Provinces. The districts are grouped according to the stage to which the operations have reached. The financial result of the new assessment, as far as procurable, is also shown.

139. I.—Districts in which settlement has been completed:—

Districts of which the Settlement has been completed.

1.—Goruckpore.	5.—Dehra.
2.—Bustee.	6.—Saharunpore.
3.—Jhansie.	7.—Mozuffernugger.
4.—Gurhwal.	8.—Boolundshuhur.

140. In the three last-named districts certain subsidiary operations are in progress in reference to canal irrigation, as affecting the question of permanent settlement.

141. The only district in which any important alteration of revenue has occurred is Goruckpore, where an increase of between seven and eight lakhs of rupees has been secured, still leaving the demand very moderate even at the half-asset standard. In the remainder, the substitution of one-half only of the assets, in place of two-thirds, as the Government share, has absorbed the greater part of the enhancement of the revenue which the great improvement of the country and increase of production would have secured. Still, in most of the districts there will be some increase, though not of any very great moment to the Exchequer.

142. The standard of assessment is now 55 per cent. of the assets, of which 5 per cent. goes for cesses; the remaining 45 per cent., after defraying the village expenses, forms the profit of the proprietors.

143. II.—Districts in which settlement operations are in progress:—

Districts in process of Settlement.

1.—Kumaon.	9.—Lullutpore.
2.—Bijnour.	10.—Bareilly, with Pillibheet.
3.—Budaon.	11.—Allahabad.
4.—Shahjehanpore.	12.—Allygurh.
5.—Meerut.	13.—Azimgurh.
6.—Etah.	14.—Mynpoory.
7.—Furruckabad.	15.—Ajmere.
8.—Jaloun.	

144. The details are as follows:—

Kumaon.—Out of 6,607 mehals, measurements of 6,572 have been completed. Assessment not begun.

Bijnour.—In 2,958 out of 3,352 mehals measurements have been completed. Pergunnahs Sherekote, Seohara, and Nehtour have been assessed, resulting in a slight enhancement of revenue.

Budaon.—Measurements have been completed, and in 312 out of 2,109 mehals assessments have been reported, showing an increased demand of Rs. 85,000.

Shahjehanpore.—Operations have as yet been confined to the carrying on of the measurements in the Tehseels of Shahjehanpore and Jellalabad, in the former of which they have been completed. Six hundred and ten out of 1,264 mehals have been measured. Assessments not begun.

Meerut.—Measurements have been completed, and 10 out of 16 pergunnahs have been assessed. The revision, so far as it has been effected, gives an increase of Rs. 1,49,944, and the whole district is expected to yield a gain of more than two lakhs.

Etah.—Measurements are nearly completed, and in Pergunnah Bilram the assessments are also completed, but not yet finally declared.

Furruckabad.—Measurements have been completed, and assessments are in progress, but none yet reported.

Jaloun.—Measurement has been completed, and assessments completed (with exception of Pergunnahs Koonch and Calpee), but not yet reported.

Lullutpore.—Measurements are completed. Assessments only partially reported.

Bareilly.—Measurements of Pergunnah Nawabgunj, and the surveys of Pergunnahs Aonla and Beesulpore, have been finished. It is expected that by the end of this year the whole of Bareilly, excepting Pillibheet, will be ready for assessment. Some considerable increase to the former jumma is anticipated.

Allahabad.—In 234 mehals out of 2,444, measurements have been completed. Assessments not begun.

Allygurh.—Measurements are in progress, and are expected to be finished by the end of 1868-69. Assessments not yet reported.

Azimgurh.—Measurements in 619 mehals out of 3,805 have been completed. Assessments not begun.

Mynpoory.—319,465 acres have been measured, and 47,268 acres remain. Assessments not yet made.

Ajmere.—Measurements were commenced in the Ajmere and Ramsur Pergunnahs simultaneously, but owing to the backwardness of the Putwarees, the work has advanced very slowly. It will probably be necessary to complete the measurements by the agency of trained Ameens.

Districts the Settlement of which is about to be commenced.

145. III.—Districts in which operations are in contemplation :—

1.—Etawah.
2.—Cawnpore.
3.—Moradabad.

146. As the present settlement of these districts will shortly expire, it is proposed to commence settlement operations in them shortly. The field measurements are especially called for in Cawnpore and Etawah, where they will prove of equal benefit to the Irrigation Department. But the strain upon the service in consequence of the settlement of so many districts being in hand, renders it difficult to provide the necessary officers.

Permanent Settlement.

147. The instructions of Her Majesty's Government for the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the land revenue in all estates the resources of which are sufficiently developed are being carefully attended to. The condition which excludes

estates in which there is room for future possible improvement from irrigation, resting as it does on contingencies of an uncertain nature, it is often difficult to apply satisfactorily, and the rules in this respect will occasion material delay in the completion and report of the settlement of the canal districts. But nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Government, North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor is equally assured that nothing will be wanting on the part of the several Settlement Officers, to carry out loyally and thoroughly the principles laid down for their guidance. The service has seldom produced so able and devoted a body as now constitutes the Settlement Staff in these Provinces. The Governor-General in Council has lately conceded a liberal increase of salary in the several grades, which they well deserved; and all are labouring with a zeal and energy worthy of all praise. The Lieutenant-Governor looks forward with hope to the successful and early completion of this great work, upon which the future progress and prosperity of these Provinces will mainly depend.

148. The total expenditure for Settlement Establishments during the year was Rs. 6,36,182.

Out-turn of Cotton.

149. The estimated out-turn of the cotton crops in the districts of the North-Western Provinces during 1867-68 was only 7,27,469 maunds of cleaned cotton, against 10,33,130 in 1866-67.

150. The large decrease in this staple was occasioned mainly by the fall in the market price: in many parts of the country also, the crop was injured by the unusually late and heavy rain.

151. There has been an increased demand for English cotton goods from their low price, and the demand for coun-

try cotton stuffs has proportionately decreased. In some districts, however, complaints are made of the injury done to English longcloth by the glaze used in its manufacture.

CUSTOMS.

152. Under instructions issued by the Governor-General in 1858, this Government is charged with the annual review of the operations on the frontier line, which now extends from the Sutlej to the Berars, and runs through the territories of three different Administrations.

Collections.

153. The gross collections at all the Customs Houses on this great line during 1867-68 amounted to Rupees 1,20,63,529 (£1,206,352), as compared with Rs. 1,12,36,705 in 1866-67; but, since the latter year consisted of 11 months only, the more correct comparison would be between Rs. 1,20,63,529 collected in the present year, and Rs. 1,26,85,570 collected in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Salt Receipts.

154. This comparison shows a considerable falling off in the revenue of 1867-68, and the decrease has arisen from the diminished importation of salt, the duty on which during 1867-68 reached Rs. 1,03,89,469 only (£1,038,946), against Rs. 1,12,28,154 during the corresponding 12 months of 1866-67—a falling off of about 7½ per cent.

Causes of decrease.

155. The depression in this branch of the trade, which, after all, was in a flourishing condition compared with the years preceding 1866-67, is to be accounted for partly by an unfavourable season, the long and heavy rains having seriously impeded the manufacture and carriage of salt; partly by the successful competition of eastern salts. Another reason assigned was the rumours of approaching changes in the Department, such as the re-opening of the Oudh Salt Works, and even the total

abolition of the Tax and Customs line, which, however unfounded, may no doubt have tended to discourage speculation.

Sugar Receipts.

156. The receipts from sugar, on the other hand, Rupees 16,23,452 (£162,345), were largely in excess of those of 1866-67, which for 12 months were but Rs. 14,17,808. The increase is due to a prosperous season, the plentiful rains having been as favourable to the production and consumption of sugar as they were injurious to the trade in salt.

157. On the whole, considering that the receipts from sugar have been the largest ever known, and that the Salt Revenue, though less than it was in 1866-67, is much above the standard of any preceding year, the operations of the Department may be pronounced to have been not unsatisfactory.

Ajmere Customs.

158. The Customs Revenue realized in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra for the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,113, being an increase of Rs. 3,005 on the collections for the previous year. The chief increase was in the receipts on account of sugar and opium.

Internal Customs Branch.

159. The working of the internal branch of the Customs Department, organized under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1861 for the prevention of the illicit manufacture of salt, and for the regulation of saltpetre and kindred manufactures, shows an income from all sources of Rs. 87,033, or an increase of Rs. 7,563 over the receipts of 1866-67. That year, however, comprised eleven months only, and if this be taken into account the real increase is inconsiderable.

Receipts.

160. The statement given on the next page shows that there was considerable increase in the item of "Fees,"

counter-balanced to some extent by a decrease in the duty of salt and fines :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fees on Licenses, ...	32,068	50,843
Fines and Confiscations, ...	370	261
Duty on Salt, ...	47,032	35,929
Total Rs., ...	79,470	87,033

161. An important amelioration in the working of the law was effected during the year, by which prosecutions are not allowed where the seizure of illicitly manufactured salt is of small amount. The harassment to the lower classes was found to be greater than the interests of the Department required.

Charges.

162. The expenditure of the year has been Rs. 1,56,480, so that after receiving Rs. 87,033, the State has expended Rs. 69,447 in protecting a net revenue of some 95 lakhs of rupees—nearly a million sterling—derived from salt.

Indian Saltpetre Trade.

163. The trade in saltpetre continues to decline. Not only can the factories in Europe now turn out a better saltpetre at prices with which the Indian article can barely compete, but for industrial uses, as a mining or engineering auxiliary, other products, such as nitro-glycerine have, entered into a successful competition with it, and have thereby sensibly affected the demand in the home market.

STAMPS.

Receipts.

164. The actual gross receipts from stamps during the year were Rs. 32,18,199 (£321,819), showing an increase of Rs. 5,68,392,

being at the rate of 21 per cent., which in a financial point of view may be considered satisfactory.

Cause of increase.

165. This sudden increase of Stamp Revenue is due entirely to the working of Act XXVI. of 1867. While litigation has been checked, the revenue derived has increased; but it is feared that justice has been frequently rendered unattainable by reason of its costliness.

Decrease in Civil Suits.

166. As regards Civil suits, the decrease has been 12 per cent., while the Stamp Revenue has increased 24 per cent.; but this does not show the real extent to which litigation has diminished under the new law, for it had only been in force during the last eight months of the year. The diminution for these eight months was no less than 22 per cent.

Decrease in Revenue Suits.

167. It is in Revenue suits, however, and specially in suits brought by tenants against their landlords, that the pressure of the new Act has been chiefly felt. The average percentage of decrease in suits brought under the Rent Laws is 34; and it is specially to be noticed that while suits by the landlord for arrears of rent, &c., have diminished by only 28 per cent., claims by the tenant exhibit a decrease of 48 per cent.,—showing that the new law acts as a practical refusal of justice in large classes of cases, and presses especially hardly on the poorer and agricultural ranks, increases the power of the richer and already more powerful classes, and may tend to lead those whose poverty denies them a legal remedy to take the law into their own hands.

168. It has been recommended by this Government that in suits regarding the right of occupancy, a fixed and uniform stamp of 4 annas or 8 annas only should be required.

Adhesive and Bill Stamps.

169. There has been a slight increase in the receipts on account of adhesive stamps used for receipts and inland bills, but a marked decrease in foreign bill adhesive, and bill of exchange, and hoondee impressed stamps.

170. The decrease in foreign bill stamps is due to the unfavourable rates of exchange on England that prevailed during the year, which drove many remitters to the employment of enfaced Government Notes instead of bills of exchange, for the purposes of remittance. The falling off in the Stamp Revenue on account of inland bills of exchange and hoondees is attributable to two causes,—first, the largely extended practice of remitting money in Currency Notes or by Money-orders; and secondly, the effect which recent forgeries of hoondee stamps has had on the sales from the different Treasuries.

Papers impressed at Allahabad Embossing Press.

171. The number of papers impressed at the Embossing Press at Allahabad has nearly doubled in the last year, and the receipts have risen from Rs. 10,216 to Rs. 17,772. No less than 19,000 opium leases were impressed with the necessary stamps for the Opium Agent at Ghazeepore.

Prosecutions for breaches of Stamp Act.

172. Prosecutions for infringements of the Stamp Law have been more numerous than in previous years. In 82 cases, there were 71 convictions and 11 acquittals. It is believed, however, that some District Officers are not sufficiently strict in enforcing the law, and the Stamp Commissioner has been directed to keep the subject in view on his tours.

Forgery of Hoondee Stamps.

173. A gang of forgers, who made it their business to alter the denominations of small-value hoondee stamps to ones of higher

amount, has lately been detected at Benares, and three of them have been convicted and punished. It was found that they had extended their operations to the Agra, Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Goruckpore Districts. A considerable amount of forged hoondee paper was also discovered in the house of a native merchant in Agra, who has been committed for trial to the Sessions.

174. It has been recommended, as a precautionary measure, to substitute coloured for plain impressments of the values on hoondee stamps, and thus prevent their fraudulent alteration.

EXCISE.

Excise Revenue.

175. The gross receipts on account of Excise Revenue have amounted to Rs. 22,14,867 (£221,486), which exceed those of the previous year (when calculated for twelve months) by Rs. 1,26,993. The chief increase has been in the Jounpore, Ghazeepore, and Benares Districts, where there had been a considerable falling off in the former year.

176. Over the whole Province there has been an increase of receipts under "Spirits" of Rs. 63,530, and "Opium" of Rs. 71,581; while, on the other hand, there has been a decrease of Rs. 8,802 under "Drugs."

Charges.

177. The gross charges have risen from Rs. 3,40,037 to Rs. 3,78,536, owing chiefly to larger payments on account of "Cost Price" and "Discount on Sale" of opium.

178. This Government considered that the Excise Department would benefit by being again made over to the supervision of a separate officer. The point was referred for the consideration of the Supreme Government, and the proposal has lately been sanctioned.

LICENSE TAX.

Receipts and Charges.

179. The aggregate income on account of License Tax fell considerably short of what was at first anticipated. It amounted to Rs. 9,02,271: from this has also to be excluded the deductions from official salaries, a complete statement of which has not yet been received. The charges on account of collection were Rs. 31,003.

Total Revenues.

180. The revenues realized in these Provinces are shown in the following statement for the official years 1866-67 and 1867-68, with the exception of the receipts from the Registration Department which are given for the calendar years 1866 and 1867. The receipts under Customs and Excise for 1866-67 represent, however, the collections for only eleven months. The entire amount was Rs. 5,68,99,749, or £ 5,689,974.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—Current, ...	3,85,89,256	3,85,38,462
Land Revenue—Outstanding Balances, ...	2,39,074	98,682
Excise, ...	16,62,218	19,64,540
License Tax, ...	...	8,51,374
Stamps, ...	25,70,338	30,49,201
Customs, ...	1,12,36,705	1,20,63,529
Customs under Act XXXI. of 1861, ...	79,470	87,033
Registration, 1866 and 1867, ...	2,48,088	2,46,928
Total Rs., ...	5,46,25,149	5,68,99,749

This is exclusive of Forest Revenues, and the income from irrigation by Canals.

SECTION VII.

Agricultural and Industrial.

IRRIGATION WORKS

181. The administration has this year suffered a grievous loss in the untimely death of Colonel Dyas, R.E., the third Chief Engineer of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, in succession, who, within the last seven years, has succumbed in the prime of life to the effects of climate, toil, and exposure, endured without sufficient break or relaxation.

182. Possessed of high attainments, and exclusively devoted to the study and practice of his profession, Colonel Dyas rendered the State the signal service of fostering, by precept and example, the application of exact science to every branch of irrigation, whereby he greatly advanced the engineering knowledge of the officers serving under him, and fitted them to design and execute the extensive works which are now in contemplation, or in actual progress of construction.

GANGES CANAL.

183. The Ganges Canal consists at present of 650 miles of main canal, and 3,000 miles of rajbuha channel. The canal is divided into seven executive charges.

184. The gross income for the year is Rs. 13,47,484 of which sum Rs. 12,22,451, or 90·72 per cent., were assessed on irrigated areas, and Rs. 1,25,033, or 9·28 per cent., derived from miscellaneous sources. The income of the previous year was Rs. 15,33,729, of which Rs. 14,06,029 were realized on account of water-rate, and Rs. 1,27,700 from miscellaneous sources. There is therefore a falling off of Rs. 1,83,578, or 13·05 per cent., in water-rate, and of Rs. 2,667, or 2·09 per cent., in miscellaneous revenue. The

falling off in water-rate is due entirely to the unusually heavy and continued falls of rain during the year, and the diminution in miscellaneous revenue to the decrease in navigation returns, which will be alluded to further on.

185. The area irrigated is estimated at 516,000 acres,—*viz.*, 144,400 acres of khureef, and 371,600 acres of rubbee, crops; 56,000 acres of sugar-cane irrigation being included in both harvests. The area of khureef irrigation was 185,980 acres, and of rubbee irrigation 448,754 acres, during 1866-67. The unusually heavy rain during 1867-68 accounts for the falling off in gross irrigated area in both harvests; but it is an evidence of the steady progress of the canal, and of its value in stimulating the growth of the more valuable staples, in spite of difficulties, that the area of sugar-cane irrigation increased from 46,339 acres in 1866-67 to 55,831 in 1867-68, of indigo from 70,487 acres to 75,658, and of rice from 30,639 acres to 36,390.

186. The average discharge of the canal at Roorkee is estimated at 4,522 cubic feet per second for the khureef, 3,718 cubic feet per second for the rubbee, and 4,080 cubic feet during the year. From these volumes should be deducted 500 cubic feet per second, average supply running to waste through tail escapes of terminal branches. The areas irrigated per cubic foot per second of mean apparent available supply were 35·9 acres during the khureef, 115·4 acres during the rubbee, and 144·1 acres during the year. The water-rate amounted to Rs. 300 per cubic foot per second of average available supply, and to Rs. 2·36 per acre irrigated.

187. The canal was closed as usual during the rains for repairs of works below water-line, and again during October for clearance of supply channel at the heads. Owing to the absolute necessity for this clearance, the head bunds had to be commenced much later than usual; but, thanks to the exertions of Mr. James Hair, the Executive Engineer, Northern Division, the supply was got into the canal just as the

demand for water was becoming general. The special repairs executed during the closure of the canal cost Rs. 57,659, but the protection of all bridges and falls was completed in a most thorough manner, and all the work done during the closures of 1866 and 1867 will fit into the general scheme for remodeling the channel.

188. Rs. 3,68,032 were expended during the year on original works, of which the most important were:—New cuts for Raneepore and Putree torrents, Rs. 12,517; substituting masonry walls for sleepers on fall crests in Northern division, in order permanently to reduce the surface slope, Rs. 22,254; covering floor of Solani aqueduct with clay, to prevent percolation, Rs. 6,347; covering bed of Solani embankment with boulders, to prevent abrasion of bed and sides, Rs. 27,168; Janee Khoord escape, Rs. 42,786; raising 9 bridges in Cawnpore Division, to faciliate navigation, Rs. 25,241; falls on the Kote escape, Boolundshuhur branch, Rs. 21,089; completion of right sub-branch, Boolundshuhur branch, Rs. 10,688; of left branch, Rs. 9,484; rajbuhas of whole canal, Rs. 1,23,650. Besides these works, exclusively relating to irrigation, Rs. 4,687 were expended on drainage and reclamation works in Ganges khadir, and Rs. 19,086 in construction of temporary boat-bridges for use during the Hurdwar fair.

189. The expenditure on repairs and maintenance has amounted to Rs. 6,88,192, distributed as follows, *viz.*:—Head bunds, Rs. 50,360; torrent works, Rs. 8,066; dams and regulators, Rs. 7,952; current repairs, main canal, Rs. 69,562; special repairs during closure, Rs. 57,659; rajbuha clearances, &c., Rs. 1,65,589; establishment and contingencies, Rs. 3,29,004. The cost of maintenance (excluding direction, but including rajbuhas) may be taken at Rs. 168·6 per cubic foot per second of average supply passing Roorkee bridge, Rs. 1,058 per mile of main channel, Re. 1·33 per acre irrigated, and Re. 0·51 pe rupee of gross income for the year. The cost of rajbuha maintenance alone amounted to Rs. 55·19 per mile of rajbuha channel.

190. The expenditure on plantations during the year amounted to Rs. 32,621. The number of trees on 31st March, 1868, was 1,072,671, of which number 158,025 were seedlings in nurseries. Last year the total number was 1,362,000. The diminution is owing to the large clearances which have been made in the lower divisions for burning bricks, and to the thinning out of overgrown plantations on some portions of the canal.

191. The navigation tolls amounted to Rs. 35,218, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 2,900 during 1867-68. The falling off is attributable entirely to the prolonged closures of the canal, rendered necessary by the unusually heavy rain in August and September, and by the closure for clearance of the supply channel in October. The average number of boats plying on the canal during the year was 416; the up-traffic was 4,100 tons, and the down traffic 23,500 tons, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, timber, bamboos, and firewood boated and rafted down the canal, of which the weight was not ascertained. The principal articles of up-traffic were—grain and oil seeds, 900 tons; metals, 1,540 tons; firewood, 750 tons; 135,000 bamboos; 3,000 sawn timbers and poles; and 345 logs. The main articles of down-traffic were—cotton, 4,880 tons; grain and oil seeds, 765 tons; metals, 297 tons; building materials, 5,164 tons; firewood, 7,683 tons; miscellaneous goods, 2,931 tons; bamboos, 2 millions; sawn timbers and poles, 148,726; and logs, 2,609. Rafting was on the increase at the close of the year.

192. The drainage operations in the Ganges khadir have been continued, at a cost of Rs. 4,687 (para. 188). Attention was principally paid to improvement of outlets from the network of swamps through which the floods of the Solani are being drawn, and the results were very successful. The Collector of Mozuffernugger is having accurate measurements made of areas brought under cultivation by drainage and "warping."

193. On works for remodelling the canal the progress made was as follows :—10,445,000 cubic feet earthwork ; 80,300 cubic feet new masonry ; 50,264 cubic feet demolition of old masonry. Permission was given in September last to raise the arches of the Dinguree bridge on a plan proposed by the Superintending Engineer, and the work having been successfully executed, eight more bridges were put in hand in December. The work has been most vigorously pushed on by the Executive Engineer and his assistants, who deserve very great credit for their exertions. The expenditure on above works, and on widening channel in the north division, amounted to Rs. 62,658.

194. On collection of materials for remodelling, Rupees 1,72,997 were expended, and the following were brought on stock :—Bricks, 7,000,000 ; block kunkur, 600,000 cubic feet ; lime kunkur, 600,000 cubic feet ; Delhi stone, 16,500 cubic feet.

195. A detailed project and estimate for remodelling the Cawnpore terminal branch was drawn up by Captain W. Jeffreys, R.E., in accordance with instructions received from the late Chief Engineer, and suggestions contained in paras. 116 and 117 of Report of Colonel Lawford's Committee on Ganges Canal. This was submitted in December, 1867, for approval of the Government of India, the raising of bridge arches being carried out in anticipation of approval of scheme.

196. Three hundred and seventy-nine miles of country were levelled for the project for remodelling the Futtehgurh branch, which has likewise been submitted for the orders of the Government of India. 158½ miles of levelling and 11½ square miles of survey were executed, to obtain data for still-water channels for navigation from the main canal to Meerut, Khoorja, and the River Hindun near Ghazeeabad, and for improving the upper portion of the Etawah terminal branch. A scheme for the navigable line to Khoorja has been received.

197. Along the country bordering the Ganges Canal 450 miles were levelled, principally in the Meerut Division, for the preparation of drainage schemes; 200 square miles of drainage survey and about 30 or 40 miles of levelling were also executed, the former in the Etawah, and the latter in the Boolundshuhur Division, for the extension of the rajbuha system. These surveys and levels were peremptorily called for by the experiences of the rainy season of 1867, which showed that the minor drainage lines of the country are in most cases incapable of carrying off freely, after a heavy fall of rain, the surplus water unabsorbed by the soil, owing to the greater amount of moisture resulting from the direct and indirect action of the canal.

198. The plans and estimates connected with the proposed canal from the Jumna below Delhi were submitted for orders of Government in November, 1867. During the cold season of 1867-68, 156 square miles of survey, and 88 of levelling, requisite for maturing the project, were executed; centre and boundary lines of the land required were laid down on a length of 110 miles, and a design and estimate submitted for the construction of a weir across the Jumna.

199. This completes the 1st Circle of Irrigation, which is under the very efficient control of Major H.A. Brownlow, R.E.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

200. The length of this canal, 130 miles, and of its rajbuhas, 596 miles, remains unaltered. New rajbuhas are in progress, and one is almost complete.

201. The gross income for the year is Rs. 4,82,816; that of the previous year was Rs. 5,57,368,—showing a falling off of Rs. 74,552, or 13·4 per cent. The khureef was a favourable one; sugar-cane irrigation rose from 20,847 acres in 1866-67 to 26,885 in 1867-68; rice from 37,122 to 41,460 acres; but cotton fell from 7,968 to 2,698 acres. The decrease is in the rubbee, in consequence of the extraordinarily heavy monsoon, and very frequent rain in the cold season. Wheat fell

from 133,933 acres in 1866-67 to 93,953 acres in 1867-68, and other cereals from 34,852 to 12,049 acres. Of the gross income, Rs. 4,61,417, or 95·57 per cent., was derived from water-rate, and Rs. 21,399, or 4·43 per cent., from miscellaneous sources.

202. The area irrigated was 182,361 acres,—*viz.*, 78,606 acres khureef, including 26,886 acres of sugar-cane, and 103,755 acres rubbee.

203. The average supply of the canal during the khureef was 932 cubic feet per second, and 931 during the rubbee. The area irrigated per cubic foot per second of supply was 84 acres for the khureef, 112 for the rubbee, and 196 for the year. The water-rate per cubic foot per second was Rs. 495, and per acre irrigated Rs. 2·53.

204. The supply was maintained at an increased cost of Rs. 302 on last year. The canal was closed 103 days during the year for the purpose of repairs, and on account of the large quantities of drainage water thrown into it by the heavy rains.

205. Rupees 66,620 have been expended on original works during the year, of which the principal are as follows:—Bhynswal falls, Rs. 8,780; Yarpoor mills, Rs. 3,817; Bhudai banks, Rs. 1,258; Olera escape, Rs. 1,379; Barote and Dowla ghâts (complete), Rs. 745; bridges, Rs. 5,833; culverts under bridge approaches, Rs. 1,515; chowkee and out-houses, Rs. 2,787; rajbuhas, Rs. 22,601; drainage lines, Rs. 14,610.

206. On repairs and maintenance Rs. 52,616 were spent, the chief items being—head bunds, Rs. 3,442; repairs of Kalawalla bund, Rs. 1,935; torrent works, regulating bridges, and dams, Rs. 3,157; masonry works, main canal, Rs. 6,078; banks and bed, main canal, Rs. 6,192; masonry works on rajbuhas, Rs. 4,667; clearance and maintenance of rajbuha channels and banks, Rs. 22,756; clearance of drains, Rs. 2,722.

207. The expenditure on plantations was Rs. 5,956. On the 31st March, 1868, there were 243,373 trees alive, and

24,099 seedlings in nurseries, against 242,275 and 28,948 respectively in the previous year.

208. Four hundred and thirty-two acres of land have been reclaimed in the Sultanpoor jheel, which from a pestiferous swamp is rapidly being drained and made fit for cultivation.

DOON CANALS.

209. These still consist of five small canals in the Dehra Doon, and ten miles of rajbuhas. The Hurdwar and Dehra road is also included in this charge.

210. The gross income for the year is Rs. 39,100; that for the previous year was 34,819; the increase is Rs. 4,281, or 12 per cent. Of the gross income, Rs. 25,021, or 64 per cent., is derived from water-rate; and Rs. 14,079, or 36 per cent., from miscellaneous sources. The increase in water-rate is due to the increased areas irrigated both during the khureef and rubbee,—*viz.*, 1,165 and 1,887 acres respectively. There are 3,291 acres of rice in 1867-68, against 2,159 in 1866-67; 688 of sugar-cane, against 830; and 5,191 of wheat, against 3,426.

211. The average aggregate discharge of the Doon canals is calculated at 125 cubic feet per second during the khureef, and 118 during the rubbee; the areas irrigated being 4,321 and 7,583 acres respectively. The irrigating duty per cubic foot per second of discharge during the khureef was 34·5 acres, and during the rubbee 64·5 acres, or 99 acres in the year. The water-rate for the year amounted to Rs. 204 per cubic foot per second, or Rs. 2·1 per acre irrigated.

212. There has been no outlay on original works. Rs. 9,384 have been expended on repairs, as follows:—Beejapore Canal, Rs. 1,642; Rajpoor, Rs. 1,901; Kutha Puthur, Rs. 3,037; Kullunga, Rs. 779; Jakhun, Rs. 2,025. The banks of the Jakhun and Kutha Puthur canals were breached, the latter twice; they were at once repaired, and no damage was

sustained by the crops in consequence. Heavy expenditure was incurred on the head bund, Kutha Puthur canals, this year, on account of the river having excavated a deep channel on its north or further side. Rs. 1,506 were spent on repairs to the Dehra and Hurdwar road.

213. Rupees 106 were spent on plantations. There were 7,550 trees alive on the 31st March, while the number at the close of last year was 7,697.

ROHILCUND CANALS.

214. These consist of the East Bygool water-courses, 108 miles in length; the Kitcha Dhora group, 32 miles; the Paha Canal, 13 miles; and the Kylas Canal, into which water has not yet been admitted.

215. The gross revenue for the year is Rs. 15,651; that for last year was Rs. 44,353,—the falling off being Rs. 28,702, or 64 per cent. This great decrease may be attributed,—*1st*, to the practice of charging for irrigation from natural streams connected with canals having been discontinued; *2nd*, to the rubbee having been unfavourable for irrigation, as the rains were so heavy and continuous that the ground at the commencement of the season was too damp to require irrigation, and since the end of December the weather has been constantly cloudy and rainy,—so much so, that a great number of the crops have been injured by an excess of natural moisture. Of the gross income, Rs. 14,444, or 92·3 per cent., was derived from water-rate, and Rs. 1,207, or 7·7 per cent., from miscellaneous sources. The total area irrigated was 30,274 acres, of which 19,761 were irrigated during the khureef, and 10,513 during the rubbee.

216. The expenditure during the year on original works has been Rs. 6,153, of which the following are the principal items:—Collecting materials for re-building the Bhanpoor dam, Rs. 3,854; preliminary survey operations for a dam

in the Bygool at Roodpoor, Rs. 150; compensation for land taken up in former years, Rs. 1,700.

217. The amount expended on repairs is Rs. 13,305,—*viz.*, Rs. 3,795 "special," of which Rs. 2,196 is for protective works to Girem dam, and Rs. 1,599 for new gates, Chooreylee and Girem dams; and Rs. 9,510 under "current" repairs, on maintenance of banks and clearance of silt from rajbuha beds.

BIJNOUR CANALS.

218. The canals in this district are the Nugeena and Nehtore, under the Collector of Bijnour.

219. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 2,640; that of the preceding year was Rs. 2,682,—showing a slight falling off. Of the gross revenue, Rs. 2,279, or 86·3 per cent., is derived from water-rate, and Rs. 361, or 13·7 per cent., from miscellaneous sources.

220. The repairs to the Nehtore Canal head were not completed until the middle of July. The khureef irrigation was therefore effected by means of temporary bunds: notwithstanding, there is an increase in water-rate during the khureef of Rs. 1,351, but the rubbee shows a falling off of Rs. 1,498, in consequence of the abundance of rain which fell during the cold-weather months. The total area irrigated was 1,656 acres,—*viz.*, 1,002·5 during the khureef, and 653·5 in the rubbee.

221. Rupees 5,532 were spent during the year under "special" repairs, in completing repairs to the Nehtore Canal head, and Rs. 530 under "current" repairs, on clearing channels, &c. The cost of establishment and contingencies was Rs. 1,215.

ROHILCUND TERAI CONTOUR SURVEY.

222. There has been a total expenditure under Captain Thomason, who has charge of the Survey, of Rs. 42,641,—*viz.*, Rs. 11,440 under original works upon diversion of the Kylas into the Deoha river, which is completed; Rs. 24,579 on

establishment and travelling allowances; and Rs. 6,622 on tools and contingencies.

223. The work done during the year has been to obtain further data for a project now before Government, which has for its object a systematic utilization of the Terai springs both for local use and for irrigation of the districts lying below the Terai. Seventy miles of road, 277 of watersheds and 112 cross lines, 4 miles of river and 56 of drains, have been levelled; 51 miles of cross lines re-levelled; 184 bench-marks fixed; 49 wells sunk and observed.

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

224. These works consist of the Futtehpore Seekree reservoir and bund, with irrigating channels and escapes leading therefrom.

225. No revenue has been derived from the works during the year. The escapes were left open for the season, and consequently no water was stored. This is the third year they have been open, as the experience of the two previous years was insufficient to show whether the objections on sanitary grounds against storing the water are tenable or not.

226. Rupees 4,312 have been spent during the year on original works,—*viz.*, Rs. 2,581 on the Gumbheer diversion cut, and Rs. 1,731 on the Mehdow drainage cut. Rupees 599 have been spent on repairs, and Rs. 3,284 on establishment, travelling allowances, and contingencies.

HUMEERPORE IRRIGATION WORKS.

227. These works comprise the lakes at Jeitpore and Mahoba. There is but one lake at Jeitpore, the Bela Tal, from which there are four irrigating channels, aggregating a length of 7·95 miles. The lakes at Mahoba are seven in number,—*viz.*, Kullian Saugur, Mudun Saugur, Kheerut Saugur, Beejanuggur, Disraipore, Chota Thanna, Teekamow. The Kuraree Lake is included in the Desraipore: there are altogether 25 miles of irrigating channels leading from them.

228. The gross revenue, which does not vary much, was Rs. 1,170; that of the preceding year was Rs. 1,165. The area irrigated was 758 acres, the return of irrigation per acre being Re. 1·53.

229. Rupees 206 have been expended on new works,—*viz.*, sluice, Kullian Saugur Lake, Rs. 32; branch, Phoolbagh Canal, Rs. 174.

230. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 2,032, which is heavy, in consequence of the damage done by the unusually severe rain. The cost of establishment (Rs. 1,297) is slightly increased, on account of the present Sub-Overseer drawing higher pay than his predecessor.

JHANSIE IRRIGATION WORKS.

231. These consist of six lakes, in charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhansie; they are as follows:—Bubeena, Kocha Bhawur, Burwah Saugur, Arjar, Kuchneo, and Puchwarra. The last has not been brought into use, as the irrigating channels are not yet ready. As yet only 162 acres are irrigated, bringing in Rs. 265.

232. The expenditure on original works was Rs. 6,563 in completing the masonry dam, Puchwarra Lake. Surveys have been made of the work required for the improvement of the Segowlee, Beejagurh, and Maggawarra Lakes, and estimates are being prepared.

233. Lieutenant Home was deputed in the month of November to Survey duty in Bundelcund, to enable projects to be submitted for canals from the several rivers running through that province. Two likely projects for drawing water from the Betwa and Dessan have been suggested.

234. This completes the 2nd Circle of Irrigation Works, under the superintendence of Major C. T. Stewart, R.E.

235. Two statements are added,—one showing the income and expenditure of reproductive (irrigation) works, and the other the areas of crops watered by them during the year.

D.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the North-Western Provinces, during the official year 1867-68.

Name of large Works or class of minor Works.	A, restored. B, wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government.		Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					Remarks showing present condition and prospect of the Work.
		In previous years.	During 1867-68.	Gross Income.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs.	Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganges Canal, ...	B	2,23,06,265	5,84,601	13,47,484	3,29,004	3,59,188	11,15,313	Deficit, 4,56,021	Hopeful.
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	B	18,01,028	66,620	4,82,816	64,237	52,616	90,051	Surplus, 2,75,912	Satisfactory.
Doon Canals, ...	B	5,40,157	...	39,100	9,464	9,384	27,008	Deficit, 6,756	Improving.
Rohilcund Canals, ...	B	2,77,201	6,153	15,651	19,890	13,305	13,860	Deficit, 31,404	Requires remodeling.
Ditto, Bijnour, ...	B	69,966	...	2,640	1,215	6,062	3,498	Deficit, 8,135	Good.
Agra Irrigation Works, ...	A	2,19,890	4,312	...	3,284	599	10,995	Deficit, 14,878	Works closed.
Humeerpoor ditto ditto, ...	A	Not known.	206	1,170	1,297	2,032	...	Deficit, 2,159	Fair.
Jhansie ditto ditto, ...	A	Ditto.	6,563	265	768	...	...	Deficit, 503	Fair.
Total, Rs. ...	...	2,52,14,507	6,68,455	18,89,126	4,29,159	4,43,186	12,60,725	Net Deficit, 2,43,944	

F.

AGRICULTURAL.

Crops Cultivated (Approximate) during the official year 1867-68.

Name of Work.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Oats.	Vegetables.	Barley.	Garden produce.	Insufficiently irrigated, &c.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acres.	Acs.	Acs.	Acres.	Ac.	Ac.	Ac.	Ac.	Acs.	Acres.	Acs.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal, ...	36,390	202,573	89,968	327	55,831	5,591	2,786	75,658	419	373	...	...	5,484	31,739	2,296	6,565	5,16,000
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	41,460	93,953	12,049	408	26,885	2,698	...	2,240	158	94	...	...	1,171	1,245	...	...	1,82,361
Doon Canals, ...	3,291	5,191	520	...	688	4	...	...	...	193	987	520	250	260	...	...	11,904
Rohilcund Canals, ...	17,067	8,075	1,454	267	3,148	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	215	...	...	...	30,274
Total, ...	98,208	309,792	103,991	1,002	86,552	8,293	2,786	77,898	577	708	987	520	7,120	33,244	2,296	6,565	7,40,539
Under District Officers. Bijnour Canals, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656
Under District Officers. Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
Under District Officers. Jhansie Ditto, ...	1	67	90	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,43,115

HYDRAULIC EXPERIMENTS.

236. The untimely death, on 5th December, of Lieutenant Smith, R.E., the officer employed on the experiments in succession to Lieutenant Carroll, has again prevented progress, which has not yet been resumed.

ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

237. The net profit on the general working during the past official year may be taken at Rs. 53,833, and the estimated gain on the issue of Rs. 2,96,140 worth of stores at an average of 12 per cent. is Rs. 35,536, giving a total of Rs. 89,369, or 8 per cent. per annum, on the capital of Rs. 11,08,371 as it stood at the opening of the year. The capital has been increased during the year by Rs. 71,418, as follows :—

Value of London supplies, ...	... Rs.	25,940
Interest on Capital @ 5 per cent.,	... ,,	55,418
Surplus profit, ...	... ,,	33,951
Total,	... Rs.	1,15,309
Deduct difference between cash received from and paid to Government, as shown below,	Rs.	43,891
Balance,	... Rs.	71,418

238. The orders received during the year amounted to Rs. 4,42,714, against Rs. 2,46,912 in 1866-67. The value of work executed amounted to Rs. 3,82,441, against Rs. 3,28,818 in the previous year. Finished work was despatched during the year of the value of Rs. 3,22,603, against Rs. 3,42,921 in 1866-67 ; and at the close of the year there was work on hand of the value of Rs. 2,56,619, against Rs. 1,96,781 in 1866-67.

239. Bills for work done were issued to the value of Rs. 2,81,448, against Rs. 2,81,982 during 1866-67 ; whilst the realizations in 1867-68 amounted to Rs. 2,25,177, against Rs. 2,16,150 during the previous year.

240. The credit orders received from Government amounted to Rs. 2,13,000, against Rs. 2,47,000 in 1866-67; and the shop receipts paid into the Treasury amounted to Rs. 2,56,891, against Rs. 2,42,239 during the previous year.

241. It will be some time yet before the stock ledgers are balanced, and before the valuation of the plant is completed.

EDUCATIONAL.

242. *Thomason Civil Engineering College: Major J. G. Medley, R.E., Principal.*—The average daily attendance was 128·6, against 124·7 in 1866-67. The cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 671, against Rs. 588 in the previous year. The increase is due to the year's average in 1866-67 having been calculated on eleven months only, owing to the change of official year; to grant of three prizes of Rs. 1,000 each to students; to slight increase in pay of native establishment; and to a gratuity to the Superintendent, Wood-engraving Department. Deducting these exceptional charges, the cost per student would be lower than that of last year. The number of students in 1866-67 was 136, against 144 in 1867-68. There are in the Senior Department, or Officers' Class, 11; in the first Department (gentlemen students), 14; Second Department, consisting chiefly of soldier students, 51; and Third Department, or Native Class, 68. There are only two men in the Mistree Class.

243. The College is now so well known that applications for admission are very numerous, but the College accommodation at present will not admit of any further increase to the number of students.

244. In the Officers' Military Surveying Class there were eight, of whom seven passed, and one was ordered to Abyssinia with his regiment.

245. Of outside candidates there were ten for the different grades, seven of whom had previously studied at the College;

of these, five received certificates as Assistant Engineers, and four as Overseers. The outsiders' examination is similar to that held at the College, but inferior in difficulty, the higher voluntary subjects being omitted. For the Accounts Branch there were 133 candidates, of whom 22 passed.

246. The English and Vernacular lectures on physical science were regularly attended. Instruction in photography has been continued. Considerable additions have been made to the stock of books in the library, which on date of last report contained 8,000 volumes.

247. Inconvenience is still felt for want of instruments in the Depôt attached to the College; some instruments have just arrived, for which the indents were received in England two and a half years ago. Many indents from departmental officers could not be met, owing to this delay.

248. A new barrack for the Second Department students has been finished, but requires some alteration before it will be occupied. Additions have been made to the building in rear of the College quadrangle, into which the Geological Museum has been removed, and more class room has been thus obtained.

249. The work of the Press continues to increase. The profit during the year amounts to Rs. 3,479-7-2, exclusive of unfinished work, of which there is a considerable amount in hand. The work of this Press in all its branches is very good.

250. The College accounts have been inspected by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces, at whose suggestion certain alterations have been made in the system, to make it correspond with the general system of accounts of the Public Works Department.

251. The conduct of the students on the whole has been excellent.

GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS.

252. The more important of the Government Tea Plantations have passed into the hands of purchasers. The working of the two small estates in Kumaon which still remain under Government control is shown below.

Yield of Tea.

253. The quantity of tea manufactured has been—

			lbs.
At Hawul Bagh—			
Green Teas,	...	...	8,406
Black Teas,	...	...	3,067
	Total,	...	11,473
At Agartoli—			lbs.
Green Teas,	...	...	4,968
Black Teas,	...	...	5,147
	Total,	...	10,115
	GRAND TOTAL,	...	21,588

Cause of Decrease.

254. As compared with the yield of last year, a considerable decrease is shown, caused by want of rain during the winter, and also in April and May. The whole of the tea plantations in the Himalayas suffered from a like cause.

Preference of Green Teas by Native Dealers.

255. There is at present but a small demand for black teas, while, on the other hand, native merchants from Cabul and elsewhere purchase green teas largely for export; orders have therefore been given to discontinue the manufacture of black teas, and to confine attention chiefly to green teas.

GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Distribution of Plants and Seeds.

256. The distribution of trees and seeds from the Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore, during the year has been as follows :—

33,953 Fruit-trees.

12,407 Flowering shrubs and timber trees.

917 Parcels of seeds.

Great demand for Vegetable Seeds.

257. The Superintendent has represented that, in order to meet the increasing demand for seeds, particularly vegetable, it is necessary that large supplies of seeds be sent to him from Europe, as many kinds of vegetable seeds degenerate when grown more than two or three years in India, and an increased indent has consequently been forwarded to the Government of India.

Cultivation of valuable Trees.

258. The camphor, Chinese varnish, and sweet-chesnut trees, are growing rapidly. The tallow tree has been largely planted at Chandunwalla, in the Doon. A number of olive plants received through Dr. Forbes Watson are progressing satisfactorily, and the hemp plants imported ten years ago from China now seed freely; while at Chijouree, three miles from Mussoorie, the funereal cypress and the *Criptomeria Japonica* are also now yielding seeds abundantly. In the gardens at Saharunpore, the different kinds of American cotton have this year failed, in consequence of excessive rain and the action of a small beetle which destroyed the pods.

Russian Flax.

259. Russian flax has been cultivated on a limited scale, to meet the demand for seeds.

China Grass-cloth Plant.

260. Several parties have commenced the cultivation of the China grass-cloth plant in the Doon, for its fibre, which can be advantageously worked up with other fibres, by the aid of

machinery. A nursery in which the plant is largely propagated has been formed at Chandunwalla, to supply the demands of applicants.

Vines.

261. A collection of upwards of six hundred vines was forwarded from France, by order of the Secretary of State for India, and reached the gardens in excellent order. They were packed in moss and deposited in three large deal boxes, which were filled with straw for about eight inches, both above and below.

Fruit-trees and Roses.

262. A fine collection of fruit-trees and a magnificent selection of 125 kinds of fancy roses have also been forwarded by the Secretary of State. All arrived in first-rate order; the plan adopted for packing them was as follows:—At both ends of a long deal case, a small zinc box was placed, in which the roots and grafts were deposited and covered with peat loam. The stems were uncovered, but firmly held by being passed through a wooden frame. To ensure success in the transmission of plants from England, they must be shipped Overland in November or December, and not later.

Museum.

263. The Museum was opened by the late Lieutenant-Governor in November last. It is a large, handsome building, and is being rapidly filled with interesting and valuable collections. The varieties of timber specimens are very interesting and complete.

Chinchona cultivation.

264. Chinchona cultivation at Chandunwalla, in the Doon, advances slowly. Some of the plants look strong and healthy, and are about 12 inches high; but their growth is sluggish, and it will be several years before any bark can be obtained from them. The plants have been found to thrive best at first under shade, and have been protected by temporary grass chuppurs. A considerable consignment of plants and seeds is now on its way from Calcutta to the gardens, and every effort is being made to make the experimental cultivation effective.

SECTION VIII.

Public Works.

(From Imperial Funds.)

265. The following Divisions having been transferred to Central India on the 1st December, 1867, the works in progress in those Divisions (some of which appeared in the Administration Report for 1866-67) will not be noticed in the present Report:—

Jhansie Division, Public Works; Gwalior Division, Public Works; Nowgong Division, Public Works; Gwalior Road Division; Bundelcund Road Division; Agra and Bombay Road Division.

266. The following are the chief Military works in progress during the year:—

267. *Agra.—Double-storied Barrack for Artillery.*—This Barrack was noticed as in progress in the Report of 1866-67. It was commenced in October, 1866, and completed during December, 1867. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,000, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 41,565.

268. *Agra.—Double-storied Barrack for Infantry in the Fort.*—This Barrack was commenced in May, 1867, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 44,000 has been incurred during the year. The Barrack will probably cost Rs. 90,000, the ordinary expenditure being increased owing to the necessity of building on a foundation of piers 34 feet below ground surface, with arches from pier to pier. The Barrack is likely to be finished during 1868-69.

269. *Deobun.—New Barracks.*—In the last Report, Pokree was mentioned as the place where the Barracks would be con-

structed. Since then the site for Barracks for a Regiment has been fixed at Chukrata, and for the Convalescent Depôt at Kailana. The Cantonment boundaries at both places were surveyed and marked, and sites for four Barracks at Chukrata had been levelled during the year. Materials to some extent had also been collected.

270. In connection with the above, a cart-road (described in the Report of 1866-67) is being formed to open communication between the new hill stations and Saharunpore. Good progress has been made, with the aid of a large body of Sappers, in the hill portion of the road, and the expenditure of the year has amounted to Rs. 53,000.

271. *New Barracks at Allahabad.*—The sixteen Half-Company Barracks for European Infantry have all been roofed in. The two Whole-Company Barracks, the Hospitals, and the Married Barracks, were well in hand, and it is expected that these lines will be ready for occupation before the close of the cold season of 1868-69. Three Barracks for the Artillery were also in progress, the lower stories being nearly finished during the year. The expenditure on the new Barracks and subsidiary buildings was Rs. 7,10,000 during the year.

272. *Gun-carriage Agency Buildings, Allahabad.*—There was delay in commencing work, as it was necessary to obtain possession of the premises of the East Indian Railway Company's Fort Station. The necessary transfer of land has been completed, and the expenditure of Rs. 88,000 has been incurred on construction.

273. *Completing European Infantry Barracks, Cawnpore.*—Barracks Nos. 6, 7, and 10 were completed and occupied by troops. No. 5 was almost finished at the close of the year. No. 4 is in hand, and materials for Nos. 2 and 3 are in great part ready. The expenditure during the year on these Barracks and on subsidiary buildings (Armourer's Shop, Quarter-guard, and Cells) was, Rs. 1,51,000.

274. The following are the most important of the Civil Works (buildings and roads) in hand during the year :—

275. *Public Offices, Allahabad. Block No. I.*—Good progress has been made during the year. All the ashlar pillars in the upper story were in position, with a portion of the entablature; the roofing girders were all up, and arched roofing between them in progress. The building will, it is believed, be fit for occupation before the hot season of 1869. *Block No. II.*—Nearly finished, and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation by the High Court in October, 1868. *Blocks Nos. III and IV.*—Are steadily progressing, the lower story in both being now almost finished, and the inner walls of the upper story in progress. The expenditure on all these blocks during the year was Rs. 2,03,000.

276. *Memorial Church, Cawnpore.*—The progress on this building has not been such as could be desired; indeed, actual work cannot be said to have commenced till November, 1867, when an Assistant Engineer (Lieutenant Cole, R.E.) was placed exclusively on the work. The ornamental nature of the work will not admit of rapid completion, and there has been great difficulty in getting stone-cutters, who find it easy to gain employment on ordinary and less difficult work. It is believed that the recently-introduced system of having good workmen on monthly wages, instead of by job, will secure better progress.

277. *Jails.*—The construction of Central Prisons at Futtehgurh, Allahabad, and Benares has advanced satisfactorily; the expenditure being Rs. 68,409, against an allotment of Rs. 79,800. All are being constructed by means of prison labour, under officers of the Jail Department.

278. *New District Jails at Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, and Bustee.*—At Agra, satisfactory progress was made during the year, four of the six permanent Barracks having been finished and

brought into use. The Bareilly project has been abandoned in favour of one for the construction of a new Central Prison, on which an expenditure of Rs. 23,249 was incurred during the year. The original project of a District Jail was abandoned, because a suitable site for it could not be obtained, and it was thought that the Jail requirements would be best met by converting the present Central Prison into a District Jail, and erecting a new Central Prison on a suitable site available at a short distance from the Civil Station. At Meerut, very little work was done, owing to heavy rains, and great sickness among the prisoners. At Bustee, no great progress was made, owing to change of arrangements, and the decision in September, 1867, to transfer the execution of the project to the Public Works Department.

279. *Police Stations.*—Forty-six were in hand during the year, but six only were completed. Most of these buildings are in the interior of districts where materials are difficult to obtain, and where contractors cannot be induced to work except at rates which are inadmissible. The Civil Officers and their subordinates are in most cases obliged to prepare or collect materials and to superintend construction, which is necessarily slow.

280. *Normal School, Benares.*—This building, commenced in 1866-67, on an estimate amounting to Rs. 20,906, has been finished, with the exception of varnishing of doors, &c. The Students' Quarters, estimated to cost Rs. 16,057, have also been completed, for Rs. 14,995.

281. *Renewing Mosaic in the Taj, Agra, and Pipes of Fountains in the Garden.*—Grants aggregating Rs. 9,979 were made for the above purpose, and all that was intended to be done has been satisfactorily executed. The renewal of the mosaic was confined to the delicate screen and tombs in the centre of the mausoleum, and competent judges have pronounced the work to have been well done. The work cost Rs. 5,900.

282. *Rohilcund Trunk Road.*—The metalling across the bed of the Ganges at Gurhmooktessur, 4 miles in length, was completed and opened to traffic in March,—the expenditure during the year being Rs. 29,000. The earth-work on the branch road from Kuttra to Shahjehanpore was completed, and some 40,000 cubic feet of metal collected. On the branch road between Jellalabad and Shahjehanpore, earth-work was completed for 12 miles, when work was stopped, it having been discovered that the waterway provision in the estimate was insufficient. For the road from Rampore to the Sunkeah River, metal collection has been in progress, and it is believed that the metalling will be completed during 1868. The expenditure during 1867-68 has been Rs. 15,226. On the road from Futtehgurh to Allygunj very little was done towards collecting metal. The contractor failed, and the expenditure (Rs. 3,400) during the year was less than half the amount allotted.

283. *Metalling Saharunpore and Umballa Road, in the Saharunpore District.*—An expenditure of Rs. 30,800 was incurred during the year, and it is believed that the work will be quite finished by August or September, 1868.

284. *Metalling Road from Hatrass to Soron.*—This is a portion (49 miles) of the imperial line from Pillibheet to Muttra. Thirty-six miles have been completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 33,000.

285. *Bridging the Rhinde River, on the Cawnpore and Calpee Road.*—This is to be of a single span of 100 feet clear between abutments. The masonry work has been ready for some time, and the iron girders obtained from England are now (current year) being placed in position.

286. *New Road to Chukrata (Pokri) from Saharunpore.*—This has been noticed in a previous portion of the present Report as connected with the projects for the new hill stations of Chukrata and Kailana.

287. The following table shows the expenditure of the Department during the year, including increased value of stock :—

Sub-heads.	New works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military, ...	19,31,716	3,60,994	22,92,710
Civil Buildings, ...	8,11,688	1,17,821	9,29,509
Agricultural, ...	6,32,605	4,44,972	10,77,577
Communications,...	2,94,512	7,90,426	10,84,938
Miscellaneous Public Improvements,	19,320	12,344	31,664
Establishment, ...	...	...	13,46,524
Tools and Plant, ...	...	...	1,49,638
Profit and Loss, ...	...	...	52,520
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	69,65,080

(From Local Funds.)

288. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,68,072, under the following heads :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings, ...	47,470	19,672	67,142
Communications, ...	3,34,749	4,14,841	7,49,590
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	60,192,	29,376	89,568
Establishment, ...	...	...	2,61,772
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	11,68,072

289. The following table shows the extent to which the various divisions utilized their available funds, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 17,69,431, of which there remained an unexpended balance of Rs. 6,01,359 at the close of the year.

Divisions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.								
		Civil Buildings.		*Communications.*		*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*		Establishment.	Total.	Balance.
		Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra, ...	2,44,094	729	5,124	49,090	70,440	11,714	1,607	24,957	1,63,661	80,433
Allahabad,	2,66,445	...	1,283	92,658	83,923	9,398	8,067	34,850	2,30,179	36,266
Ajmere, ...	1,37,375	1,068	224	7,500	21,622	3,923	7,600	4,095	46,032	91,343
Benares, ...	2,02,998	...	1,467	37,645	84,491	3,300	1,680	21,152	1,52,735	50,263
Jhansie, ...	79,110	2,240	243	12,957	14,247	4,985	1,554	12,660	48,886	30,224
Rohilcund, ..	3,11,109	12,047	5,087	51,006	73,611	801	4,071	27,124	1,73,747	1,37,362
Meerut, ...	5,06,160	31,386	6,244	68,554	61,545	26,071	4,797	1,32,121	3,30,718	1,75,442
Kumaon, ...	22,140	...	...	15,339	1,962	...	...	4,813	22,114	26
Total, ...	17,69,431	47,470	19,672	3,34,749	4,14,841	60,192	29,376	2,61,772	11,68,072	6,01,359

290. The following are the principal works under construction during the year:—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

291. *Meerut Division.*—Two Dispensaries were in hand during the year in the *Boolundshuhur District;* one, at Secunderabad, was finished at a cost of Rs. 1,660; and the other, at Khoorjah, was well advanced. Of the five Police Stations sanctioned for this district, one had been completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,450, a second was ready for roofing, and materials were being collected for the remaining three. In the *Allygurh District,* twenty village schools were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,123; a school building commenced at Hattrass in 1866-67 was also finished during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

292. *Allahabad Division.*—The Pandoo Bridge, in the *Cawnpore District,* noticed in last year's Report as estimated to cost Rs. 27,000, was almost finished during the year, but, owing to unforeseen difficulties and necessities, a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 40,097, was passed for the work. The cost of the bridge over the Rhind River, in the same district, is likely, for the same reasons, to be raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 27,635. This bridge was well in hand at the close of the year, and will, it is expected, be completed during the next cold season. The metalling of the Bindkee and Chillatara Road, in the *Futtehpore District,* has progressed satisfactorily, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,089, out of an estimate passed for Rs. 17,500. In the *Banda District,* the Banda and Manickpore Road or railway feeder was in progress during the year. Eight miles of the road had been raised, a few culverts had also been completed and some metal collected during the year.

293. *Benares Division.*—In the *Goruckpore District,* the bridges and culverts on the Hatta Road were completed, at a

cost of Rs. 4,800. The principal work in the *Bustee District* was the construction of bridges and culverts on roads connecting the north of the district with Goruckpore and Busteo. The expenditure on these bridges and on other new works amounted during the year to Rs. 17,862.

294. *Agra Division.*—The Soorujpore Road, in the *Furruckabad District*, which passes over a sandy tract, has been metalled, and it is believed that a sound and permanent roadway has now been obtained over a line which had baffled all previous attempts to render it fit for traffic. In the same district, a bridge over the Kalee Nuddee was commenced on the Futtehgurh and Bewur Road. It is estimated to cost Rs. 39,608, and good progress was made in sinking the foundation wells during the year.

295. *Rohilkhund Division.*—In the *Bareilly District*, a Staging Bungalow, costing Rs. 1,531, was constructed in the Cantonment. Two serais were also completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,700; one on the Pillibheet Road, and the other on the Rohilkhund Trunk Road. In the *Shahjehanpore District*, the metalling of two miles of the Powayan Road was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 3,794. In the *Turrai*, the metalling of the Moradabad and Kaleedoongee Road was in progress, on an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,083, of which Rs. 7,800 were expended in collecting kunkur for 4¾ miles, and in consolidating it on 3 miles. A bridge over the Gogee River, on the Sooltanpore and Mela Ghât Road, estimated to cost Rs. 15,014, was well in hand at the close of the year, and will, it is expected, be finished during 1868-69.

296. *Jhansie Division.*—The bridging of the Mhow and Gurrotha Road, in the *Jhansie District*, was completed for Rs. 1,162. The raising of the Saugor and Jhansie Road was also in hand, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,105 was incurred during the year. In the *Jaloun District*, the metalling of the Oorai and Koonch Junction Road was completed for Rs. 1,200.

A serai at Kotound was also completed, on an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,200.

297. *Kumaon Division.*—Two Staging Bungalows were completed; one at Raneebâgh, costing Rs. 6,184, and the other at Kaleedoongee, at a cost of Rs. 7,270.

298. *Meerut Division.*—Good progress has been made in *Dehra Doon* in affording direct communication between the north-west part of the Doon and Mussoorie; also between the Mohun Pass and Tonse Bridge, on the main east and west road, and between that bridge and the Jumna Bridge at Kalsi; and in opening out the north-east part of the Doon by a direct line of road between Tuppoobun and Hurdwar. In the *Saharunpore District*, a fair-weather road between Muzuffurabad and the Roorkee and Dehra Road was lined out and the jungle cleared; stones for macadamizing 3½ miles of the Dehra Road had also been collected, and partly broken up for spreading on the road. Satisfactory progress was made in the *Mozuffernugger District* in the construction of the bridge over the Hindun River at Tatanee, on the Mozuffernugger and Shamlee Road. Seventeen girders had been put up during the year, two have been put up since then, and the remaining girders will be in position shortly. Good progress had also been made in metalling the road between Mozuffernugger and the above-mentioned bridge. Of the 10½ miles, 9 miles have been completed, leaving 1½ miles, for which metal is being collected. In the *Meerut District*, the whole of the kunkur necessary for metalling the second section of the Ghazeeabad and Gurhmooktessur Road had been collected. The early completion of this line is expected, the first section of the road having been finished. A road to connect the Cantonment of Meerut with the third-class Railway Station was completed during the year. The earth-work of the Coel and Ramghât Road, in the *Boolundshuhur District*, was finished: the line will be metalled when the earth-work has sufficiently settled. The

Railway Station Serai at Chola was nearly finished at the close of the year. In the *Allygurh District*, the Coel and Ramghât Road was metalled and finished to the boundary of the district. The Coel, Khyr, and Tuppul Road was also well advanced; it is now metalled to the end of the seventeenth mile. A serai at Somnah, near the Railway Station, was finished during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,150. The following table shows the sums voluntarily expended by private individuals in the construction of works of public utility, such as wells, tanks, and rest-houses; also the planting of groves of trees, accessible to travellers:—

Division.	Amount.
	Rs.
Meerut, ...	8,000
Rohilcund, ...	19,540
Agra, ...	11,148
Allahabad, ...	26,581
Jhansie, ...	3,200
Benares, ...	13,842
Total, ...	82,311

Forests.

299. The cash transactions of the year are shown in the following table:—

Divisions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
			Net Revenue.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ...	3,55,818	1,62,168	1,93,650	...
Rohilkhund, ...	26,802	14,784	12,018	...
Goruckpore, ...	6,122	10,580	...	4,458
Jhansie, ...	3,859	2,245	1,614	...
Meerut, ...	90,065	62,844	27,221	...
Canal Plantations, ...	34,714	47,682	...	12,968
Total, ...	5,17,380	3,00,303	2,34,503	17,426
			17,426	
		Profit, ...	2,17,077	

Taking the Forests as a whole, the profit on the outlay was 172·2 per cent.

KUMAON AND GURHWAL.

300. As shown in the above table, the result of the year's operations has been very satisfactory. The boundaries of the Gurhwal Forests have been thoroughly defined, and arrangements were made during the year for completing the demarcation of the forests in Kumaon.

301. The measures adopted during the year to protect the forests from fire were very successful.

ROHILKHUND DIVISION.

302. The receipts of the year should have been exhibited as larger by Rs. 2,000, the amount at which the Chandee Forest has been leased to the Roorkee Workshops (an arrangement which was adverted to in the last Administration Report), and which had not been paid at the close of the year. The result of the year's operations has been satisfactory, seeing that, while the receipts have been more, the expenditure has been less than assumed in the Budget Estimate; the expenditure, moreover, includes a book adjustment of Rs. 8,000, the outlay of a previous year.

GORUCKPORE (BENARES DIVISION).

303. The work done has been thinning and clearing out weeds in the Soonaree Forest, and felling 1,000 tapped trees in the Nugwa Forest, 243 of which were conveyed to the depôt at Sukwi, on the Rohin. Now that timber is being cut, there is good promise of increase to the revenue, year by year, under the improved conservancy arrangements.

304. The clearance of the channel of the Rohin River of roots and stumps was partially effected during the year.

305. Preparations were made to sow Sissoo seed in parts where there is scarcity of timber and the soil suitable. It is believed that the experiment of cultivating Sissoo will succeed; and, if so, the next year's sowing will be on a larger scale.

MEERUT DIVISION.

306. The cash receipts of the year did not equal the amount anticipated when drawing up the Budget. It was expected that the Public Works Department would have purchased timber largely for new barracks, &c., at Chukrata; but, as that Department had not matured its working operations, there was no demand for timber during the year. Very satisfactory progress was made during the year in demarcating the boundaries of the forests in the Eastern Dhoon, and, with small exceptions, this work has been completed.

The boundaries of the denser forests have been marked off by 40-feet broad clearings, and parts which were impassable except on elephants can now be gallopped over by the Forest Officers.

307. The boundaries of the more open forests, and of those without the Sewaliks, have been marked by planting wild cotton trees at 20-feet intervals.

308. The Bhageruttee valley road is likely to be completely opened within the present year. One hundred and fourteen miles are represented as already opened, and 19¼ miles remaining to be made, for which there is a balance on the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,000.

309. No Sâl was felled during the year, but a large number of first-class Deodar trees were cut down.

310. The use of Deodar is likely to be largely resorted to; and it is well, therefore, that there should be a supply seasoning in the forests.

JHANSIE DIVISION.

311. The forests are gradually improving, and it is confidently expected that, under the system of conservancy lately introduced, they will be a profitable source of revenue.

CANAL PLANTATIONS.

312. *Ganges Canal.*—The sowing and planting operations were extensively and successfully carried out, there being at the close of the year about 25,000 trees and seedlings alive in excess of the number alive at the close of 1866-67.

313. *Eastern Jumna Canal.*—All the young plantations on the canal were doing well. A new plantation was formed during the year at Kulsea, comprising of 193 acres, of which 144 acres are to be sown with timber trees of various descriptions, and 48 acres with keekur, for firewood.

314. *Dhoon Canals.*—No trees were planted during the year, but all those existing were kept in order and cared for. The number alive at the close of the year was 7,550.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

SECTION X.

Post Office.

315. Thirty-five new Post Offices were opened during the year—a considerable increase on the number (eighteen) opened in 1866-67. Ten of these have been permanently established; eleven new letter-boxes have also been set up at various stations to facilitate the posting of letters by the public.

New Post Offices and Letter-boxes.

316. The total length of the postal lines in the circle under the control of the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces (which includes Oudh and a portion of Central India) was 8,384 miles, and the subjoined memorandum shows the modes in which the mails were carried on the several lines:—

Postal Lines.

By	Runners,	... 6,277	miles.
,,	Contract,	... 754	,,
,,	Railway,	... 578	,,
,,	Mail cart,	... 775	,,
	Total,	... 8,384	,,

317. The average cost per mile per annum of carrying the mails and parcels by mail-cart and runners is Rs. 284-14 and Rs. 21-13 respectively.

318. On metalled and bridged roads the average rate of travelling of the mails by cart or on horseback is from 6¾ to 9½ miles an hour. On unmetalled roads, where the mails are conveyed by runners, the average speed varies from 3¼ to 4½ miles an hour all the year round.

Speed of Mails.

319. The correspondence returns give the following results:—

Correspondence.

Received.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Letters, ...	13,299,957	14,674,003
Papers, ...	927,478	978,845
Parcels, ...	132,649	147,726
Books, ...	96,786	115,788

Being an increase of 10·33 per cent. on letters, 5·53 on newspapers, 11·36 on parcels, and 19·61 on books.

Posted.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Letters, ...	13,726,055	15,916,047
Papers, ...	651,298	768,215
Parcels, ...	88,494	100,719
Books, ...	52,836	65,989

Showing increased percentages of 15·95 on letters, 17·92 on papers, 13·83 on parcels, and 24·89 on books.

320. It must be remembered that the previous year consisted of only 11 months; but, even allowing for this, an increase is observable under every head.

Unclaimed and refused covers.

321. 525,620 unclaimed and refused covers were sent to the Dead Letter Office, of which 141,167 were disposed of. The number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office bears a proportion of 3·30 per cent. to the total number received by the Post Office for delivery.

District Post.

322. The number of covers sent to the District Posts for delivery in the North-Western Provinces aggregated 862,010, of which 67,782, or 7·86 per cent., were returned undelivered.

323. The large number of new Post Offices opened during the year proves that there has been a most satisfactory increase in the amount of rural correspondence.

324. New buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the Post Offices at Boolundshuhur, Hauppur, and Toondla.

Robbery of Mails.

325. Five highway robberies and three attacks on the mail were committed in these Provinces during the year. In two cases the perpetrators were apprehended, and in five other cases the mails were recovered.

Post Office robberies.

326. Twenty-eight Post Office robberies were brought to notice during the year. Two of these cases occurred while the parcels were in charge of Railway officials. In two cases the suspected parties were removed from the Department; in six cases enquiries showed that the parcels had not been tampered with while in transit by post; the enquiries made in three cases proved unsuccessful; while in two instances no satisfactory investigation could be made, owing to the covers not having been produced. The remaining thirteen cases were still pending enquiry.

Complaints.

327. Complaints were made by the public regarding the loss and detention of their letters and other irregularities in 196 cases; of which 104 were established, and the parties in fault punished; four were groundless; in 21 cases no blame attached to the Post Office; and in 60 the proceedings proved unsuccessful. Seven cases remained under enquiry.

Offences by Post Office officials.

328. In 23 cases, Post Office officials were convicted of criminal offences and punished judicially.

Mail-cart and Van Dák.

329. In addition to the mail-cart line from Agra to Khundwa, two more lines have been opened during the year, on which both

mail-carts and passenger vans have been run,—namely, from Agra to Jeypore, and from Cawnpore to Jhansie. The receipts from passengers travelling on these lines have been as follows:—

1866-67,	... ...	Rs. 21,194
1867-68,	... ...	„ 22,176

showing an increase of nearly Rs. 1,000 on the year. A mail-cart line has also been established between Meerut and Kaladoongee (Nynee Tal) through Moradabad.

Post Office Establishment.

330. The following is a memorandum of the numerical strength of the staff of the Post Office Establishment as it stood on the 1st April last:—

Postmaster-General, ...	1
Inspectors, ...	15
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents,	6
Postmasters, ...	46
Deputy Postmasters, ...	323
Writers and Moonshees, ...	295
Overseers, ...	141
Peons, Duftrees, &c., ...	1,003
Runners and Banghy Burdars, ...	2,342
Coachmen, ...	130
Syces, ...	1,393
Workmen, ...	407

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

SECTION XI.

Survey.

Re-survey of the North-Western Provinces.

331. The immediate object of the re-survey is to supply detailed village maps for those districts of the North-Western Provinces of which the detailed surveys were lost in 1857. It commenced in October, 1866, and during the working season of 1866-67 the Pergunnahs of Pillibheet and Jehanabad, in the District of Bareilly, aggregating about 440 square miles, were mapped.

Territory surveyed in 1867-68.

332. During the field season of 1867-68, the Pergunnahs of Nawabgunge, Crore, and Beesulpoor, in the same district, have been surveyed. Their approximate area is 480 square miles, and the probable cost is a little under Rs. 24,000.

Cantonments Survey.

333. The town, cantonments, and environs of Bareilly, and the cantonments of Benares and Allahabad, have also been measured, on the scale of 12 inches to the mile. The details are minute, and these maps promise to be very useful, both for military and general purposes.

Proposed increase of North-Western Provinces' Survey Establishment.

334. The progress of the survey for the last two years has, in consequence of the very limited strength of the single party employed, been small. The expediency of pushing forward the work has been discussed with Colonel Gastrell; and there is every prospect that large additions will be made to the staff employed in these Provinces, and that more rapid advance will shortly be the result.

Telegraph.

Boat-crossing at Ghurmookteesur.

335. During the rains the Ganges near Ghurmookteesur is crossed by a line supported on the masts of country boats. It has generally answered very well, but owing to the heavy rains last season it did not work so successfully. The channel shifted three times in two months, and the water rose unusually high, carrying away the flying line and interrupting communication for some days each time.

Boat-crossing at Bijpooria, near Futtehgurh.

336. The Ramgunga river at Bijpooria Ghât is during the dry season easily spanned, but in the height of the rains the streams become very broad, and the masts on the banks are swept away. During this season, boats have had to be anchored in the stream, but the flying line was more than once carried away. The rains were very severe, the country was flooded for miles, and the Ramgunga rose to an unusual height. Owing to these causes, communication remained interrupted for long periods. This river will eventually be crossed by a permanent flying line supported on masts planted on wells. An estimate for sinking the wells has been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Rohilkhund Trunk Road.

Line from Moradabad to Bareilly.

337. For the reconstruction of the line from Moradabad to Bareilly, a distance of 65 miles, the standards were to be taken from those collected from the dismantled line, Agra to Futtehgurh. Robinson's insulators are to be used on this line. The insulators and some of the other stores were despatched from Calcutta in the latter end of March. The line will be completed with the least possible delay.

Reconstruction of lines in Rohilkhund.

338. The following sections in Rohilkhund, in addition to that named in the preceding paragraph, have to be reconstructed, *viz*, from Boorampore to Moradabad, 12 miles; from Bareilly to Shahjehanpore, 50 miles; from Shahjehanpore to Futtehgurh, 51 miles.

Interruptions of communication.

339. During the rains, which were very severe in Rohilkhund, there were several interruptions on the lines in that part of the country. The Ganges and Ramgunga boat-crossings sustained considerable damage, and much difficulty was experienced in restoring communication, owing to the unusual height of these rivers. There was a very long interruption between Allygurh and Agra. The fault was at the River Jumna near Agra.

Line from Delhi to Allygurh.

340. The section from Delhi to Allygurh, a distance of 80 miles, worked better than usual; but there were some interruptions, in consequence of the difficulty in keeping up the Jumna crossing till it was transferred to the Railway bridge. The section from Allygurh to Agra, a distance of 50 miles, did not work very well. There were several interruptions, and many times the communication was imperfect. This was chiefly owing to the unserviceable state of the Brooke insulators.

Line from Agra to Allahabad.

341. The new quadruple line from Agra to Allahabad, which was commenced at beginning of the year under review, was completed in August. A line better aligned or constructed it would be difficult to find, but at a very early period the posts (Hamilton's whole standards) were found to be so weak as to endanger the safety of communication on the occurrence of a storm. Lateral stays have therefore been added to every sixth post, being at intervals of a quarter of a mile. This has very much strengthened the line, at a comparatively small cost.

342. Constant interruptions were also found to be caused by wires escaping from the insulators, and it has been neces-

sary to adopt the plan generally of securing them with binding wire. Great importance is now attached in Europe to every wire being thus secured. The result on this section has proved most successful,—scarcely a contact or an interruption having occurred since the adoption of this precaution.

Line from Allahabad to Mogul Serai.

343. The section from Allahabad to Mogul Serai has been much improved, in reducing the leverage by lowering the brackets; in levelling the wires where the ground is uneven by using wooden tops of different lengths; and in altering the alignment where the angles were too great. The deepening of the Railway ditch has necessitated the sinking two feet of all the posts situated in it. The alignment of this section is bad, being mostly without the Railway boundary.

344. The sections of the old line from Cawnpore to Allahabad, Allahabad to Benares, and Mirzapore to Benares have been dismantled during the year.

Line over the Jumna at Agra.

345. A new span has been constructed at Agra, which carries eight wires over the Jumna into that station. It is probably the finest in India. Each mast consists of lower and top-masts of Singapore iron-wood, fully rigged with galvanized wire-rope stays, and its construction is very creditable to the department.

SECTION XIII.

Vaccination.

346. The Returns of Vaccination for the season of 1867-68 show a total of 198,317 known successful cases, being an increase of 36,606 upon the work of the previous year. The average number of operations per mensem performed by each Vaccinator has increased from 210 to 212, and the percentage of successful operations (which is calculated on the total number, less the cases of which the result is "unknown") has also increased from 80 to 83. The cost per head of each successful case was 6 annas and 4 pies.

Vaccination Returns.

347. In Kumaon and Gurhwal the full average of numbers and success has been reached. In the Rohilkhund Circle there has been a slight decrease both in numbers and success, which is, however, regarded as but temporary, and attributable to many of the best Vaccinators having been promoted to be Superintendents, and their places being at the first necessarily taken by untrained men. In the Agra and Meerut Circle, and in Allahabad, the numbers show a considerable increase: in the former, however, the percentage of success has slightly decreased, from the same cause as in Rohilkhund.

Progress in the various Circles.

348. In the Jhansie and Benares Divisions, especially the latter, success has been least marked,—the population being closely attached to the practice of inoculation, and the attempts which have been made to win over the inoculators to adopt the system of vaccination having mostly ended in failure.

349. Hopeful signs of progress are, however, not wanting. Thus it is reported that in the Jaloun and Lullutpore Districts parents bring their daughters to undergo the operation—withholding, however, the boys, until the result of the experiment on the girls shall have declared itself.

Depôt for vaccine virus.

350. From the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt there have been distributed during the past season 19,863 crusts and 4,147 tubes. This depôt maintains its high character for the excellence of its virus, both as regards purity and activity, as is evidenced by the great and increasing demands made upon it from all parts of India.

	Virus Distributed.	
	Crusts.	Tubes.
1865-66, ...	19,150	1,895
1866-67, ...	22,315	2,214
1867-68, ...	19,863	4,147

Increase of Establishment.

351. The sanctioned increase of 19 Native Superintendents and 18 Vaccinators has been carried into effect during the year, but there has not yet been sufficient time for the full realization of the results anticipated, as so many vacancies had to be filled up by inexperienced men.

Vaccinators paid from local or private sources.

352. Several native chiefs and landholders, and most of the Municipalities, have manifested an increasing interest in vaccination, and have made provision for the employment of special Vaccinators, of whom there are now 60 paid from the above sources.

Prohibition of inoculation in Kumaon Division.

353. At the request of this Government, an Act for the prohibition of inoculation in Kumaon and Gurhwal has been introduced in the Legislative Council of India, and will, it is hoped, soon become law. The measure is of special importance, as from these districts the greater part of India is now supplied with vaccine virus, and it is essential, therefore, to keep them free from all sources of small-pox contagion.

SECTION XIV.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums, Bareilly and Benares.

354. There were 577 patients treated in the Lunatic Asylums at Bareilly and Benares during the year, of whom 434 were males, and 143 females. Of these, 93 were cured, and 11 sufficiently improved to be transferred to their friends. The total expenditure was Rs. 21,487, being an average cost of Rs. 54-10-9 per head.

Chief cause of Insanity.

Mortality.

355. The intemperate use of intoxicating drugs and spirits is the main predisposing cause of insanity amongst the natives of this country. The number of deaths was 60, giving a percentage of 19·84. This rate is unhappily very high, but the state of bodily weakness and mental excitement in which the patients frequently arrive at the Asylums sufficiently accounts for it, and especially for the great mortality during the early period of treatment,—nearly one-half of the deaths having occurred in the first year of confinement. The general death-rate must also always be high, insanity in most of its forms being an insidious disease, the cure of which is extremely difficult, and which, by injuriously affecting the nervous centres, sooner or later seriously diminishes vitality.

Occupation of Insanes.

356. A considerable number of the lunatics have been engaged in industrial labour with marked benefit in the treatment of their complaints. It is considered of importance to encourage such employment, and arrangements have been made for attaching to each Asylum two or three practical instructors, able to teach different kinds of light industrial labour, so as to obtain a certain degree of variety in the work.

357. A new Asylum is about to be erected at Benares in lieu of the present building, which is in many respects unsuitable for the accommodation of insanes. It is also proposed to build additional Asylums at Agra and at Cawnpore.

New Asylums in prospect.

ASYLUM OF RAJAH KALEE SHUNKUR.

358. There were only 113 inmates of the Asylum founded by Rajah Kalee Shunkur at Benares for the blind and destitute, as compared with 126 during the previous year. The greater cheapness of food is believed to have diminished the number of applicants for admission. The number of deaths was 26, and the total cost of each inmate was Rs. 3-7-7 per mensem.

Asylum for the Blind and Destitute at Benares.

359. The Hospital for Europeans and Eurasians, erected at the expense of Baboo Gooroo Dass Mitter in 1865, has been found most useful. There have been ten patients in it for various periods during the year. The cost of these has been defrayed out of the Station Relief Fund, so that the funds of the Asylum have been relieved of this expense.

Hospital for Europeans and Eurasians at Benares.

360. The management of the Blind Asylum at Bareilly has been successful. There were 22 inmates at the close of the year, of whom 17 were male, and 5 female. The former are employed in weaving screens, baskets, durrees, door-mats, &c., and the latter in spining cotton thread. The average charge per head was Rs. 4-9-10 per mensem.

Blind Asylum, Bareilly.

361. An attempt was made to teach the men to read, and with that end in view books printed for the use of the blind have been sent for.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

362. The winter session of the Agra Medical School closed on the 31st March last. Nine out of eleven students in the Senior Class

Agra Medical School.

passed into the service as First-class Native Doctors, and received the usual diplomas.

Applicants for admission.

363. There is no want of applicants for admission into the school; the difficulty is to get young men sufficiently well educated to appreciate and profit by the course of study prescribed for them.

Pay and position of Native Doctors.

364. The remedy is to improve the pay and position of Native Doctors—an object which has long been under the consideration of the Supreme Government,—and proposals with this end in view have, it is understood, been transmitted to the Secretary of State for India. It is in vain to expect a better class of students to come forward, until their position and prospects in the service are materially bettered.

DISPENSARIES.

New Dispensaries.

365. Three new Branch Dispensaries were established, while two Second-class Sudder Institutions and two Second-class Branch Dispensaries were raised to a higher grade during the year. There are now 113 Dispensaries of all classes in operation, *viz.*:—

27 First-class Sudder Dispensaries.
11 Second „ „ „
39 First-class Branch „
36 Second „ „ „

Patients treated.

366. There were 523,000 patients (including 15,121 house-patients) treated during the year, and 44,922 surgical operations performed. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,85,177.

367. The decrease of 11,440 patients is attributed partly to the healthiness of the season, and partly to more careful registrations: an increase of 443 is shown in the number of house-patients.

Treatment of contagious diseases and epidemics.

368. The attention of Local Committees has been drawn to the necessity of having in every Sudder Dispensary, accommodation for the treatment of occasional cases of contagious disease; but on the occurrence of epidemic outbreaks, the plan of erecting cheap temporary hospitals in isolated places, which can be destroyed when no longer required, is undoubtedly the best.

Hospitals for poor Europeans.

369. The subject of providing hospital accommodation for poor Europeans and Eurasians at the larger stations has also been commended to the attention of Committees and local Charitable Societies. Such provision has been made at Benares and Allahabad, and at the Thomason Hospital at Agra.

Separate accommodation for female patients.

370. Separate accommodation has to some extent been provided in the larger Dispensaries, for female patients, and the better classes who may be unwilling to repair to the hospital unless accompanied by some member of their families; and the Inspector-General of Dispensaries has been informed that it is highly desirable that endeavours should be generally made to increase accommodation of this description, and to ensure such measures and arrangements as shall render these Institutions suitable to the habits of the people, and agreeable and popular among all classes.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

SECTION XV.

Vernacular Literature.

371. The number of newspapers published during the year was 24, with a circulation of 7,498 copies, being a decrease of two papers as compared with the previous year.

Newspapers published.

372. The more important papers having a circulation of 500 copies and upwards, are the following:—

Their circulation.

No.	Name of Paper.	Place where published.	No. of Copies.
1	Nujum-ool Akhbar, ...	Meerut, ...	744
2	Bidya Dursh, ...	,, ...	529
3	Abi-Hyat-i-Hind, ...	Agra, ...	623
4	Dhurm Prakash, ...	,, ...	500
5	Ainah Ilm, ...	Allahabad, ...	589
6	Allygurh Institute Gazette, ...	Allygurh, ...	500

Government, however, take a large number of copies of each of these papers, save Nos. 4 and 6.

373. Of the 24 papers issued, 17 are Urdú, 4 Hindí, 2 Urdú and Hindí, and 1 English and Urdú. There is a general improvement in the choice of subjects for criticism and discussion; it is a hopeful sign that topics of public interest are becoming more frequently selected for this purpose, and the tendency in this direction is one which should as much as possible be fostered and encouraged.

Subjects discussed in them.

374. The statement of books and pamphlets published in these Provinces during the year shows the following details :—

Books published.

375. Fifty-four new works were published, of which 29 were written in Urdú, and 14 in Hindí. Eleven of these were legal, 10 didactive, 6 educational, 4 religious, and the remaining 23 of a miscellaneous character. Besides these there were 12 new editions, and 210 reprints of old works.

376. The meagreness of intellectual result is very apparent, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the offer of substantial rewards lately made to the authors of useful works of approved style in the vernacular languages, in any branch of science or literature, will have the effect of stimulating elegant and useful authorship.

Meagre results shown.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

SECTION XVI.

Registration.

Total Registrations.

377. The total number of instruments registered under Act XX. of 1866 during the past year has been 132,545, showing a decrease of about 8 per cent. as compared with 1866. This is attributable entirely to the increased prosperity of the agricultural classes consequent on the plentiful harvest of 1867.

Proportion of compulsory to optional Registrations.

378. The proportion of compulsory to optional registrations was 64,857 of the former to 67,688 of the latter, if memoranda of decrees and orders of Civil Courts are treated as compulsory registrations; excluding these, the proportion is 49,265 to 67,688. The increased resort to optional registration is highly satisfactory, as showing that the system is becoming popular, and that due facilities are afforded to persons desiring to register.

379. A larger number of leases, both compulsory and optional, have been registered in 1866. Deposits of sealed covers of wills and authorities to adopt have, on the other hand, decreased, while the number of registrations of opened wills, &c., has increased. Nearly two-thirds of the latter, however, were registered in the District of Benares, where wealthy natives from all parts of India come to live and die.

Working of the Registration Act in the other Presidencies.

380. The comparative number of registrations in the several Presidencies is shown in the following comparative statement. The area and population are taken from the "Annals of Indian Administration for 1865-66."

Province.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Total number of Registrations.	Compulsory Registrations.	Optional Registrations.	Deposits of Wills &c., and open Registrations of the same.	Memoranda of Decrees and Orders.
Bengal, ...	245,120	38,572,812	182,159	101422	80,737	477	20,071
Madras, ...	124,250	22,644,519	113,782	82,854	30,928	132	13,202
Bombay, ...	142,043	12,420,848	69,142	44,622	14,520	46	13,620
N.-W. Provinces,	82,941	30,007,871	132,545	64,857	67,688	157	15,592

Fees.

381. Although the number of instruments registered in the past year has decreased 8 per cent., the decrease in the amount of fees has been barely 1 per cent. This arises from the fact that powers of attorney and translations were registered under Act XVI. of 1864 free of charge.

382. The average rate of fee per instrument on total registrations was Re. 1-13, and on deeds affecting movable property, bonds, and such like optional instruments, it was 12 annas. The average rates of fees per instrument respectively of compulsory and optional registration affecting immovable property, were 2 rupees and 8 annas respectively. The lowness of the latter arises from the fact that instruments affecting immovable property of which the registration is optional are below Rs. 100 in value.

Special Registrations.

383. The total number of special registrations under Section 52 of the Act was 11,534, compared with 1,026 in 1865, and 10,274 in 1866. The total fees realized under this head amounted to Rs. 22,713,—the rate per instrument being less than Rs. 2.

384. A comparative statement showing the number of registrations and the fees realized during the year is given below :—

Province.	Number of Registrations.	Fees realized.	Rate of fee per Instrument.	Number of Special Registrations.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal, ...	182,159	3,25,089	1 12 0	13,363
Madras, ...	113,782	2,41,873	2 2 0	7,964
Bombay, ...	69,188	2,65,070	3 13 0	3,448
North-Western Provinces, ...	132,545	2,46,928	1 13 0	11,534

Receipts and Expenditure.

385. The receipts for the year were Rs. 2,49,558, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,84,815, showing a surplus to Government of Rs. 80,520. The total balance to credit of Registration Funds during the last three years has been Rs. 1,49,111.

Registration Agency.

386. There has been no alteration in the agency during the year; the Judges and the Deputy Commissioners continued to hold the offices of Registrars, and the Principal Sudder Ameens, Tehseeldars, and Cantonment Magistrates, those of Sub-Registrars. A proposal is under consideration for paying the Sub-Registrars fixed salaries, instead of a moiety of the fees.

Indices.

387. The state of the indices is very satisfactory. All arrears of former years have been cleared off, and at the close of the year the Registrar-General anticipated that in a few weeks the indices for the whole of the provinces would be up to date, and available for the purposes of search.

SECTION XVII.

Sanitation and Public Health.

Sanitary improvements.

388. Considerable attention has been given during the past year to the subject of the improvement of the health of the people, by increased cleanliness and more perfect conservancy of the towns and villages, and the reclaiming of waste places within their boundaries.

Practical results in large Towns.

389. The practical results have been most marked in the larger cities and towns in which the Municipal Act is in force, and where a fair amount of municipal funds was available for sanitary improvements.

Villages more backward.

390. In the villages, little real improvement has yet been effected. The recent appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner will, however, admit of more continued and systematic endeavours in this direction.

Hurdwar Fair of 1868.

391. The Hurdwar Fair in the present year was remarkable, as having been the least attended of any on record, although the Brahmins of the spot had warned the authorities that the gathering would again be very large. Preparations were accordingly made: latrines, hospitals, dispensaries and bridges were provided, and the Police arrangements completed; but the crowd never came. It is estimated that the greatest number of people present at any one time was never more than a hundred thousand—a remarkable contrast to the three millions of 1867.

Small attendance at the Fair.

392. Various reasons have been assigned for this inconsiderable attendance. The Hurdwar Brahmins ascribe it to the belief entertained by the people that the Govern-

ment desired to discourage the collection of great crowds at the fair, and also to the fact that the people disliked the restrictions imposed upon them last year. It is more probable that the scantiness of the assemblage was due to the unusually large attendance at the two preceding fairs, and the fear occasioned by the wide-spread knowledge of the outbreak of cholera at the previous year's fair. With so small an attendance, there was little difficulty in making the necessary provision against accident and disease.

Enquiry into the sickness prevalent in the Meerut Division.

393. During the past year a careful enquiry has been made by Dr. Cutcliffe, under the orders of Government, into the cause of the unusual sickness and mortality of late years in certain parts of the Meerut Division. The most unhealthy localities were inspected, and a report furnished, which is now under the consideration of Government.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortuary Returns.

394. The following table gives the result of the Mortuary Returns, excepting the Kumaon Division :—

Year.	Population.	Deaths.			Deaths to 1,000 living.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1867, ...	29,405,322	212,461	155,449	367,910	12·5

Causes of Death.

395. The causes of death may be best shown for practical purposes in the following form :—

Year.	Cause of Deaths.	Total of Deaths from each cause.	Deaths to 1,000 living.
1867, ...	Fevers, ...	171,818	5·8
	Cholera, ...	56,367	1·9
	Small-pox, ...	39,879	1·4
	Dysentery and Diarrhœa,...	22,249	0·8
	Other Zymotic Diseases, ...	36,407	1·2
	All other causes, ...	41,190	1·4
	Total, ...	367,910	12·5

Rate of Mortality.

396. The death-rate per cent. of the province for the year 1867 was 1·22; the death-rate of England for the same year was 2·23 per cent. From this it will be seen that the returns are very imperfect. It has been found difficult to organize an efficient machinery for this purpose, without resorting to the Police, which the Lieutenant-Governor has hitherto been unwilling to do. Meanwhile the system is useful, notwithstanding its imperfection, in bringing promptly to light any important accessions of disease, and thus calling earliest attention to the existence of epidemic or contagious illness. In this, more than in any statistical accuracy, the use of the present system consists.

Registration of Deaths in Allahabad, Agra, and Cawnpore.

397. The registration of deaths in Allahabad, Agra, and Cawnpore is carried out under the supervision of the Municipal Commissioners of these cities.

398. *Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and Expen-*

RECEIPTS.

	Headings.	Actuals for 1865-66.	Actuals for 1866-67.	Budget Estimate of 1867-68— 11 Months.	Actuals for 1867-68— 11 Months.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue, ...	4,21,29,137	3,81,77,415	4,04,00,000	4,08,51,307
II.	Tributes, &c., ...	Credited by Govt. of India.	14,62,180	17,00,000	17,03,726
III.	Forest, ...	6,11,413	5,77,955	6,01,400	4,82,666
IV.	Abkaree, ...	20,16,404	19,03,971	20,17,500	22,14,786
V.	License Tax, ...	6,77,479	10,782	7,00,000	9,97,183
VI.	Customs, ...	6,14,486	4,77,967	6,43,000	7,13,048
VII.	Salt, ...	48,44,534	47,82,653	55,31,000	46,47,455
VIII.	Opium,—*Nil.*				
IX.	Stamps, ...	25,62,703	24,42,746	36,42,000	32,13,279
X.	Mint,				
XI.	Post Office, } *Nil.*				
XII.	Telegraph,				
XIII.	Law and Justice, ...	6,80,085	8,84,924	8,47,600	7,29,086
XIV.	Police, ...	4,77,542	4,19,306	5,58,000	4,69,913
XV.	Marine,—*Nil.*				
XVI.	Education, ...	59,754	52,980	69,000	63,120
XVII.	Interest, ...	1,235	3,969	1,600	2,343
XVIII.	Miscellaneous, ...	3,53,581	2,68,950	3,00,000	1,42,382
	Total Rs., ...	5,50,28,353	5,14,65,798	5,70,11,100	5,62,30,294

XVIII.

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cial.

diture of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1867-68.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Headings.	Actuals for 1865-66.	Actuals for 1866-67.	Budget Grant for 1867-68— 11 Months.	Actuals for 1867-68— 11 Months.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt,	*Nil.*			
2	Interest on Special Loans for Public Works,				
3	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts,...	26,311	48,211	42,000	52,228
4	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, ...	4,07,239	7,63,188	1,86,140	2,24,301
5	Land Revenue, ...	30,89,662	29,51,036	36,71,460	33,78,570
6	Forest, ...	2,72,216	3,11,283	4,08,385	2,55,264
7	Abkaree, ...	3,23,884	3,46,280	3,31,280	3,55,006
8	License Tax, ...	* 8,841	*17	...	31,891
9	Customs,—*Nil.*				
10	Salt, ...	6,20,209	5,68,396	6,52,610	6,16,379
11	Opium,—*Nil.*				
12	Stamps, ...	1,52,457	1,32,252	1,61,635	1,64,052
13	Mint,	*Nil.*			
14	Post-Office,				
15	Telegraph,				
16	Allowances to District and Village Officers,	45,674	44,898	81,240	48,236
17	Administrations and Public Departments,	10,87,579	10,62,753	11,44,490	11,19,494
18	Law and Justice, ...	34,17,249	33,65,142	41,41,080	36,97,299
19	Police, ...	36,37,677	34,09,545	38,83,210	37,59,229
20	Marine,—*Nil.*				
21	Education, Science, and Art, ...	8,78,752	8,82,452	11,58,960	10,17,365
22	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,57,846	1,51,407	1,75,500	1,77,781
23	Medical Services, ...	3,57,814	3,34,105	4,21,270	4,52,896
24	Stationery and Printing,	2,45,902	2,33,165	2,66,610	2,24,404
25	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services,	38,153	3,30,527	3,40,120	3,10,731
26	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	8,99,524	6,97,838	10,16,500	8,12,642
27	Miscellaneous, ...	3,08,950	2,06,700	2,40,820	2,15,404
28	Superannuations, &c., ...	3,07,006	2,92,176	3,56,830	3,55,501
	Total Rs., ...	1,62,82,945	1,61,31,371	1,86,80,140	1,72,68,673

* Income Tax.

399. Both receipts and disbursements, of course, show an increase compared with the year 1866-67, which consisted of eleven months only. Allowing for this, it will be found that the receipts are somewhat higher in proportion than those of the preceding year, while the disbursements are lower. In both respects there is a considerable improvement on the Actuals of 1865-66.

400. RECEIPTS.—*1. Land Revenue.*—The increase compared with the Budget is due to the sale proceeds of confiscated lands. The decrease, on the other hand, compared with 1865-66, is to be ascribed to the unusual amount of anticipatory collections in that year.

III. Forests.—There was a deficiency in the timber sales of the Meerut and Benares Divisions. In the former especially, large orders for timber on account of the new barracks at Chukrata had not been received, as anticipated, within the year.

IV. Abkaree.—This branch of the Revenue shows a satisfactory improvement.

V. License Tax.—The proceeds of this new tax were considerably under-estimated. The figures in Columns 2 and 3 relate to the former Income Tax.

VII. Salt.—The decrease in the receipts under this head, and the causes to which it may be ascribed, have been noticed in the Revenue section of the present Report.

IX. Stamps.—The large increase compared with previous years is due entirely to the higher stamp duties introduced by Act XXVI. of 1867.

XIII. Law and Justice.—This return is not complete. The receipts will be raised considerably when the recovery from the Judicial Tulubana Fund is calculated and added in the final account of the year.

XIV. Police.—The deficiency here is mainly owing to incomplete recovery from the Railway Company of their share of the cost of the new Railway Police. Recovery is proceeding during the current year.

XVIII. Miscellaneous.—The receipts of 1865-66 and the following years were largely swelled by the sale proceeds of tea and tea plantations. In 1867-68 there were no plantations sold, and only about Rs. 10,000 were realized by the sale of tea. These facts explain why the Actuals turned out so much lower than the high estimate formed by the Government of India.

401. DISBURSEMENTS.—4. *Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.*—The increase over the grant is attributable to refunds of License Tax (about Rs. 74,000), for which no provision was made by the Government of India in passing the Budget.

5. *Land Revenue.*—The increase over the Actuals of previous years is chiefly owing to progress of Settlement operations. There have, however, been savings compared with the grant of about Rs. 1,50,000 under "Collectors and Establishments," of Rs. 1,10,000 under "Settlement Charges," and Rs. 40,000 under "Kham Collections."

6. *Forests.*—The saving is nominal, as there has been a considerable diminution of receipts under this head.

7. *Abkaree.*—The increase is due to large sales of opium, and the consequently high charges for discount allowed to vendors.

8. *License Tax.*—No grant was allowed by the Government of India.

18. *Law and Justice.*—The increase compared with former years is explained by the large additions to the salaries of both gazetted and ministerial officers. In comparison with the grant there have been savings of about Rs. 2,25,000

under "Jails," Rs. 1,33,000 under "Criminal Courts," and Rs. 44,000 under "High Court."

19. *Police.*—The saving is almost entirely under "Executive Police Force." It will be reduced, however, when the debits of the Military and Postal Departments are finally adjusted.

21. *Education, Science, and Art.*—There has been a saving of Rs. 57,000 under "Grants-in-aid," of Rs. 38,000 under "Inspectors," and Rs. 35,000 under "Schools." Colleges also show a small decrease.

23. *Medical Services.*—The higher salaries allowed by the Medical Rules explain the increase.

24. *Stationery and Printing.*—The expenditure on new stock and postage labels at the Government Press was over-estimated.

26. *Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.*—The saving is attributable to lapses.

27. *Miscellaneous.*—The saving is due to more economical distribution and movement of funds.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

402. The working of the Currency Department in the Allahabad Circle of Issue for the past official year may now be briefly described.

Note Circulation.

403. The gross circulation of Notes rose in value from Rs. 36,17,280 in March, 1867, to Rs. 72,31,890 in March, 1868. The increase was progressive, except that in July there was a falling off by Rs. 63,920, attributable to Notes of this Circle having been cancelled in Calcutta to the value of Rs. 4,30,000, paid in cash from the Currency Department to the Treasury.

404. The above amount, however, includes the Notes held in Treasuries and at the Head Office in Calcutta, aggregating

Rs. 49,46,210; if this be deducted, the value of Notes in actual circulation stands at Rs. 22,85,680, as compared with Rs. 16,36,570 in the previous year. In last year's Report the net circulation in 1866-67 was shown as Rs. 23,50,860; this, however, included the Notes of this Circle in deposit in the Head Office. Omitting such Notes, the value in circulation in the present year (exclusive only of those in Treasuries) would be Rs. 22,85,680, *plus* 34,19,990 (in Head Office), or an aggregate of Rs. 57,05,670; being thus an increase of Rs. 33,54,810 over last year.

Notes issued and cancelled.

405. 75,190 Notes of all denominations, aggregating Rs. 53,57,470 in value, were issued last year; and 15,337, value Rs. 12,21,920, were cancelled,—giving a percentage of only 10·75, against 24·17 in 1866-67; so that the work of cancellation has decreased considerably.

406. The work performed in the Department during the year under review has not, however, diminished, as the counterstamping of Notes and the issue of Notes from the Issue Department have both been more than double that of the year preceding. The issue from the Exchange Department is also about 20 per cent. more than in 1866-67, and likewise the number of cheques issued by the Note and Coin Receivers.

Note circulation and issue of Money-orders both show an increase.

407. The information given in the foregoing paragraphs shows that the circulation of Paper Currency is rapidly extending. A progressive increase has at the same time taken place in the issue of Money-orders. It is evident, therefore, that Currency Notes and Money-orders do not interfere with the prosperity of each other, though it is not improbable that they partially affect exchange operations as regards small remittances.

Delay in payment of lost Notes.

408. The chief drawback to a wider circulation of Paper Currency is apparently the unnecessary delay that takes place in obtaining payment of lost Notes. Under existing

Rules, it is practicable to obtain payment of lost half Notes in a little over two months; but *in practice* such payment is seldom obtained within six, because the rules are not generally known to the public, and the procedure necessary is generally disregarded by the losers of Notes.

409. To obviate this, the following relaxations in the rules now in force regarding the payment of lost Currency Notes have been suggested :—

1*st*,—That the period of two months in Rule 6 be reduced to one month.

2*nd*,—That this period be reckoned from the date of receipt in the Currency Office of the notice of the loss of half Notes.

3*rd*,—That the advertisements to the India and Local *Gazettes* be sent from the Assistant Commissioner's Office, instead of by the losers of Notes.

4*th*,—That a discretionary power be vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency to pay the value of lost half Notes on production of remaining halves, if the loser makes the required declaration, executes an Indemnity Bond, and furnishes good security to protect the State from any loss.

SECTION XIX.—*(Conclusion.)*

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Stations.

410. The stations which furnished scientific observations during 1867 were the same as those for 1866. They are twenty-three in number,—three being on the hills, and twenty on the plains. These have been selected so as to include places of all the physical features met with in the tract of country between 75° and 84° East Longitude, and 25° and 31° North Latitude. Observations are also received from three stations in Oudh,—Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Lucknow.

411. A well-found observatory has been established at Lucknow, which is under the immediate care of Dr. Bonavia, by whom a weather register of a very complete kind is made.

Six principal Stations.

412. The six principal stations are Roorkee, Nynee Tal, Agra, Ajmere, Benares, and Jhansie. Returns have been received from these with great regularity during 1867. Some slight interruption took place at Agra and Benares, on account of a change of site in the observatories. At Agra the instruments were removed from the Central Jail to the grounds of the Medical School. The change is advantageous, on account of the opportunity it gives for teaching the use of the instruments to the students of the Native Doctor class. At Benares the instruments were removed from the grounds of the Wards Institution to those of Queen's College. Here also the change was for the better; a freer site has been secured for the instruments, and the Principal of the College, Mr. Griffith, has arranged that the work of observation be performed by one of the Native Masters.

413. At all these stations the barometer and the standard thermometer are read at 4 A.M. and 10 P.M.; and these, along with the other instruments, are again read at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. The advantage of the former additional readings is that, along with the other two, the barometer is read at the normal points of maximum and minimum pressure. The four thermometrical readings are also so arranged as to give very nearly the true mean of the twenty-four hours. The registration both at 10 at night and at 4 in the morning, is, according to Sir John Herschel, absolutely requisite for observations of any value; but it is of course inconvenient, and constitutes a serious difficulty in the scheme.

Additional Stations.

414. Sets of instruments have been supplied to the following six additional stations in the North-Western Provinces,—*viz.*, Goruckpore, Allahabad, Futtehgurh, Bareilly, Meerut,—and a set will shortly be sent to Chuckrata, the new hill station between Mussoorie and Simla.

Observations taken at Military and Civil Hospitals.

415. Returns have been received regularly from twenty-two Military and Civil Hospitals. From Almorah, Meerut, Muttra, Seetapore, Fyzabad, Morar, and Allahabad, two, and sometimes three, returns have been sent, as in these stations there were two, and sometimes three, hospitals where meteorological registers were kept. From the separate observations contained in these returns, means were struck, and these means again were used in the preparation of the abstract for publication. But the information furnished by these returns is meagre, and the instruments are very imperfect.

Lectures at the Agra Medical School.

416. The series of lectures on meteorological instruments given at the Agra Medical School last session was followed by another in December last. The subjects were the same, but were more

amply treated and illustrated. Advantage was taken of the removal of the observatory, as already mentioned, to the grounds of the Medical School.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

417. The out-turn of work from all sources Government work being charged for at the ordinary rates) aggregated Rs. 2,78,454, and the expenditure required to produce this out-turn (including a nominal charge of Rs. 20,000 to meet depreciation in dead stock) amounted to Rs. 2,14,720, leaving a gross profit of Rs. 63,734. If from this be deducted the interest on capital invested (that is, on the value of dead stock and raw material in store) at 5 per cent., amounting to Rs. 9,832, there remains a net profit on the year's working of Rs. 53,902. That is to say, the printing work of the Government has been performed during the past year at a saving of Rs. 53,902; that is, there has been a gain of that sum, on the supposition that the work could have been executed by a private Press at the very moderate rates charged by the Government Press.

The result is satisfactory.

CURATOR'S DEPÔT.

418. At the close of 1866-67 there were in store in the Depôt of the Curator of Government Books 86,700 volumes, valued at Rs. 1,39,126; and there were received during 1867-68, 7,024 copies of works, of the value of Rs. 9,179. Of these, 5,153 copies were sold for Rs. 8,189, leaving at the close of the year 88,571 works, valued at Rs. 1,40,116.

419. These details refer only to the miscellaneous books, maps, &c., &c., in store, and do not include the educational portion of the Depôt stock, which has been noticed elsewhere.

MUNICIPALITIES.

420. A statement showing the number of Municipalities in these Provinces, with their income and expenditure during the year, will be found amongst the Appendices of this Report.

421. Forty-six municipalities were in existence before the 31st March, 1867, and twelve were created during the year; four others have been formed since the passing of the "Municipal Improvements Act" (VI. of 1868).

Municipal Committees;

422. The constitutions of the Municipal Committees are being revised in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, and, wherever practicable, a system of popular election is being introduced.

Their Constitutions;

423. The gross annual income of the municipalties exceeded 17 lakhs of rupees (£170,000), while the expenditure amounted to nearly 13 lakhs.

And Income.

WARDS, INSTITUTION, BENARES.

424. The number of Wards in the Institute has increased from 18 to 23. One boy, Shah Lyakat Ali, of Shahabad, having attained his majority, has left during the year.

425. The general health of the wards has been remarkably good. They have been encouraged to practise cricket, riding, and other healthful amusements; their general conduct has been satisfactory, and the management of the Institution continues to be most creditable to the Superintendent, Baboo Kedar Nath Piladhi.

426. The Institution is becoming well appreciated by native families of rank in these Provinces, and applications are received for admission from other than wards of the Government. The bearing of the lads is manly and intelligent.

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

427. The accommodation for the Museum and Library is at present very inadequate, and, pending the erection of a suitable building, which it is hoped will at no distant date be

provided, and towards the construction of which the Government of India have been asked for a grant of Rs. 50,000, no systematic efforts can with advantage be made to accumulate articles requiring careful preservation in the Museum.

428. The Library possesses already the nucleus of a very valuable collection of works of reference, and some useful additions have been made to it during the year, by purchase and donation.

429. The Hon'ble Edmond Drummond presided over the administration of the North-Western Provinces during the greater part of the year under review, resigning the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th of March last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor,

R. SIMSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

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[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces.	Between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ East.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh and the Nopalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore; and on the east and south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The Non-regulation portions under this Government are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division of the North-Western Provinces, from its isolated position, requires some distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between latitude 22° 15′, and 27° 45′ north, longitude 71° 45′, and 77° 22′ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypoor, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypoor. The Ajmere Division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypoor, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. The Meywar possessions consisting of three Pergunnahs, and the Marwar of two, were made over to the management of the British in 1822-23. The British portion now forms a component part of Ajmere proper.

MOST RECENT SURVEYS.

Rampore Jagheer.

Tract surveyed.	Position. Latitude.	Position. Longitude.	Date of Survey.	Area in square miles.	Cost per mile.	Boundaries of the Territory.
Rampore Jagheer.	N. 28° 25′ to 29° 10′	E. 78° 54′ to 79° 28′	November, 1864 to February, 1866.	890	Rs. As. P. 30 9 11	N., Turai. S., Budaon. E., Bareilly. W., Moradabad. The boundaries are all well defined being marked by masonry platforms at village tri-junctions along the line of boundary between Rampore and Bareilly and Rampore and Moradabad.

	Character of Survey,	Topographical, on the scale of 2 miles=1 inch. Village boundaries were not surveyed; classification of soil was not attempted; Pergunnah divisions are shown.
	Character of the surface.	The country is nearly a dead flat; the only inequalities to be found are along the course of the River Ramgunga, where, owing to numerous and frequent changes in the channel, the land is not all of the same elevation. The silting up in parts of the old beds of nullahs and former branches of the Ramgunga River and Kossilla Nuddee has led to the formation of numerous jheels or marshes of various lengths, but all alike narrow, except in the southern portions of Pergunnah Shahabad (south of the Ramgunga), where no such peculiarities occur. The soil is rich. Irrigation is from wells and water-cuts, or "gools." There are no forest tracts.
	Crops, ...	Wheat, gram, cotton, sugar-cane, and a little rice.
	River and Streams,	The only river is the Ramgunga, which flows south-east through Pergunnah Shahabad and Putwai. In the dry season it is only 30 or 40 yards wide, and fordable for the greater part of the year. During the rainy season it is subject to high floods, and not unfrequently changes its channel. There is a bridge of boats at the point where the road crosses from Rampore to Shahabad. The only large stream is the Kosee, or Kossilla, which runs south from the Turai, past the town of Rampore, and is fordable throughout the year.
Communications.	Roads, ...	11 Miles of the road from Moradabad to Nynee Tal (bridged and partly metalled) and 19 miles of the Imperial road from Moradabad to Bareilly (bridged, but unmetalled) run through this jagheer. Besides these there are several minor roads for internal communication; the only one which is carried out of the district is that which leads from Rampore *viâ* Shahabad to Budaon.
	Railway, ...	The proposed Indian Branch Railway traverses the district throughout Pergunnahs Shahabad south of the Ramgunga River.

A. 1.—AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED, AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1867-68.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications, Mileage of—					
	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.		Made roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.			Railroads.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5,	6.	7.	8.	9.		10.			11.
	Square miles.	*Square miles.*	*Square miles.*	*Square miles.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Miles.*		*Miles.*			*Miles.*
								Navigable rivers.	Canals	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
				British	Possessions.								
2.—The Kumaon Himalayas, ...	669	270	11,420	12,359	47,909	...	97,909	26	66	387	360	1,032	...
2.—Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges,	26,665	7,523	9,784	43,972	438,792	12,062	426,730	2,069	775	2,965	4,171	3,926	511
3.—Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges,	10,200	3,998	5,145	19,343	488,510	...	488,510	790	50	786	2,680	5,025	217
4.—Ajmere,	252	211	659	1,122	...	...	...	...	...	14	36	298	...
Total, ..	37,786	12,002	27,008	76,796	975,211	12,062	10,13,149	2,885	891	4,152	7,247	10,281	728

	Square miles.
Lakhiraj, ...	6,894
Total, ...	83,690

A. 3.—CLIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Places of Observation.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean maxima.	Mean.	Mean minima.	Mean maxima.	Mean.	Mean minima.	Mean maxima.	Mean.	Mean minima.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Roorkee, ...	4·70	42·14	·62	47·46	102	86	71	92	84	77	71	57	44	N. W. & calm.	S. E. & calm.	N. E., N. W., & S. E.
Meerut, ...	4·51	37·66	1·10	43·27	102	89	78	93	87	81	71	59	44	W. & N. W.	E. & W.	W.
Muttra, ...	1·00	36·80	...	37·80	88	85	79	87	85	82	65	61	56	N. E., W., & variable.	Variable.	W.
Agra, ...	·70	28·14	1·52	30·36	115	92	74	...	...	...	73	63	51	N. & W.	N. W.	S. W. & N. W.
Ajmere, ...	1·51	23·95	1·62	27·08	95	85	76	89	83	78	66	57	48	S. W. & S. E.	S. W. & W.	N & calm.
Goruckpore,	6·50	49·80	3·00	59·30	92	85	80	85	83	81	65	62	55	E. & W.	E.	E. & calm.
Morar, ...	2·80	42·80	7·30	52·90	100	92	82	88	86	81	69	63	54	E., W., & N. W.	E., W., & variable.	W.
Allahabad, ...	3·80	49·29	1·90	54·99	101	92	83	88	85	82	71	64	57	W., N. W., & E.	E., N., W., & variable.	W. & N. E.
Chunar, ...	5·99	43·13	1·	50·12	105	91	77	93	87	81	78	64	50	W.	E. & W.	E. & W.
Benares, ...	5.29	39·40	1·70	48·39	110	89	75	103	85	77	...	...	...	W.	E.	W. & N. W.
Nagode, ...	3·80	58·53	4·32	66·65	101	91	80	85	81	79	72	64	56	N., N. E., & variable.	S. W.	Variable, N., & E.
General Mean,	3·70	41·06	2·19	47·12	101	89	77	90	85	80	70	61	51			

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—1.

Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties, or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Kumaon.				Rs.			
Tehree, ...	Feudatory,	None, ...	About 200,000	80,000	None, ...	None, ...	Chiefly grain. No mines are worked, though there are iron and copper ores.
Ajmere.							
Shahpoora,	Feudatory,	Rs. 10,000	About 100,000	2,50,000	About 1,000 Foot and 500 Horse — Total, 1,500	Transit duties, ...	Purely agricultural.
Rohilkhund.							
Rampore, ...	Feudatory,	Neither, ...	4,84,961	1,000,000	2,384 ...	None, ...	Superior descriptions of rice and sugar, fire-arms, and a description of cloth called "khais."

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhund.	Bareilly (Rampore State).	Nawab Mahomed Kulb Ally Khan Bahadoor, descendant of Nawab Ally Khan Bahadoor, deceased, Nawab of Rampore.	Jagheerdar with criminal and civil powers within his own territories.	Hunfeea; Pathan; Islam.	34	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindee. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Has a Sunnud of adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has two sons.	The Rampore Jagheer has an area of about 890 sq. miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a Military force of about 1,700 men.
		Maharajah Ishree Pershad Narain	Rajah of Benares.	Brahmin; Veda.	49	By private tuition.	In the management of his estate.	Yes.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has by adoption.	The zemindaree of the whole Province of Benares,

Benares.	Benares.	Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Benares; Goutum Bans.										comprising the Districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Jounpore, was bestowed on Rajah Mohess Narain Singh (grandson of Bulwunt Singh), on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1771, for a stipulated payment of 40 lakhs of rupees. In 1794 it was decided to introduce the Bengal Regulations into the Province of Benares, and an agreement was accordingly made with the Rajah, under which the present Rajah now holds. In the letter from the Government of India, No. 2006, dated the 24th April, 1861, the Governor-General in Council, in granting the right of adoption to the Maharajah, declares that, although the Maharajah of Benares does not exactly come within the definition of the Chiefs to whom the right of adoption has been conceded, yet that the very exceptional powers which have been given to him, and which he actively exercises within his own possessions, and the high dignity of his House, bring his case within the spirit in which that concession was made to others,—*viz.*, to those Chiefs who administer their own territories. The Rajah is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.
Kumaon.	Gurhwal.	Bhawanee Shah Tehree, Gurhwal.	Rajah.	Rajpoot; Hindoo; Sooraj Bunsee.	46	Privately.	Governing his State.	Yes.	Yes.	Two.		
Ajmere.	Ajmere.	Rajah Luchman Singh, of Shahpoora, of the family of the Rana of Oodeypore.	Annual income is about Rs 2,25,000, derived from the estate, which is hereditary.	Sesodia Rajpoot, of the Ranawat Khamp; Hindoo.	24	Privately educated. Knows Hindee.	In the management of his estate.	Has a Sunnud of the kind.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	The present incumbent, the Rajah Dheeraj, of Shahpoora, is the only Chief of Ajmere who governs his own territories. He is descended from Sooraj Mull,	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
AJMERE.—(*Concld.*)	Ajmere.—(*Concld.*)										younger son of the Rajah of Oodeypore. The title of Dheeraj was conferred by the British Government. Sooruj Mull received as his portion the Pergunnah of Khyrar, in Meywar, and his son also obtained from the Emperor Shah Jehan, of Delhi, a grant (in reward for his gallant services), out of the Khalsa Crown lands of Ajmere, of the Pergunnah of Phoolia, and founded the present town of Shahpoora. The Rajah holds Khyrar under the Sovereign of Oodeypore, and Shahpoora under the British Government. In 1847 he received a Sunnud from Government, fixing the amount of his tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum. His estate is ancestral.
RUT.	gurh.	Rajah Teekum Singh Bahadoor, C. S. I., son of Rajah Bhugwunt Singh Bahadoor, and grandson of Rajah Phop Singh Bahadoor.	Zemindar. His annual income amounts to Rupees 72,926, as detailed below:— 40,304. 18,963 13,659 72,926	Hindoo; Jàt; Boisnee.	68	Received a private education. Knows Persian and Nagree.	In the management of his estates, and the duties of Honorary Magistrate.	No Sunnud.	Yes.	Has a son named Kooor Kissen Pershad Singh, and 2 grandsons.	The first man of any note in this family was Nundram, who rose into power in the time of Aurungzebe, from whom he received the title of Foujdar. He died about A. D. 1695, leaving four sons,

Agra.										
Furruckabad.	Rajah Oodeyt Narain Singh, Landed proprietor in the Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, and Mynpoory Districts.	Estates are managed under the Court of Wards.	Thakoors; Bhugelas; Hindoos.	12	Studying at the Benares College.	At school, and at present residing in the Wards Institution at Benares.	No.	Yes.	No.	Residence at Tirwah in the Furruckabad. District. Estates yield an annual income of Rs 2,15,368 in 13 villages. The Government demand on the same is Rs
Etah.	Rajah Dil Sookh Rai.	Estimated yearly income, Rs. 20,000. Derived	Kyath; Hindoo.	66	Private tuition.	As Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate.	No.	...	Has one son, Kooer Singh.	The property has all been acquired by Rajah Dil Sookh Rai, who previous to the

1,40,636. Nineteen new villages have just been purchased for the minor Rajah, assessed at Rs. 21,144, which will yield an estimated net profit of Rs. 17,000 in addition to the above.

Mixed	All of	Zemindaree Estates, Rs.									
		Malikanah, ...									
		Mahee Estates, ...									
		Total Rs.									
		He inherited these estates.									from the eldest of whom the Moorsan family are descended, the present Rajah being his great great-grandson. Teekum Singh has received the Star of India, 3rd Class.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State, to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
	Etah.—(*Concld.*).		from zemindaree, Rs. 17,000, and from an Indigo Factory, Rs. 3,000.								Mutiny had purchased land, paying about Rs. 3,000 to Government. During the Mutinies of 1857 he did good service to Government, in acknowledgment of which confiscated villages, assessed at Rs. 15,000 revenue, were bestowed upon him, and he also received the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a khillut of Rs. 5,000 in value.
(*Continued.*)		Rajah Pirthee Singh Bahadoor Talookdar of Awa, in the Muttra District.	Has a large estate in the Muttra, Allygurh, and other districts, paying about Rs. 35,000	Rajpoot; Jadon; Hindoo.	30	Knows Hindee and Persian, and is studying English.	In the management of his estates.	No.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has no heir.	Estate founded by Thakoor Bukht Singh, great-grandfather of Rajah Pirthee Singh. Bukht Singh, 100 years ago, acquired a Talooka of 60 or

Agra.													
Mattra.		to Government, and has an income from his zemindaree, and profits from trade in indigo, of Rupees 1,25,000 annually.											70 villages from the ruling power. The Thakoor sided with Lord Lake, who permitted him to retain the fort of Awa and its defences. Pitumber Singh, his grandson, received the title of Rajah from Lord Auckland in 1839. Rajah Pirthee Singh showed
	conspicuous loyalty in the Mutinies, and received khilluts and a zemindaree in reward. Estates paying about Rs. 70,000 are ancestral; the remainder are acquired.												
Agra.	Rajah Bulwan Singh, late Rajah of Benares, of the family of Maharajah Bulwunt Singh and Chet Singh, of Benares.	Under the orders of Government resides at Agra, and receives an allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month.	Brahmin; Gowtum; Hindoo.	68	Privately educated. Knows Hindee & Persian.	No employment.	Has no Sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.				Rajah Bulwan Singh is the son of the famous Rajah Chet Singh, of Benares. He has lived many years at Agra on a pension.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

(Continued.)

Division.

District. Agra.—(Concluded.)

Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rajah Mahendur Singh, of Bhadawur.	Has 27 villages bearing jumma of Rupees 39,930-15 in maâfee. Receives Rs. 24,000 annually from Government. Has also 2 villages as jagheer in the Zillah of Mynpoory.	Thakoor; Bhudowria; Hindoo.	32	Privately educated.	In the management of his family estates.	The Rajah was adopted himself, and so was his grand-father; the practice of adoption therefore prevails.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	The Rajah of Bhudawur is the head of the Bhudowrias, a branch of the Chowhan family of the Rajpoots. They derive their distinctive name from Bhudawur near Atyr, south of the Chumbul River, in the Gwalior territory. This place once formed the centre of their domains, which included the Pergunnah of Pinahut, in the Agra District. The Rajah's family appears in the latter days of the Moghul Empire to have attained a high position, and even in the time of Shah Jehan they are mentioned as Munsubdars of 1,000; but Sir H. Elliot advances good reasons for the belief that before that they were held in no great consideration. The present Rajah possesses an ancestral jagheer of thirty villages in Pergunnah Bah Pinahut.

AGRA.

Rajah Sir Dinker Rao, K.C.S.I.	The Rajah has a jagheer of Rs. 12,000 in the Gwalior State, a similar Jagheer in conjunction with his brother in the Dholepore State, and maafee villages in the Agra and Benares Districts, which yield a profit of about Rs. 5,000, bestowed on him by the British Government for loyal services during the Mutiny.	Deccanee; Brahmin	45	Privately educated.	In the management of his family affairs.	Dinkur Rao is a titular, not a territorial Rajah. Has no Sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has one son.	Dinkur Rao is the well-known ex-Minister of Gwalior, which he ruled for several years with signal success. His estates are all acquired.

ETAWAH.

Rajah Lokendar Singh, Rajah Pertapneer.	Annual income from zemindaree, Rs. 19,513. Pays Govt. jumma (hereditary property) Rs. 44,000.	Chuttree; Chohan; Hindoo.	38	Private tuition; knows Hindee.	In managing his estates.	Has no Sunnud.	Primogeniture not followed in the family.	Has a son —heir.	The origin of this family is traceable to Rajah Oran Rao, of Neemrana, about 40 miles west of Ulwur. Rajah Somershah, son of Omur Rao, was the ruler of Etawah. The old fort on the bank of the Jumna was built by him. On the death of Rajah Somershah the greater portion of the estate was lost through family feuds; the remnant is held by the present Rajah. The Koours of Dhukpoora, Soonoo, Poora, Salaqta, &c., belong to the same family. Their estates form an integral part of the Raj.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W.P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State, to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
(Concluded.)	Etawah.—(Concluded.)	Rajah Juswunt Rao, C.S.I.	Annual income, Rs. 40,000, derived from rent-free grants, zemindaree, trade, and an estate held by Thukranee Adhar Koour.	Brahmin; Kanoujia; Hindoo.	54	Private education.	Managing his estates, and performing the duties of Honorary Magistrate.	Has no Sunnud.	Primogeniture is followed in the family.	Has a son, Lall Bulwunt Singh.	Rajah Juswunt Rao, C.S.I., belongs to the family of Beerbul, Wuzeer of Akbar. Akbar granted Rao Man Singh a jagheer of one lakh in the Etawah District, with the title of Rao. The jagheer continued in the family for two generations, when it was confiscated on account of family feuds. Eight generations later, Rao Khurag Rao was appointed Nazim of Etawah by Nawab Sufdar Jung Munsoor Ally Khan Bahadoor. In 1803, Lord Lake granted Rao Eshree Singh, the grandfather of Rajah Juswunt Rao, a life jagheer for service rendered in the wars with Holkar. As a reward for his conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, Rajah Juswunt Rao obtained the title of "Rajah Bahadoor," with a jagheer, and he has also received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class.

AGRA.—	Rajah Mahendur Singh. Minor Rajah of Bhurrey.	Annual income, Rs. 84,661-1-2 from zemindaree.	Chuttree; Sengur; Hindoo.	16	Studies at the Benares College.	Residing in the Wards Institution at Benares.	Has no Sunnud.	Primogeniture is followed in the family.	The Rajah is unmarried.	It is traditionally reported that Rajah Kesho Deo, the progenitor of this family, came from Sunguldeep, and that Rajah Jeychund, of Kunouj, gave him his daughter (Deokulla) in marriage, with a rich dowry, consisting of the Pergunnahs of Phuppoond, Ooreya, Khanpoor, &c. Ranee Deokulla founded Mouzah Deokullee, still extant in the Pergunnah of Dullelnugger.
Mynpoory.	Rajah Bhowanee Singh, Talookdar; head of the family who formerly held the Mynpoory Raj, Sumbut 596. Has received the decoration of the Star of India, 3rd Class.	Titular Rajah of Mynpoory. Acknowledged income, Rs. 45,146, a gift from the British Government, for loyal services in 1857; zemindaree and talookdaree.	Recognised head of the Chowhan class in the Mynpoory District; Hindoo.	51	Private tuition; knows Nagree and Shurafee.	In the management of his estates.	Has no Sunnud.	Primogeniture.	Has a son, Lall Ram Pertab Singh.	The pedigree furnished by the Rajah himself is in 93 descents, and begins with Rajah Jug Dutt, who, according to tradition, lived 100 years. Purtab Radraji, the seventy-sixth of the line, settled at Mynpoory, Sumbut 1420. On the death of Gunga Singh in Sumbut, 1904, the succession was disputed. Nirput Singh was declared heir, and after him Tej Singh. On the suppression of the Mutiny the Raj was conferred on the present holder for loyal service.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
	Jhansie.	Rajah Kesho Rao, of Goorserai, of the Jaloun family of Deccanee Pundits.	The Rajah's annual income is about Rs. 78,000, derived from his Oobaree estate	Deccanee; Pundit.	About 80 years.	Educated at Goorserai; knows Sanskrit and Mahrattee.	Manages his estate, and is an Honorary Magistrate.	No.	No.	Has five sons, the eldest of whom is debarred from succession for rebellion.	In Sumbut, 1782, Nursing Pundit, great-grandfather of Kesho Rao, came over from Poona with the Peshwa's forces, and in recognition of his services the Peshwa gave him the Jaloun estate, to which

Goorserai formerly belonged. Nursing had two sons. In 1832, Sumbut, the estate was divided, and Dinkur Rao, father of Kesho Rao, came to Goorserai. He was succeeded by his two sons, and on the death of his elder brother, Kesho Rao became the owner of the whole estate.

The elder branch of the family remained in Jaloun, and their jagheer lapsed to Government in the absence of a male heir.

Kesho Rao remained loyal during the Mutiny, but his elder son joined the rebels, and has in consequence been debarred from succession. Kesho Rao holds a fine estate on an Oobaree tenure, paying a light quit-rent, and has received the title of Rajah Bahadoor from Government.

Jalaun.									
Man Singh, Jagheerdar of Rampoora; Sooruj Bansee, or Kuchwaha Thakoor.	Rajah. Annual income Rs.20,000, in maafee.	Kuchwaha Thakoor.	56	Can read and write Hindee; privately educated.	In the management of his estates, and exercising the powers of an Honorary Magistrate.	He is permitted to adopt an heir, on condition of paying a nuzzurana of one-half of his annual income.	Primogeniture.	None.	The Rampoor Family is supposed to have migrated to this part of India about A. D. 944. It claims to be a branch of the old House of Oodeypore. In the reign of Aurungzebe, A. D. 1690, Jeswunt Singh accompanied the troops of that Sovereign to the Deccan. The succeeding Emperor, Shah Alum, gave Jeswunt Singh a grant confirming to the family the estates of Kuksees, Sersae, Boducktia (now Rampoor), yielding a yearly rental of two lakhs. In 1628, at the end of the reign of Shah Jehan, the first Peshwa invaded this part of the country. The new Government confirmed the above grant. Later, the Gwalior Army under Bulwunt Rao Soobah seized the estate, leaving only the present villages, yielding yearly Rs. 30,000. These were confirmed to the family by the British Government.
LochunSingh, Jagheerdar of Gopalpoora; Sooruj Bunsee, or Kuchwaha Thakoor.	Rao. Rs. 20,000, in maafee.	Kuchwaha Thakoor.	40	Can read and write Hindee; was educated privately.	In the management of his estate.	No Sunnud.	Primogeniture.	One son.	This family, like that of Rampoora, is of the Kuchwaha clan, and a junior branch. On leaving the Deccan, they appear to have settled at Lahar, west of the Pahooj, now in Scindia's territory. In 1706, Shah Alum, Emperor of Delhi, conferred on the family a grant of several villages in the Pergunnah of Judoorkhee (now Gwalior territory), yielding a yearly rental of Rs. 40,000; also the title of Rao. The nuzzurana amounted to Rs. 21,000 yearly. In A. D. 1745 the Gwalior Government seized the estate, and in A. D. 1775 gave the family a grant of 32 villages, paying a nuzzurana of Rs. 21,000. These villages were, however, resumed, and another grant given for only 12 villages, free in perpetuity, which are still in possession of the present Jagheerdar.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
JHANSIE.—(*Concld.*)	Jaloun.—(*Concld.*)	Roop Shah, Jagheerdar of Jugmunpore. Rikh Bunsee, or Senghur.	Rajah. Rs. 32,433. Estate under Court of Wards.	Senghur Thakoor.	15	At the Benares College.	Residing at the Wards Institution, Benares.	No Sunnud.	Primogeniture.	None.	The present estate is said to have been conferred in dower by a Rajah of Kunouj in A. D. 1099, on the marriage of his daughter with a Chief of this family. The estate was confirmed to the family by Rughonath Rao, Peshwa, to whom a yearly nuzzurana of Rs. 7,470 was paid. In 1846 A. D., the nuzzurana was reduced by the British Government to Rs. 2,500.
		Kirpal Singh of Sarawan; Rikh Bunsee. A branch of the Juggumanpore Family. A minor.	Dewan zemindaree.	Senghur Thakoor.	15	Is being taught Oordoo and Hindee.	Under education by a private tutor.	No Sunnud.	Primogeniture.	None.	

AJMERE.									
Ajmere.	Rajah Mungul Singh, of Bhinae, of the Jodhpore Family.	Annual income 52,000, derived from his talookdaree estate, which is hereditary.	Ratour; Rajpoot of the Khamp of Joudha; Hindoo.	20	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the administration of his estate.	None.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	Oogursein, son of Chunderesin, Rajah of Jodhpore, and a contemporary of the Emperor Akbar, obtained in the early part of the 17th century a grant of Bhinae and seven other pergunnahs, and with them the title of Rajah. The family were dispossessed of all their estates except Bhinae. Up to the year Sumbut, 1810, no service was performed by, and none required from, the Rajah; but in Sumbut, 1811, a fixed jumma was settled on the estate. The title of Rajah has been recognized since the commencement of British rule. The Family of Bhinae is next in antiquity to Mussoods; its residence may be taken at 244 years. The estate is ancestral.
	Rajah Kully-an Singh, of Pesangun, of the Jodhpore Family.	Annual income is about Rs. 30,000, and is derived chiefly from the revenue of his zemindaree estate, which is herodilitary.	Ratour; Rajpoot of the Khamp of Joudha; Hindoo.	30	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estate, and as an Honorary Magistrate.	Has no Sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has a son, who is being educated in the Ajmere College.	The founding of Pesangun by the ancestors of the present Rajah is mentioned in Todd's *Annals* of *Rajasthan*. From the enquiries instituted by the late Hon'ble Mr. Cavendish, former Superintendent of Ajmere, it appears that the title of "Seh Neem Hazaree" and a jagheer were conferred on the ancestors of the present Rajah by the Emperor Aurungzebe. The title of Rajah has always been recognized. The family is descended from Oôdey Singh, of Marwar. The estate is ancestral.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
	Moradabad.	Rajah Misr Kalka Pershad, grandson of the late Rajah Misr Byjnath, banker, of Bareilly.	Income about Rs. 55,000 annually, obtained by right of succession.	Kunoujia Brahmin.	25	By private tutor in Persian and Hindee.	In superintending his estate.	None.	Jagheer has been entailed.	Has no male heir.	The title of Rajah and a jagheer of Government jumma of Rs. 15,000 were granted to the present possessor's grand-father, the late Rajah Misr Byjnath, for loyal services rendered to the State during the Mutiny of 1857.
KHUND.		Rajah Pertab Singh Bahadoor, of Tajpore.	Income derived mainly from his landed estates. They	Thugga; Hindoo.	40	Private education.	Resides upon his estates, and is occupied with their management.	No Sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has three sons.	The family was founded in this district upwards of a century ago by one Bulram Singh, great-

Rohtl.	Bijnour.							
		pay to Government a revenue of Rs. 77,000 per annum. His income may be taken as Rupees 1,50,000. He received his title in 1858, for good and loyal services rendered in the disturbances of 1857.		He is also an Honorary Magistrate.				great-grandfather of the present Rajah. Bulram Singh had acquired the estate of Azimpore, in Pergunnah Bashta, and settled upon it. He and his son, Ramkishen, added to the property, and the latter bought the estate of Tajpore, where he settled. His son, Kidha Singh, further enlarged the family estates, and having rendered valuable services to the British Government on the first occupation of the province, received the estate of Gopalpore in jagheer, in recognition of his services.
		The next incumbent, Jeeraj Singh, died young, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rajah.						

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heire, or not.	Remarks.
	Shahjehanpore.	Rajah Jugguanath Singh, adopted son of Rajah Raghonauth Singh, of Powayn.	Annual income, Rs. 33,234, being the profits of zemindaree estates and maikanah allowances.	Hindoo; Rajpoot; Gour.	54 years and 9 months.	Was privately educated; can read and write Hindee and Persian.	In the management of his estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate.	None.	...	None.	The estates and the title were originally bestowed on Rajah Oodey Singh by the King of Delhi and the Mussulman Governor of Oudh.
		Rajah Sheoraj Singh, of Kasheepore, C.S.I.	At present lives upon the income of his rent-free and zemindaree estates, estimated at Rs. 75,000 per annum.	Chuttree; Lunar race; Hindoo.	45	Is a good Nagree scholar, and understands Persian, in which language his daily transactions are carried on.	In the management of his private estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate.	Has no Sunnud.	The custom of primogeniture obtains in his family.	Has a male heir.	Rajah Sheoraj Singh is a descendant of the family which reigned in Kumaon until it was occupied by the Goorkhas. He has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, and has received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class.

(*Concluded.*)

bad.

ROHILKHUND.—Moradabad.

Rajah Goor Sahoy, of Moradabad, lineal descendant of Jyram Dass and Jeesook Rai, of Hurranna, Zillah Hansee, whence his ancestors migrated to Moradabad about 300 years ago.	Lives upon the income of his rent-free and zemindaree estates, estimated at Rupees 30,000 per annum.	Jât; Hindoo.	63	Privately educated; knows Persian.	In the management of his estates.	None.	The custom of primogeniture obtains in the family.	Has two sons.	The title of Rajah was conferred upon Goor Sahoy by the British Government in recognition of his loyal services during 1857. Of the property possessed by him, part is hereditary, part acquired by him by purchase, and the rest granted to him by Government. He is the acknowledged head of the Jât community in Moradabad, and possesses great influence with them.
Rajah Sheoraj Singh, known as the descendant of the family of Rajah Nunn Rae, the seat of whose Government in the Province of Kuttair was Majolah.	The Rajah is a minor. He lives upon the income of his estate, which is unknown.	Thakoor; Rajpoot; Solar race.	16	Under private tuition; is learning Persian and English.	Is employed in studying, and the management of his estate.	None.	Family follows primogeniture.	The Rajah is unmarried.	The father of the present Rajah was Rajah Heera Singh. The family is said to have resided at Mouzah Majolah for nearly 400 years.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families, in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
BAD.	bad.	Lall Ram Pertab Singh, Rajah of Mandah, Pergunnah Khyragurh.	Net income from ancestral zemindaree, Rs. 82,213. Income from ancestral rent-free villages in perpetuity Rs. 21,563. Total annual income, Rs. 1,03,776. Managed by the Court of Wards.	Guhurwah; Chuttree; Sooraj Bunsee; Hindoo.	9	Being educated in the Benares College.	Residing at the Wards Institution, Benares.	None.	Family follows primogeniture.	...	The family claims descent from Rajah Jye Chund, of Kunouj. In A. D. 1193, when Shah Abood deen Gowree came to India, Jye Chund was killed by him. His descendants were scattered to Benares and other places, and many of them became Mahomedans. One, Bhojraj Deo, the 13th in descent from Jye Chund, is said to have settled in Mandah, which was then a dense jungle and governed by Bhurs. He expelled them and founded the Mandah Raj. Lall Ram Pertab Singh, the present Rajah, is the 22nd in descent from Bhojraj Deo. His estates are ancestral, and are at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

Allahabad	Rajah Tejbul Singh, Talookdar of Dyah, Pergunnah Khyragurh.	Net income Rs 26,167, derived from ancestral zemindaree.	Gutwah; Chuttree; Sooraj Bunsee; Hindoo.	32	Private tuition; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estates.	Has no Sunnud, but the custom of adoption obtains in the family.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	This is a branch of the Mandah State. Tejbul Singh obtained the title of Rajah Bahadoor for loyalty during the Mutiny. On Rajah Murdan Shah succeeding to the Mandah Raj, he conferred the Talooka of Dyah on his son, Chutturpal Singh, by whose nephew, Lall Dhowkul Singh, the present Rajah was adopted.
Jounpore.	Rajah Buns-put Singh, of Barrah.	Net annual income, from ancestral zemindaree, Rs. 33,439.	Bhugel; Chuttree; Hindoo.	33	Private tuition; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estate.	None.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has three sons.	Is descended from Maharajah Bhyagru-deo-jee, of Goojrat. The Rewah Rajah and Barrah Rajah are from the same family. The estates are ancestral.
	Rajah Luchmee Narain Doobey; belongs to the family of Rajah Sheolall Doobey.	Annual income is Rs. 86,000, obtained by right of inheritance from zemindaree.	Brahmin; Hindoo.	17 years and 4 months.	Is being educated at the Benares College.	Residing in the Wards Institution at Benares.	None.	No.	None.	The first person of this family, Sheolall Doobey, obtained the title of Rajah and received Talooka Badlapoor for killing a rebel, Sultunat Singh, in A. D. 1793. The Rajah is a minor under the Court of Wards, and will attain his majority in February, 1869.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
ALLAHABAD.—(*Concluded.*)	Jounpore.—(*Concld.*)	Rajah Maheshnarain Singh; belongs to the family of Teelukdaree Rajah Hurkour Singh.	Annual income is Rs. 22,156, partly ancestral zemindaree, and partly income of jagheer obtained for rendering good services during the Mutiny.	Chuttree; Rugbunsee.	55	Private tuition.	In the management of his estate.	None.	No.	Has no son.	Rajah Hurkour Singh acquired possession of the Pergunnahs Gurwara, Ghissoah, Moongra, Chanda, Raree, and Khurreeatdost, and realized rents from the zemindars. He was the Teelukdaree Rajah. Rajah Maheshnarain rendered good services during the Mutiny, and in recognition received a zemindaree.
		Yameen-ood-dowla Wuzeer-ool-Moolk, Na-	Lives on an allowance of Rs. 60,000 per	Affghan; Mahomedan.	37	Private tuition.	No employment.	Yes.	Primogeniture is not followed.	Has nine sons.	The territories of Tonk were granted to the ex-Nawab's grand-

BENARES.	Benares.	wab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor Sowlut Jung, ex-Nawab of Tonk, in Rajpootana; of the family of Ameer-ood-dowla Mahomed Ameer Khan Bahadoor Shumshere Jung	annum, from the income of the Tonk possessions.							father, Nawab Ameer-ood-dowla Mahomed Ameer Khan Bahadoor, by Maharajah Holkar, and were by treaty guaranteed to him by the British Government. Mahomed Ally Khan succeeded his father, and was deposed on the 18th December, 1867, his eldest son being appointed in his stead. He has been ordered by Government to reside at Benares.
		Run Indur Bikram Shah, a Prince of Nepal, son of Raj Indur Bikram Shah, of Nepal.	Residing at Benares on his private means.	Chuttree; Sooruj Bunsee; Soddia Hindoo.	36	Knows Devanagree.	No employment.	No.	No.	No issue. Has brothers and nephews.	The Prince came to Benares 22 years ago, when he was 14 years of age. His eldest brother is Rajah of Nepal, and his second brother is also in that country. His younger brother, Beerindur Bikram Shah, resides in Benares.
		Rajah Sham Sikhar Oreir Baha-	Enjoys a political pension of	Chuttree; Sewa Charee; Hindoo.	35	Private tuition; knows a little of	No employment.	No.	Yes.	None.	The eldest brother, Lingraj, is allowed a pension

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
(Continued.)		door, Reasut Coorg Asthan, of the family of Maharajah Ooreir Raj Indur, Ooreir Bahadoor.	Rs. 200 a month, & has property in Benares yielding about Rs. 2,000 a year.			English and Persian.					of Rs. 500 a month for life, and his three younger brothers Rs. 200 each. His mother, Maharanee Nunjum Majee Sahiba, receives Rs. 600, and the other
		Ranees Rs. 50 each per mensem from Government. Except four bungalows which he purchased, and which are exclusively his property, neither he nor his brothers have any landed property in Benares, where he resides by order of the Government.									
	(Concluded.)	Nawab Iftikhar-uz-zamanee Begum, *alias* Kureemutoon-nissa Begum Shahzadee, of the family of the	Enjoys a political pension.	Shahzada Taimoree Googanee; Soonut Jumat.	38	Private tuition.	In the management of her household affairs.	No.	Yes.	No.	Is descended from Mirza Jehandar Shah, eldest son of Shah Alum, who came to reside at Benares in May, 1787. She is represented in the person of her hus-

Remarks.	Bengres.												
	ex-Princes of Delhi, and descendant of the Emperor Shah Alum.												band, Mirza Rymz-ood-deen Bahadoor. Has the privilege of corresponding direct with the Viceroy and Governor-General, and with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.
	Rajah Sir Deonarain Singh, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., family of Goutum Buns, but now called by the name of Asan Singh.	Has been granted one-fourth of the income of Syudpore Bitree, in lieu of jaghueer, and has also private estates, personal and hereditary, yielding about Rs. 10,000 or 12,000 a year. His total income amounts to between Rs. 70,000 and 80,000 a year.	Hindoo; Bhoomhar Brahmin.	51	Privately educated.	In the management of his estates.	No.	Family follows primogeniture.	Koomar Sunbboo Narain Singh.				Rajah Sir Deonarain Singh claims descent from Nur Singh Deo, but the family records go back only to Murdun Sahi, who about A. D. 1704 was sole talookdar of Anundpore or Derikho. His grandson, Asun Singh, was Chief Minister to Rajah

Bulwunt Singh, and afterwards for a few years to Rajah Chet Singh. Rajah Bulwunt Singh conferred upon him the Syudpore Bhitree estates. In the disputes with Chet Singh he rendered great services to the British Government. Baboo Asun Singh was succeeded by Baboo Shiva Narain in 1801, and the latter by his son, Hur Narain, in 1830. Sir Deonarain succeeded in 1846. The title of Rao Bahadoor was conferred upon him in 1862. In recognition of his services during the Mutiny of 1857, Her Majesty's Government conferred upon him the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a khillut of Rs. 10,000, with a perpetual grant to heirs male of Rs 25,000 out of the Syudpore Bhitree income. In further appreciation of his services, he received the Order of the Star of India, 2nd Class, in 1866.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
	Ghazeepore.	Thakoor Pershad Narain Deo, Rajah of Hnldee, of the family of Maharajah Chunderjeet Deo Bahadoor.	Income, Rs. 2,000 per annum, derived from zemindaree.	Rajpoot of the class of Hyhobuns; Hindoo.	9	Is being privately educated by an English tutor.	Is studying at home.	Has no Sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has no heirs.	
(Continued.)	gurh.	Mahomed Salamut Khan, Rajah of Azimgurh.	The family is at present in reduced circumstances. The Rajah receives an allowance of Rs.887-8-0 per annum,	Mussulman.	39	Well educated. Has served as a Thannahdar in the Goruckpore, and as a Tehseeldar in the Azimgurh, District.	Has at present no employment.	No.	Yes.	Has no son.	The Rajah is descended from a family of Goutum Rajpoots. At the time of Jehangeer Shah, his ancestor Abhiman Singh, turned Mahomedan, and obtained a grant of a zemindaree of 22

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B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
MEE.—(*Continued.*)	pore.—(*Concluded.*)	Kishen Pertab Bahadoor, Sahee Rajah of Tumkoohee.	The net annual income of the Rajah is about Rs. 50,000 derived from zemindaree, which he obtained by inheritance.	Bhumar Rajpoot; Hindoo.	22	Privately educated; knows Hindee and Persian.	In managing his estates.	No.	No.	Has.	The Rajah is descended from Futteh Singh, Rajah of Hooshyarpore in Sarun who killed his brother and fled to Tumkohee; formerly included in the territory of the Nawab of Oudh. The present Rajah is the sixth in descent.
		Sirdar Soorut Singh Bahadoor, C.S.I., of the Majeeteea Family, Punjab.	Net annual income of Rs. 11,000 from his estates, with a	Sikh.	42	Privately educated; knows Goormookhee, Hindee, and Persian.	In the management of his estates.	No.	Family does not follow primogeniture.	None.	Originally a resident of the Punjab was by order of Government deported to Benares

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	money pension of Rs. 400 a month.										where he was residing when the Mutiny broke out in 1857. For his gallant and loyal conduct in 1857 he was rewarded by the grant of an estate of Rs. 11,000, and has received the Order of the Star of India, 2nd Class.
Busteo.	Rajah Mahindur Singh, C.S.I., Rajah of Dansee; family of Soorujbunsof Ajoodhia. Received the decoration of the Star of India, 3rd Class.	Annual income of Rupees 1,22,796.	Chuttree; Sirdeyt Hindoo.	43	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate.	Has no Sunnud save that of Nankur from Government.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has a son.	Duleep Singh, one of his ancestors, with a considerable force, and with the assistance of the Pithowra Rajah, came to Goruckpore when it was occupied by the Doom Kuttar Chuttrees, who had a fort at Doo-	

mingurh, near the Goruckpore City, and having defeated them took possession of the district. Duleep Singh had three sons; the first son was the ruler of Pergunnah Oonowla, the second of Suttasee, and the third of Pergunnah Mughur. Busdeo Singh, Rajah of Mughur, the ancestor of the present Rajah, having left his Raj, came to Pergunnah Bansee and settled there. The Government jumma of the ancestral estate is Rs. 25,015-2-8, and that of the estate in Pergunnah Nagur, &c., assigned to him in reward for loyalty and good services during the insurrection of 1857, is Rs. 23,568-15-10.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N. W. P.—(Concld.)

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Bustee.—(Concluded.)		Rajah Mahesh Seetla Buksh Bahadoor Singh, of Bustee; family of Rajah Pirthma Deo Singh Ghaho Moojbagoolanee, of Goojrat.	Annual income, Rs. 65,345-7-9 from zemindaree, ancestral and acquired.	Chuttree; Hulbuns Hindoo.	20	Educated at the Wards Institution and the Benares College; knows English, Oordoo, and Devanagree.	In the management of his estate.	No.	Follows primogeniture.	None.	The family is said to have come from Goozerat 22 generations ago. The Government jumma of the ancestral estates is Rs. 14,976-13-7, and that of the estate assigned to him in reward for loyalty and good services rendered to the State during the Mutiny is Rs. 12,038-6-11, or a total Government jumma of Rs. 27,015-4-6.
		Bhowanee Goolam Pal, Rajah of Majhowlee.	Annual income of Rs. 38,200. Of this the Government jumma is Rs. 19,983.	Chuttree; Soorajbuns Hindoo.	23	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estate.	...	Family follows primogeniture.	Has a son.	The Rajah is said to be descended from Tiluk Deo, Rajah of Kumaon. Zemindaree ancestral.
(Concluded.)		Rajah Bhoop Indur Bahadoor Singh, of Bijeypore.	Annual rent-roll is Rs. 1,68,059-	Guhurwar; Hindoo.	5	...	...	No.	Family follows primogeniture.	No.	Has ancestral estates, and a malikanah was granted at the time

Mirzapore.	of the family of Rajah Juggut Bahadoor Singh.	6-6. Interest on Promissory Note on money lent, Rs. 978. Total Rupees, 1,69,037-6-6.								of settlement. A jumma of Rs. 10,000 was fixed for Talooka Bijeypore, and other estates were settled with him. Is a minor of 5 years of age.
	His estates, which are at present considerably encumbered, are under the management of the Court of Wards.									
	Lall Keso Surn Sahee Deo, Rajah of Burhur, belonging to the family of Rajah Kullinjer.	Annual rent-roll, Rupees 97,870-15-0.	Chundeyl Hindoo.	18	Educated in the Wards Institution and the Benares College.	...	No.	No.	No.	The first Chief and founder of this family was Orundeo, an orphan, and the only living representative of his clan, who, assisted by the Rajah of Bijeypore, wrested Ageree, Burhur, Bijeygurh, Burdhee, and Singrowlee from the Bulunds, the former kings of that part of the country (Bijeygurh, half of Singrowlee, and Burdhee, were subsequently separated and bestowed on other branches of the Chundeyl Family); and he and his successors ruled uninterruptedly until A. D. 1744, when they were deposed by the Rajah of Benares, who held and governed their territory until A. D. 1782, when Rajah Cheyt Singh of Benares rebelled, and the ejected Chundeyl Chief, Adit Sah, was restored to the possession of his zemindaree by Warren Hastings in 1782. The present Rajah has just attained his majority, and received charge of his estates from the Court of Wards.
	Rajah Narindur Bahadoor Sah, of Singrowlee, belonging to the family of Rajah Oodwunt Sah.	Annual rent-roll, Rs. 35,000.	Khurwar; Benbuns Hindoo.	30	Privately educated.	...	No.	No.	Has male heirs.	Has ancestral estate. Descended from Rajah Oodwunt Sah. From the time of Chuttur Sah this family has risen to distinction. The Chief of Singrowlee was formerly a dependant of the Burhur Raj. Mr. Jonathan Duncan settled his estate with him separately, but, as Singrowlee is one of the estates forming the malikanah grants of the Burhur Family, the Singrowlee Rajah pays his rent (Rs. 701) to the latter.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
MEERUT, ...	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	934	102,831
	Saharunpore, ...	4	2,227	866,483
	Moozuffernugger, ...	6	1,650	682,189
	Meerut, ...	38	2,368	1,199,593
	Boolundshuhur, ...	28	1,910	800,481
	Allygurh, ...	43	1,858	925,538
KUMAON, ...	Kumaon, ...	4	6,000	885,790
	Gurhwal, ...	1	5,500	248,742
ROHILKHUND, ...	Bijnour, ...	7	1,884	690,975
	Moradabad, ...	16	2,461	1,095,306
	Budaon, ...	10	1,971	889,810
	Bareilly, ...	12	2,925	1,464,199
	Shahjehanpore, ...	38	1,712	918,850
	Terrai Pergunnahs,	1	734	91,802
AGRA, ...	Muttra, ...	24	1,612	800,321
	Agra, ...	11	1,877	1,029,760
	Furruckabad, ...	10	1,694	915,943
	Mynpoory, ...	5	1,666	700,220
	Etawah, ...	27	1,631	626,444
	Etah, ...	3	1,400	614,351
	Jaloun, ...	19	1,544	405,272
JHANSIE, ...	Jhansie, ...	4	1,610	357,774
	Lullutpore, ...	2	1,947	248,146
ALLAHABAD, ...	Cawnpore, ...	54	2,353	1,188,862
	Futtehpore, ...	6	1,580	680,786
	Banda, ...	10	3,030	724,372
	Allahabad, ...	6	2,765	1,393,183
	Humeerpore, ...	7	2,289	520,941
	Jounpore, ...	9	1,555	1,015,427
BENARES, ...	Goruckpore, ...	5	4,584	1,983,816
	Bustee, ...	9	2,604	1,455,697
	Azimgurh, ...	...	2,553	1,385,872
	Mirzapore, ...	13	5,200	1,054,413
	Benares, ...	...	995	793,277
	Ghazeepore, ...	6	2,195	1,332,403
AJMERE, ...	Ajmere and Mhairwarra, ...	5	2,672	426,268
	Total, ...	445	83,690	30,016,137

BRITISH TERRITORY.

Chief Towns, with Population (above 5,000).		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.
6.		7.	8.
Dehra, ...	6,847	423	2
Saharunpore, ...	44,119	1,926	10
Khyrana, ...	16,953	1,039	10
Meerut, City and Cantonment, ...	79,378	2,062	19
Khoorja, ...	24,584	1,596	7
Coel, ...	48,403	2,029	17
Almorah, ...	6,151	3,487	9
... ...	...	4,417	3
Nujeebabad, ...	19,557	3,028	14
Moradabad, ...	57,304	3,027	18
Budaon, ...	31,044	2,015	16
Bareilly, including Cantonment,...	105,649	3,438	20
Shahjehanpore, ...	71,719	2,355	18
... ...	...	488	2
Muttra, ...	51,540	1,047	15
Agra City, ...	142,667	1,144	20
City of Furruckabad,... ...	73,110	1,645	18
Mynpoory, ...	21,179	1,412	13
Etawah, ...	27,228	1,592	10
Kasgunj, ...	15,107	1,319	9
Calpee, ...	18,514	953	10
Mow, ...	19,410	699	10
Lullutpore, ...	9,258	750	5
City, Civil Station, & Cantonment,	113,601	2,272	17
Futtehpore, ...	20,478	1,617	10
City Banda, ...	27,573	1,265	11
City, Cantonment, & Civil Station,	105,926	3,994	18
Raat, ...	17,690	918	5
City of Jounpore, ...	25,531	4,363	16
City of Goruckpore, ...	50,853	8,114	16
Mehndawul, ...	7,349	7,564	9
Azimgurh, ...	14,543	6,276	12
City Mirzapore, ...	71,849	5,376	11
Town of Benares, including Cantt.,	173,352	2,307	9
City of Ghazeepore, ...	34,385	5,114	15
Ajmere, ...	34,763	936	12
...		92,007	436

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRI

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.
1.	2.	9.	10.	11.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	4	95	13
	Saharunpore, ...	17	29	29
	Moozuffernugger, ...	13	24	12
	Meerut, ...	17	18	17
	Boolundshuhur, ...	13	112	28
	Allygurh, ...	19	26	13
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	7	150	50
Rohilkhund.	Gurhwal, ...	3	103	81
	Bijnour, ...	10	24	8
	Moradabad, ...	14	16	13
	Budaon, ...	15	26	20
	Bareilly, ...	13	9	8
	Shahjehanpore, ...	13	43	34
	Terrai Pergunnahs,	2	50	50
Agra.	Muttra, ...	12	239	17
	Agra, ...	16	18	3
	Furruckabad, ...	14	29	19
	Mynpoory, ...	15	15	10
	Etawah, ...	22	44	24
	Etah, ...	8	34	12
Jhansie.	Jaloun, ...	10	22	12
	Jhansie, ...	10	20	14
	Lullutpore, ...	5	36	24
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	19	45	29
	Futtehpore, ...	10	35	19
	Banda, ...	9	40	21
	Allahabad, ...	15	6	4
	Humeerpore, ...	10	98	37
	Jounpore, ...	14	34	20
Benares.	Gorruckpore, ...	14	46	32
	Bustee, ...	7	32	12
	Azimgurh, ...	7	34	23
	Mirzapore, ...	8	96	62
	Benares, ...	8	34	18
	Ghazeepore, ...	9	28	10
Ajmere.	Ajmere and Mhairwarra, ...	11	64	28
	Total, ...	413	...	...

TISH TERRITORY.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
		Land.	Gross.
12.	13.	14.	15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
226	1,34,680	1,43 805	2,22,092
996	2,34,065	10,02,102	13,98,174
680	1,96,618	11,20,444	13,26,603
1,556	1,89,059	18,37,355	21,78,251
721	1,66,172	13,01,281	13,94,219
764	2,10,676	18,43,386	21,20,448
155	1,15,593	1,39,892	2,73,785
26	34,746	95,194	1,11,520
595	1,79,832	11,69,851	12,77,954
854	2,98,798	15,38,633	18,59,344
760	2,21,078	9,47,991	11,29,123
5,046	2,40,517	16,98,073	20,72,805
679	2,67,602	9,71,318	12,14,994
110	44,987	1,79,611	1,84,598
820	2,25,884	16,55,002	32,06,980
1,560	3,79,848	16,10,718	53,93,114
899	2,78,354	11,20,938	14,05,357
561	2,38,183	11,13,010	12,27,857
524	1,82,076	12,00,295	12,81,110
436	1,03,091	7,30,461	8,26,173
637	1,83,134	8,78,688	9,98,135
841	1,90,200	4,99,624	9,97,641
479	1,36,208	1,52,248	2,26,755
997	3,04,190	21,39,373	25,32,531
564	2,30,244	14,21,635	15,68,047
660	2,18,724	13,30,378	13,74,855
1,426	3,47,382	20,34,543	22,79,561
563	1,77,288	10,87,117	1,15,778
532	1,63,121	12,51,769	14,52,397
715	2,28,605	16,93,068	19,38,766
403	1,20,878	13,00,035	13,94,075
627	2,37,690	14,86,499	17,03,456
731	98,400	8,51,635	11,40,855
1,125	2,38,849	8,96,940	11,93,735
802	2,97,768	14,88,386	18,00,000
1,469	3,04,030	4,18,161	6,93,713
30,539	74,18,575	4,03,49,459	5,25,56,801

Districts.	Inhabited Houses.				
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Doon, ...	1,238	18,975	20,213	41,380	26,256
Saharunpore, ...	19,834	158,643	178,477	295,887	250,493
Moozuffernugger, ...	...	...	159,260	228,805	197,071
Meerut, ...	21,378	276,406	297,784	413,351	350,397
Boolundshuhur, ...	7,270	107,499	114,769	262,080	244,403
Allygurh, ...	16,218	161,521	177,739	314,885	281,293
Kumaon, ...	...	...	86,399	117,218	124,097
Gurhwal, ...	49,186	...	49,186	75,891	79,952
Bijnour, ...	...	...	149,967	227,279	212,005
Moradabad, ...	...	...	250,872	370,852	336,829
Budaon, ...	...	180,665	180,665	297,119	263,627
Bareilly, ...	7,631	69,633	77,264	495,258	428,701
Shahjehanpore, ...	2,439	180,186	182,625	313,867	272,108
Turrai, ...	...	21,509	21,509	35,532	25,824
Muttra, ...	13,492	164,481	177,973	270,518	241,253
Agra, ...	33,813	184,765	218,578	359,265	309,058
Furruckabad, ...	...	206,164	206,164	314,210	277,029
Mynpoory, ...	...	...	148,916	244,071	208,225
Etawah, ...	2,562	132,046	134,608	220,668	187,319
Etah, ...	...	...	120,269	213,728	179,184
Jaloun, ...	9,565	81,401	90,966	144,391	130,850
Jhansie, ...	19,249	57,750	76,999	119,957	111,357
Lullutpore, ...	...	...	36,382	78,243	73,963
Cawnpore, ...	92,400	184,889	277,289	422,258	371,846
Futtehpore, ...	8,855	148,996	157,851	229,617	215,223
Banda, ...	...	...	169,138	242,159	230,001
Allahabad, ...	7,087	291,851	298,938	476,509	443,124
Humeerpore, ...	17,477	106,176	123,653	179,536	165,000
Jounpore, ...	1,065	195,514	196,579	358,131	315,933
Goruckpore, ...	...	...	359,655	624,147	594,921
Bustee, ...	418	237,037	237,455	448,904	429,588
Azimgurh, ...	1	29,067	297,068	464,149	443,687
Mirzapore, ...	3,200	173,928	177,128	345,236	344,196
Benares, ...	...	...	116,507	268,894	265,508
Ghazeepore, ...	...	291,103	291,103	450,046	457,098
Ajmere, ...	...	...	86,117	146,942	86,426
Railway, ...	...	...	...	10,086	2,418
Military, ...	...	...	...	38,961	8,405
Total, ...	...	...	5,946,065	10,160,030	9,184,668

LATION.

Population.				Classification of Population.		
Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
19,908	15,287	102,831	110	791	120	...
179,954	140,149	866,483	389	1,126	110	111
141,261	115,052	682,189	413	36	18	13
234,330	201,515	1,199,593	507	317	328	529
162,689	131,309	800,481	419	43	90	23
184,764	144,596	925,538	498	66	74	67
82,797	61,678	385,790	64	180	29	4
51,995	40,904	248,742	45	26	...	8
141,743	109,948	690,975	367	17	17	120
209,599	178,026	1,095,306	445	38	21	107
182,656	146,408	889,810	451	21	5	55
287,750	252,490	1,464,199	501	713	...	137
181,039	151,836	918,850	537	71	6	98
16,461	13,985	91,802	125	3	...	...
164,552	123,998	800,321	496	81	...	69
198,631	162,806	1,029,760	549	873	619	900
187,369	137,335	915,943	541	51	90	278
147,814	100,110	700,220	420	58	11	104
128,329	90,128	626,444	384	39	5	55
128,559	92,880	614,351	439	20	40	..
76,950	53,081	405,272	262	14	13	...
68,853	57,607	357,774	222	54	28	...
51,533	44,407	248 146	127	11	3	...
218,908	180,850	1,188,862	505	426	231	214
126,639	109,307	680,746	431	42	16	34
136 092	116,120	724,372	289	46	42	13
257,994	215,556	1,393,183	504	398	685	741
94,622	81,783	520.941	228	11	30	...
197,716	143,647	1,015,427	653	34	23	17
427,113	337,635	1,983,816	433	53	26	188
315,095	262,110	1,455,697	519	17	1	...
288,351	189.685	1,385,872	543	20	35	...
197,541	167.440	1,054,413	203	117	112	188
143.854	115,021	793,277	797	235	650	413
251,576	178,683	1,332,403	607	157	69	210
122,540	70,360	426,268	160	558	...	49
1,123	817	14,444	...	685	128	...
5,086	3,865	56,317	...	14,371	284	...
6,008,786	4,733,414	30,086,898	359	21,819	3,959	4,745

Districts.	Classification of Population.				
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Dehra Doon, ...	910,73	10,823	24	...	...
Saharunpore, ...	585,781	273,098	...	6,257	...
Moozuffernugger, ...	482,450	190,318	...	9,354	...
Meerut, ...	907,225	291,194	...	...	...
Boolundshuhur, ...	650,982	149,343	...	...	...
Allygurh, ...	829,295	93,557	...	2,479	...
Kumaon, ...	52,392	128,986	...	9	204,190
Gurhwal, ...	247,963	733	...	12	...
Bijnour, ...	468,566	222,255	...	...	...
Moradabad, ...	733,034	362,106	...	...	...
Budaon, ...	772,368	117,361	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	1,157,347	306,002	...	...	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	797,910	120,759	6	...	...
Turrai, ...	57,918	33,881	...	...	...
Muttra, ...	729,804	66,802	...	3,565	...
Agra, ...	927,628	99,740	...	...	...
Furruckabad, ...	809,102	105,560	...	862	...
Mynpoory, ...	662,597	87,450	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	595,818	30,527	...	...	...
Etah, ...	558,200	56,091	...	...	...
Jaloun, ...	365,596	39,649	...	...	...
Jhansie, ...	343,766	13,916	10	...	...
Lullutpore, ...	220,637	5,073	...	11,278	11,144
Cawnpore, ...	1,114,870	73,121	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	608,892	71,802	...	...	...
Banda, ...	669,761	43,110	...	17	11,383
Allahabad, ...	1,178,929	183,335	...	465	28,630
Humeerpore, ...	488,161	32,739	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	927,945	87,408	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	1,792,489	191,046	14	...	...
Bustee, ...	1,232,110	223,569	...	...	...
Azimgurh, ...	1,204,642	181,175	...	...	...
Mirzapore, ...	927,798	68,330	...	...	57,868
Benares, ...	721,684	70,097	...	198	...
Ghazeepore, ...	1,204,989	126,978	...	...	...
Ajmere, ...	347,742	54,058	66	23,795	...
Railway, ...	10,706	2,925	...	...	...
Military, ...	30,154	11,508	...	...	...
Total, ...	25,508,324	4,176,425	120	58,291	313,215

TION.—*(Concluded.)*

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.				
19.	20.	21.	22.		23.
49,583	53,248	Paharee, Oordoo, and English,	...	...	
470,954	395,529	Oordoo, ...	5,321	...	
28,849	401,340	Ditto, ...	...	...	
521,890	677,703	Ditto, ...	...	...	
395,647	404,834	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	...	...	
398,908	526,630	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	7,971	11,155	
360,767	25,023	Oordoo and Paharee, ...	...	...	
202,591	46,151	Hindee, ...	338	...	
276,080	414,895	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
660,505	434,801	Ditto, ...	...	...	
680,528	259,282	Hindee, ...	...	...	
995,086	469,113	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
665,326	253,524	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	1,204	610	
56,507	35,295	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	
438,672	361,649	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	...	...	
569,541	460,219	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	...	...	
539,869	376,074	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
446,316	253,904	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	...	...	
394,015	232,429	Ditto ditto, ...	4,750	5,652	
372,137	242,214	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	
217,750	187,522	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	
167,253	190,521	Hindee, ...	...	...	
145,813	102,333	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	...	...	
717,813	471,049	Ditto ditto, ...	264	...	
354,015	326,771	Hindee, ...	...	...	
412,396	311,976	Ditto, ...	...	...	
773,343	619,840	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	...	...	
303,027	217,914	Hindee, ...	...	...	
633,351	382,076	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	107	...	
1,555,478	428,338	Hindee, ...	33	...	
1,125,881	329,816	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	3,958	...	
901,049	484,823	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	
580,234	474,179	Hindee, ...	...	...	
370,414	422,863	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	766	...	
708,790	623,613	Hindee, ...	...	...	
223,594	202,674	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	...	...	
4	14,440	...	...	...	
...	56,317	...	...	...	
17,915,976	12,170,922	...	24,712	17,417	

E.—FISCAL.—1.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity, ...	13,320	56,42,613		
Settled for 30 years or upwards, ...	58,175	2,88,90,968		
Settled for 10 years or under 30, ...	5,938	16,24,816		
Settled under 10 years, ...	799	1,67,768		
Settlement in progress, ...	5,458	30,95,607		
Total, ...	83,690	394,21,7 72		
Settlement previously made, including full records of right, ...	24,873	99,86,876		
Ditto, without such records, ...	342	4,84,350		
Settlement during the year, ... Detailed, Summary,	1,452	2,36,846		

E. — FISCAL —2.

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.		
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Dehra Doon, ...	8,565	21,953	35,832	66,350	...	22,959	488,555
Saharunpore, ...	82,485	77,573	621,382	781,440	...	202,880	221,440
Moozuffernugger,	184,988	157,035	307,696	649,719	...	199,712	153.296
Meerut, ...	277,350	299,996	453,694	1,031,040	...	186.240	251,520
Boolundshuhur,	36,640	283,530	455,821	775,991	...	262,205	138,570
Allygurh, ...	61,476	469,206	373,961	904,643	66,749	47,783	142,779
Kumaon, ...	...	...	252,800	252,800	252,800	124,800	3,196.800
Gurhwal, ...	...	2,965	106,720	109,685	...	24,95.)	3,370,645
Bijnour, ...	1,655	31,303	541,850	574,808	...	236,408	284,314
Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	806,930	11,695	317,433	206,691
Budaon, ...	...	4,469	824,971	829,440	...	206,080	183,680
Bareilly, ...	84,885	259,777	768,263	1,112,925	...	362,571	317,160
Shahjehanpore,...	...	343,934	344,549	688,483	6,120	185,749	188.538
Turrai, ...	...	...	...	89,367	...	124,932	253,593
Muttra, ...	17,352	315,190	406,153	738,695	17,023	85,474	101,663
Agra, ...	2,311	431,855	374.976	809.142	8,723	78,723	240,685
Furruckabad, ...	23,647	255,442	337,190	616,279	...	144,646	265.227
Mynpoory, ...	...	...	...	563,008	...	72,479	417,440
Etawah, ...	85,636	154,737	307,467	547.840	295,680	74,435	100,285
Etah, ...	1,634	210,188	355,277	567,099	...	152,553	158,187
Jaloun, ...	...	12,740	590,329	603,069	...	96,574	241,643
Jhansie, ...	161	22,165	390.474	412,800	6,469	226,491	293,120
Lullutpore, ...	...	24,376	219,478	243,854	...	516,828	281,824
Cawnpore, ...	38,379	359,017	436,636	834,032	...	130 333	522,220
Futtehpore, ...	...	234,160	304,592	538.752	...	113,347	348,512
Banda, ...	...	...	...	889,600	...	542,720	437,120
Allahabad, ...	50	345,574	644,594	990.218	...	212,371	510,503
Humeerpore, ...	700	10,665	742,687	754,052	19,829	365,246	295.579
Jounpore, ...	...	561,135	34,328	595.463	...	286,625	91,543
Goruckpore, ...	...	907,272	684,237	1,591,509	...	777,419	503,348
Bustee, ...	...	730,964	325,043	1,056,007	...	428,950	246,143
Azimgurh, ...	...	796,297	16,050	812,347	...	221,100	564,203
Mirzapore, ...	...	198,823	614,658	813.481	...	258,665	826,735
Benares, ...	...	238,971	202,818	441,789	...	27,337	137,293
Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	...	923,224	...	175,770	258,904
Ajmere, ...	36,646	30,325	94,309	161,280	42,240	92,800	421,760
Total, ...	...	...	...	24,177,161	727,328	7,584,988	16,661,518

E. — FISCAL.—2.

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.	Remarks.
1.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dehra Doon, ...	577,864	55,977	0 13 6	2 7 0	0 1 6	
Saharunpore, ...	1,205,760	11,05,027	1 6 8	5 7 2	0 14 8	
Moozuffernugger, ...	1,002,727	11,20,427	1 11 7	5 9 9	1 1 10	
Meerut, ...	1,468,800	18,28,683	1 12 4	9 13 1	1 3 11	
Boolundshuhur, ...	1,176,766	11,35,232	1 7 5	4 5 3	0 15 5	
Allygurh, ...	1,161,954	18,42,974	2 0 7	38 9 1	1 9 4	
Kumaon, ...	3,827,200	1,31,429	0 8 4	1 0 1	0 0 6	
Gurhwal, ...	3,505,280	95,603	0 13 11	3 3 3	0 5 0	
Bijnour, ...	1,095,530	11,86,321	2 1 0	5 0 3	1 1 2	
Moradabad, ...	1,342,749	13,23,778	1 10 3	4 2 9	0 15 9	
Budaon, ...	1,219,200	9,29,408	1 1 11	4 8 2	0 12 2	
Bareilly, ...	1,792,656	16,94,432	1 8 4	4 10 9	0 15 1	
Shahjehanpore, ...	1,068,890	9,74,225	1 6 8	5 3 11	0 14 7	
Turrai, ...	467,292	1,42,879	1 9 7	1 2 5	0 4 11	
Muttra, ...	942,855	16,60,158	2 3 11	19 6 9	1 12 2	
Agra, ...	1,137,273	16,27,813	2 0 2	20 10 10	1 6 10	
Furruckabad, ...	1,026,152	11,25,993	1 13 3	7 12 6	1 1 6	
Mynpoory, ...	1,052,927	11,21,041	1 15 10	15 7 6	1 1 0	
Etawah, ...	1,018,240	11,99,534	2 3 0	16 1 10	1 2 10	
Etah, ...	877,839	7,32,440	1 4 8	4 12 10	0 13 4	
Jaloun, ...	941,286	8,74,269	1 7 2	9 0 6	0 14 10	
Jhansie, ...	938,880	4,83,371	1 2 9	2 2 2	0 8 3	
Lullutpore, ...	1,042,506	1,86,101	0 12 3	0 5 9	0 2 10	
Cawnpore, ...	1,486,585	21,36,995	2 8 11	16 6 4	1 7 0	
Futtehpore, ...	1,000,611	14,21,342	2 10 2	12 8 7	1 6 8	
Banda, ...	1,869,440	13,04,584	1 7 5	2 6 5	0 11 2	
Allahabad, ...	1,713,092	20,36,445	2 0 11	9 9 5	1 3 0	
Humeerpore, ...	1,434,706	10,87,704	1 7 1	2 15 7	0 12 1	
Jounpore, ...	973,631	12,51,972	2 1 8	4 5 10	1 4 7	
Goruckpore, ...	2,872,276	11,56,030	0 11 7	1 7 9	0 6 5	
Bustee, ...	1,731,100	13,22,999	1 4 0	3 1 4	0 12 3	
Azimgurh, ...	1,597,650	14,90,670	1 13 4	6 11 10	0 14 11	
Mirzapore, ...	1,898,881	8,44,897	1 0 7	3 4 3	0 7 1	
Benares, ...	606,419	9,00,158	2 0 7	32 14 10	1 7 9	
Ghazeepore, ...	1,357,898	15,14,710	1 10 6	8 9 10	1 1 10	
Ajmere, ...	718,080	3,77,151	2 5 5	4 1 0	0 8 5	
Total, ...	49,150,995	3,94,21,772	1 10 1	5 3 2	0 12 9	

E.—FISCAL.—6.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year, 1866-67.		Revenue this year, 1867-68.		Cost of Collection.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing Revenue in past years, ...	3,89,16,482	3,85,27,641	3,89,37,891	3,84,83,632	...
Settled estates added to Revenue-roll during present year, (add), ...	45,310	41,470	45,075	41,836	...
Total, ...	3,89,61,792	3,85,69,111	3,89,82,966	3,85,25,468	...
Settled estates taken off Revenue-roll during present year, (deduct), ...	30,689	...	33,510	10,454	...
Total, ...	3,89,31,103	3,85,69,111	3,89,49,456	3,85,15,014	19,29,589
Collections from Government Estates,	2,28,046	2,22,115	2,19,795	2,14,707	34,003
Income from sale of Government Estates, ...	1,73,734	1,72,867	2,83,690	2,83,090	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above, ...	13,44,173	11,96,988	13,67,252	13,36,648	68,033
GRAND TOTAL,...	4,06,77,056	4,01,61,081	4,08,20,193	4,03,49,459	20,31,625

E. — FISCAL.—6.

Land Revenue.—(Concluded.)

Description of Revenue.	Net Collection during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for Arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.	Cause of Increase or Decrease of Revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed Revenue.		
1.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		
	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
From settled estates bearing Revenue in past years, ...					Demand of 1866-67,		4,06,77,056
					Demand of 1867-68,		4,08,20,193
					Net Increase,		1,43,137
					Increase.		
Settled estates added to Revenue-roll during present year, (add), ...					Alluvion, ...	9,473	
					Resumed Maâfee, ...	13,881	
					Lands relinquished,	733	
Total, ...					Increased Jummabundee, ...	14,987	
Settled Estates taken off Revenue-roll during present year, ...					Sale proceeds of Government Estates, ...	2,73,826	
					Transfer, ...	40,388	
					Revision of Settlement,	37,629	
					Miscellaneous, ...	40,268	
					Total,		4,31,185
Total, ...	3,65,85,425	4,34,442			*Decrease.*		
					Diluvion,	12,332	
Collections from Government Estates,	1,80,704	5,088			Deficit Jummabundee,	18,040	
					Lands appropriated,	4,848	
Income from sale of Government Estates,	2,83,090	600			Transfer,	19,498	
					Revenue assigned, ...	7,310	
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above, ...	12,68,615	30,604			Deficit sale proceeds of Government Estates, ...	1,63,870	
					Miscellaneous, ...	62,150	
					Total,		2,88,048
					Net Increase, ...		1,43,137
GRAND TOTAL,	3,83,17,834	4,70,734					

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATURE.

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Government, North-Western Provinces, for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year* 1867-68.

Title of Bills.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act.	Government, N. W. Provinces.	The existing Municipal Act was found to be defective in several points, and it was considered desirable that the Local Government should have the power to form a Committee in any town, the circumstances of which would justify the introduction of Municipal government. This Act was therefore introduced (1), to give the Local Government this power; (2), to enlarge the definition of objects to which Municipal Funds might be appropriated; and (3), to extend the power of Government to supervise and control the proceedings of Municipal Committees.	Passed as Act VI. of 1868.
Bill for amending the Laws affecting the responsibilities of land-holders in the matter of Police.	Ditto ditto.	The provisions regulating the responsibilities of land-holders in the matter of Police lie scattered through many regulations, the greater portion of which have been repealed, or have become obsolete from changes in the system of administration. This fragmentary state of the Law was an obstacle to the due enforcement of the duties of this class, without whose active co-operation the successful action of any system of Police could not be hoped for in these Provinces. This Bill was therefore proposed in order to codify the Law on the subject.	Under the consideration of the Government of India.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—2. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the N.-W. Provinces, in the year 1867.

Description of offence.	No. of offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Murder, ...	328	363				
Culpable homicide, ...	245	236				
Grievous hurt, ...	56	38				
Rape, ...	201	179				
Dacoity, ...	53	52				
Theft, ...	25,711	8,743	31,696	64,754	995	
Receiving stolen property,	1,913	1,948				
Robbery, ...	263	204				
House-breaking, ...	13,093	1,653				
Criminal breach of trust, and other offences, ...	54,597	84,228				
Total, ...	96,450	97,644	31,696	64,754	995	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—3.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.

Class of Tribunals.	No. of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during present year.*		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	No. of witnesses who attended.	
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.											
Village Officers, ...	...			No return.				...	...	...	...	No returns.	...	
Unpaid Magistrates (Honorary), ...	7	6,783		...	6,790	2,667		4,025	...	...	6	...	...	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates, ...	906	96,450		...	97,356	31,696		64,754	...	...	995	10 days.	2,28,022	
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district,														
Chief Magistrates of Districts, ...														
Total Magistracy, ...	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not shown.	...	...	2,28,022	
Sessions Court, ...	1,272	2,350		...	3,632	630		1,730	...		1,182	...	...	
High Court, ...	32	515		...	...	...	...	523	...		...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	3,130	1,06,108		...	1,07,778	34,993		71,032	...	...	2,183	...	2,28,022	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—4. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.

Nature of Punishment.	Number of Persons Punished.						Remarks.
	By Village Officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates.	By full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.	
Fined, ...	Not shown.		36,134			98	...	36,232	
Imprisoned, ...			12,117			1,464	498	14,079	
Flogged, ...			3,138			6	...	3,144	
Ordered to find Security, ...			4,465			1	...	4,466	
Imprisoned and fined, ...			5,766			184	...	5,950	
Imprisoned and flogged, ...			363			3	...	366	
Death, ...			...			73*	58	131	* The sentence of death confirmed by the High Court on 1 person was commuted by Government to one of transportation for life.
Total persons punished, ...	...		61,983			1,829	556	64,368	
Detail of Sentences of Fine and Imprisonment.									
Fines.									
Not exceeding Rupees 5, ...	...	...	35,832				Not shown.	Not shown.	
„ „ 50, ...	...								
„ „ 200	...		279						
„ „ 1,000	...		21						
Exceeding „ 1,000	...		2						
Total number of Fines,...	...		36,134			27,313			

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—4. (CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.—(Concluded.)

Nature of Punishment.	Number of Persons Punished.								Remarks.
	By Village Officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates.	By full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court	Total.	
Total amount of Fines, ...	...	3,27,378				6,005	Not shown.	Not shown.	
Amount realized, ...	...	2,35,282				2,297			
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amends. ...	...	23,439				...			
SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.									
Not exceeding 15 days, ... Rigorous, ...	Not shown.	Not shown.	Rigorous, ... 8,096			Not shown.	Not shown.	Not shown.	
Simple, ...			Simple, ... 5,117						
„ „ 6 months, ... Rigorous, ...									
Simple, ...									
„ „ 2 years, ... Rigorous, ...			Rigorous, ... 3,122						
Simple, ...			Simple, ... 25						
„ „ 7 years, ... Rigorous, ...			...						
Simple, ...			...						
Total, ... Rigorous, ...	...		...			(a) 1,258	...	...	(a) 229 from 7 to 14 years.
Simple, ...	...		...			(b) 195	...	...	518 „ 6 to 3 ditto.
									511 „ below 3 ditto.
Penal servitude, ...	...		...				...		(b) 68 „ 6 to 3 ditto.
Transportation, For terms, ...	...						20		127 below 3 years.
Transportation, For life, ...	...						178		
Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to Solitary confinement,	...	Not shown.				Not shown.	...	Not shown.	
Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to Forfeiture of property,	...						...		

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—5. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1867.

Tribunal.	No. of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of Cases.						Remarks.
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts. { Appeals from unpaid Magistrates. / Appeals from paid Magistrates.	651 Cases were appealed or called for on perusal of Monthly Statement. 194 Cases were submitted under Sections 54 and 434, and called for under Section 404, Act XXV. of 1861. 845 Total Cases.	145	779	446		Not shown.	31	
Sessions Court. { From unpaid Magistrates. / Ditto paid ditto.		504	1,091	535		...	79	
High Court.		Not shown.	364	178	109	Not shown.		

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (CIVIL.)

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.						Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs', Deputy Collectors', and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts and Collectors'.	Superior Courts.	Total.	
Civil Court Cases.							
Money due. On written promise, ...	This is inapplicable to these Provinces.	3,381	No Returns.				
On unwritten promise, ...		1,183					
On book account, ...		1,480					
For wages, ...		739					
For goods sold and delivered,		1,951					
For breaches of contract, not included in above, ...		...					
Rent, ...		472					
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof,		705					
Damages. For injuries to person,		203					
For injuries to property,							
For defamation, ...							
Total, ...	...	10,114					

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—7. (CIVIL.)

Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs', Deputy Collectors', and other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
In Civil Courts.							
Not exceeding Rupees 5	This is inapplicable to these Provinces.	Not shown in the Annual		High Court's		Average value of each suit, Rs. 332.	
" " " 20							
" " " 100							
" " " 500 ...							
" " " 5,000							
" " " 1,00,000							
Exceeding " 1,00,000							
Total in Civil Courts, ...	...	...	...	70,635	7,446	2,34,84,128	Fractions omitted.
In Revenue Courts.							
Not exceeding Rupees 5							
" " " 20							
" " " 100 ...				Not shown.			
" " " 500							
" " " 5,000							
Total in Revenue Courts, ...							
Grand Total, ...							

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—8. (CIVIL.)

Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.

Class of Court.	Number of Cases on the File.			Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	
CIVIL COURTS.				
Non-Regulation Provinces, ...	1,514	12,274	13,788	5,033
Small Cause Courts, ...	213	9,973	10,186	2,185
Village Courts, ...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Court of District, ...	8,196	69,134	77,330	12,233
Chief Court of District, ...				
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...				
Total, ...	9,923	91,381	101,304	19,451
REVENUE COURTS.				
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional ditto, ...	....	...	...	...
Courts of Collectors, ...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	...	...
Besides Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of the Cases tried under three heads, ...	...	...	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits Provinces, in the

Class of Court.	CASES IN WHICH DECREE					
	WITHOUT CONTEST IN COURT.					
	Ex-parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	On merits.	By arbitration.	Total.
CIVIL COURTS.						
Non-Regulation Provinces, ...	1,694	2,659	...	2,277	332	11,995
Small Cause Courts, ...	1,899	2,737	...	3,034	189	10,044
Village Courts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Court of District, ...	7,217	13,234	...	36,192	1,672	70,548
Chief Court of District, ...						
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...						
Total, ...	10,810	18,630	...	41,503	2,193	92,587
REVENUE COURTS.						
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,748
Paid Sub-divisional ditto, ...						
Courts of Collectors, ...						
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,748
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	...	41,403	...	102,335
Besides Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	92,616	...	142,487
Grand Total of the Cases tried under three heads, ...	...	...	...	134,019	...	244,822

MENTS—8. (CIVIL.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western year 1867.—(Concluded.)

PASSED.				Cases pending at close of the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING WHICH EACH CASE LASTED.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of cases in which parties appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.	REMARKS.
CONTESTED CASES TRIED AND DECIDED IN COURT.											
In favour of Plaintiffs.		*In favour of Defendants, Objectors, or Insolvents.*	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
In whole.	In part.				M.	D.					
	Not shown.			1,307	...	...	...	...	Not shown.		
...	...	...	...	142	0	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6,342	3	21	Not shown.	56,060	Not shown.	Not shown.	
...	...	...	...	7,791	...	...	...	56,060			
	Not shown.		...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	14,922							
...	...	...	...	22,713							

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—9. (CIVIL.)

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in 1867.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the File.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on Trial			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	Remarks.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		*In favour of Appellant.* In whole.	*In favour of Appellant.* In part.	In favour of Respondent.					
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, ...					Not shown.							
Collector's Appellate Court, ...												
Chief Appellate Court of District or Judge, { Civil Appeals,...	...	3,801	6,666	...	3,801			...	6,666			
{ Revenue do., ...	...	2,865			2,865							
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, ...												
Chief Court of Province, ... { Regular Appeals from Judges or Bench in Original Jurisdiction, ...	104	210	314	...	264			19	265	68	M. D. 1 28	
{ From District Courts, ...												
{ Special Appeals, ...	471	1,872	2,343	5	1,963			503	2,471	380		
Total, ...	575	8,748	9,323	5	8,893			522	9,402	448		

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—10. (CIVIL.)

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in 1867.

Class of Court.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in Execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sale of real property.	Sequestration of real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonments.	
Village Courts, ...														
Small Cause Courts, ...	3,323	476	7,357	7,357	2,699	1,433								
Local and Sub-divisional—														
Civil Courts, ...														
Revenue Courts, ...	43,877	Not shown.	86,018	86,018	25,344	18,533	42,141							
District Courts, ...														
Superior Courts, ...														
Non-Regulation Provinces, ...	8,411		13,530	13,530	2,559	5,532	5,119			Not shown.				
Total, ...	55,611	476	106,905	106,905	30,602	25,498	47,260							

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

	Name of Office.	Number of						
		Obligations for payments of money not secured on real property.					*Receipts and other Acquittances.*	
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Other personal contracts.	Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.
1	Debra Doon, ...	...	74	28	...	12	...	9
2	Saharunpore, ...	5	1,132	489	1	261	39	527
3	Meerut, ...	45	1,707	489	3	333	54	164
4	Allygurh, ...	26	2,122	504	1	252	32	94
5	Agra, ...	88	4,000	720	55	679	466	903
6	Furruckabad, ...	7	751	196	1	251	80	715
7	Mynpoory, ...	277	2,153	221	4	237	287	629
8	Moradabad, ...	52	1,950	517	5	551	48	990
9	Bareilly, ...	256	7,149	607	2	332	32	213
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	92	3,291	419	1	435	96	370
11	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
12	Allahabad, ...	2	171	111	6	316	6	3
13	Cawnpore, ...	8	301	174	3	432	142	37
14	Futtehpore, ...	12	316	114	6	376	46	98
15	Azimgurh, ...	5	260	151	2	116	11	95
16	Jounpore, ...	19	195	53	...	120	14	66
17	Mirzapore, ...	19	447	107	3	244	47	302
18	Benares, ...	59	722	175	10	315	27	19
19	Ghazeepore, ...	4	270	139	1	166	16	471
20	Goruckpore, ...	21	768	362	9	185	39	24
21	Jhansie, ...	4	136	43	1	56	3	1
22	Jaloun, ...	...	111	57	1	95	15	23
23	Lullutpore, ...	...	28	18	...	19	...	1
24	Kumaon, ...	...	13	28	4	36	23	3
25	Ajmere, ...	280	1,215	126	3	112	10	104
26	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, ...	4	177	27	...	86	14	157
	Registrar-General's Office, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total, ...	1,285	29,460	5,875	122	6,017	1,548	6,013

MENTS—12. (CIVIL.)

in the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1867.

DEEDS REGISTERED.

Leases.								
For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms affecting one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gifts of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgages same, when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	TOTAL.
...	18	38	3	149	9	2	9	351
60	255	727	90	1,595	639	4	...	5,823
259	457	674	95	1,892	1,375	7	...	7,754
32	133	475	36	924	2,089	2	1	6,723
121	473	1,275	89	2,181	1,765	8	...	12,823
27	101	1,094	71	1,111	725	5	...	5,135
12	64	1,111	59	1,264	844	...	...	7,162
97	748	986	96	1,749	2,352	4	...	10,145
10	165	568	55	1,033	341	6	...	10,769
24	184	1,299	64	1,389	1,268	2	...	8,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3	79	581	50	1,588	331	3	...	3,250
19	22	910	81	1,389	406	6	...	3,930
9	51	423	77	709	448	...	...	2,685
10	90	581	39	1,279	191	...	...	2,830
12	95	437	7	755	106	1	2	1,882
13	141	704	43	1,202	111	4	...	3,387
2	174	1,324	96	1,431	151	95	...	4,590
18	111	997	15	1,734	115	4	...	4,061
7	188	960	57	2,318	500	1	...	5,439
2	1	159	8	258	9	...	...	681
1	...	213	24	322	30	...	...	892
...	1	34	...	29	15	1	...	146
2	9	431	42	259	56	5	4	915
26	62	437	7	340	99	...	...	2,821
73	120	704	15	509	28	...	1	1,915
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14
639	3,742	17,342	1,219	27,422	14,003	159	17	1,15,063

General Return showing number and distribution of Prisoners

Class of Jail.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the Year.											
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fines, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.
Central Jails, ...	6	8,294	4,793	2,792	15,879	6,669	1	3	5	22	197	8	1,215	8,000
Divisional Jails,	3	626	1,447	61	2,134	1,434	...	1	1	3	7	1	43	666
District Jails, ...	29	7,214	26,436	921	34,271	23,308	1	5	12	29	188	46	3,870	7,030
Local Lock-ups,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	38	16,134	32,676	3,474	52,284	31,411	2	9	18	54	392	55	5,128	15,696

SONS—1.

in the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, for the year 1867.

Number of Prisoners on last day of the Year.													Number of Punishments for breaches of Jail Discipline.	
	Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.					*Under sentence of simple imprisonment.*								
Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
119	69	1,495	3,570	1,963	394	*1	49	23	27	26	...	3	7,759	402	283
3	7	15	198	214	97	...	16	22	55	17	...	...	644	25	6
4	2	58	1,241	2,626	1,523	...	506	251	506	69	19	7	6,812	675	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	98	1,568	5,009	4,803	2,014	1	571	296	588	112	19	10	15,215	1,102	422

* Life.

No.

C.—PRI

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year.
	Central Jails.			
1	Meerut, ...	Surgeon, ...	14·76	In good order. Not over-crowded.
2	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	6·38	Well-ventilated and healthy; not over-crowded by any means.
3	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	10·30	In good order. There was no over-crowding during any part of the year.
4	Futtehgurh, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	·62	In buildings as yet erected; over-crowding avoided by use of tents.
5	Allahabad, ...	Ditto, ...	6 92	Inprocess of construction.
6	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	7·81	Buildings generally in good order; no crowding at any time.
	Total, ...	... ...	7·76	... ...
	Divisional Jails.			
1	Jhansie, ...	Surgeon Major,	6·30	Well suited for the purpose; not crowded.
2	Ajmere, ...	Uncovd. Asst. Surgeon.	3·86	Built of stone and lime; slightly over-crowded.
3	Almorah, ...	Senior Assistant Commr.	6·42	Stone-built and in good order; not over-crowded.
	Total, ...	... ...	5·52	... ...
	District Jails.			
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	Surgeon Major,...	8·01	Enclosure too small; barracks too close to each other. There has not been any crowding.
2	Saharunpore, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	2·24	Well adapted to its purpose; not crowded.
3	Moozuffernugger,	Ditto, ...	5·97	Brick and terraced roof building.

2 A.

SONS—2.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1867.

Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet inwards to each prisoner.	Daily dieting of each prisoner, in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number within Jails during the year.	Average Weight			
				Of each prisoner when sentenced.	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each prisoner at end of the year.
				M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1,658	738	Daily average allowance, lbs. 1-14½; consisting of 20 oz. of wheaten flour, or 28 oz. of bajra flour, or 16 oz. rice; 4 oz. dal, or 8 oz. vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dal; 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables; 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4 oz. grain, with 12 oz. fuel.	1,280	1 10 8	1 11 8	1 11 12	1 13 4
950	579		1,342	1 15 0	1 15 9	1 15 2	1 14 12
1,082	678		1,838	1 12 4	1 13 8	...	1 13 6
...	528		323	1 15 1	1 11 1	...	1 14 5
1,198	639		1,965	1 14 6	1 14 0	...	1 8 6
...	465		1,252	1 18 2	1 19 8	...	...
1,222	604	...	8,000	1 14 3	1 14 3	1 13 7	1 12 13
2,862	779	Ditto.	210	1 8 12	1 14 4	...	1 16 4
772	414		313	1 14 5	1 13 12	...	1 17 4
273	517		143	1 6 0	1 5 8	1 2 0	1 7 8
1,303	570	...	666	1 9 11	1 11 3	1 2 0	1 13 11
602	764	Ditto.	42	1 8 0	1 11 0	1 12 2	1 13 1
3,527	677		177	1 8 4	1 12 10	...	1 15 15
1,058	1,140		95	1 15 0	1 16 0	...	...

No.

C.—PRI

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year.
	Central Jails.—(Concluded.)			
1	Meerut, ...	Surgeon, ...	14·76	In good order. Not over-crowded.
2	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	6·38	Well-ventilated and healthy; not over-crowded by any means.
3	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	10·30	In good order. There was no over-crowding during any part of the year.
4	Futtehgurh, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	·62	In buildings as yet erected; over-crowding avoided by use of tents.
5	Allahabad, ...	Ditto, ...	6·92	No process of construction.
6	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	7·81	Buildings generally in good order: no crowding at any time.
	Total, ...	... ...	7·76	... ...
	Divisional Jails.—(Concluded.)			
1	Jhansie, ...	Surgeon Major,	6·30	Well suited for the purpose; not crowded.
2	Ajmere, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon.	3·86	Built of stone and lime; slightly over-crowded.
3	Almorah, ...	Senior Assistant Commr.	6·42	Stone-built, and in good order; not over-crowded.
	Total, ...	... ...	5·52	... ...
	District Jails.—(Continued.)			
1	Dehra Dhoon, ...	Surgeon Major,...	8·01	Enclosure too small; barracks too close to each other. There has not been any crowding.
2	Saharunpore, ...	Asst. Surgeon,...	2·24	Well adapted to its purpose; not crowded.
3	Moozuffernugger,	Ditto, ...	5·97	Brick and terraced roof building.

2 A.

SONS—2.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1867.—(Contd.)

Sick in Hospital.									
Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged cured, or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died, and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness, taken together.
12	493	451	17	15·67	1	37	38	2·89	2·97
24	1,025	995	25	25·50	...	29	29	2·16	2·16
6	549	514	8	23	...	33	33	1·80	1·80
...	368	358	8	10·34	...	2	2	·62	·62
40	1,165	1,129	21	42·15	...	55	55	2·80	2·80
25	1,018	979	26	35·75	1	38	39	3·03	3·11
107	4,618	4,426	105	25·40	2	194	196	2·42	2·45
7	309	312	4	9·72	1	...	1	...	·47
3	365	361	3	10·61	...	4	4	1·27	1·27
8	312	311	6	8·66	...	3	3	2·10	2·10
18	986	984	13	9·66	1	7	8	1·05	1·20
2	109	106	1	2·72	1	4	5	9·52	11·90
2	63	64	1	2·18	...	...	...	...	...
2	154	120	...	2·41	3	16	19	16·84	20

No.

C.—PRI

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year.
	District Jails.—(Continued.)			
4	Boolundshuhur,...	Surgeon, ...	3·54	Small old-fashioned pucka building; not crowded.
5	Allygurh, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	11·46	Good; well-ventilated. Not crowded.
6	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ...	1·97	Kutcha buildings, with open arched side-walls; tile roofs. Never full.
7	Moradabad, ...	Surgeon, ...	4·18	In fair condition; no over-crowding.
8	Budaon, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	5·07	Good. Over-crowding during 3 months, from July to September, 1867.
9	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto, ...	3·53	The Jail is composed of kutcha buildings, with tiled roof; it is not at all over-crowded.
10	Muttra, ...	Joint Magte., 1st Class.	8·52	Kutcha and pucka; never over-crowded.
11	Agra, ...	Surgeon, ...	1·97	Jail under construction; no over-crowding.
12	Etawah, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	3·89	Jail newly built; excellent accommodation; no over-crowding.
13	Mynpoory, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon.	3·10	Pucka; good; not crowded all round the year.
14	Etah, ...	Jt. Magistrate, ...	3·36	Kutcha building; well ventilated. It was crowded more or less throughout the year.
15	Futtehgurh, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	4·96	Built on the radiating principle. In good order; not crowded.
16	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	6·03	Pucka, and the barracks are thoroughly ventilated. They have been a little crowded.
17	Futtehpore, ...	Asst. Magistrate,	3·76	Good, and not over-crowded.
18	Allahabad, ...	„ Surgeon,...	3·17	Partly pucka and partly kutcha. Never over-crowded in 1867.
19	Banda, ...	Surgeon, 40th Regt., N. I.	5·05	Buildings in good order; not over-crowded during the year.

2 A.

SONS — 2.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1867.—(Contd.)

Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet inwards to each prisoner.	Daily dieting of each prisoner, in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number within Jails during the year.	Average Weight			
				Of each prisoner when sentenced.	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each prisoner at end of the year.
				M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
657	474		120	1 11 0	1 13 0	...	1 19 8
1,539	566		328	1 19 0	1 18 0	...	...
1,333	1,070		114	1 9 12	1 11 4	...	1 13 6
800	763		240	1 21 0	1 21 0	...	...
383	482		295	1 11 4	1 10 8	1 11 4	1 10 8
518	489		277	1 11 4	1 8 13	...	1 14 6
1,080	702		169	1 13 0	1 16 8	1 17 8	1 17 4
2,372	950		341	1 13 0	1 11 0	...	1 12 8
330	375		379	1 15 0	1 15 4	1 15 8	1 15 8
535	612		262	1 8 1	1 8 2	...	1 7 10
2,092	498		240	1 14 6	1 14 0	1 12 12	1 12 12
847	680		318	1 14 0	1 13 12	1 12 15	1 13 10
517	888		284	1 6 8	1 9 0	...	1 15 0
639	551		292	1 8 11	1 8 11	...	1 8 12
610	562	Daily average allowance, lbs. 1-14½; consisting of 20 oz. of wheaten flour, or 28 oz. of bajra flour, or 16 oz. rice; 4 oz. dál, or 8 oz. vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dál; 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables; 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4 oz. gram, with 12 oz. fuel.	546	1 20 15	1 20 0	1 20 15	1 20 14
766	396		223	1 18 14	1 17 12	...	1 17 14

No.

C.—PRI

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year.
	District Jails.—(Continued.)			
4	Boolnndshuhur,	Surgeon, ...	3·54	Small old-fashioned pucka building; not crowded.
5	Allygurh, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	11·46	Good, well-ventilated. Not crowded.
6	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ..	1·97	Kutcha buildings, with open arched side-walls; tile roofs. Never full.
7	Moradabad, ..	Surgeon, ...	4·18	In fair condition; no over-crowding.
8	Budaon, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	5·07	Good. Over-crowding during 3 months, from July to September, 1687.
9	Shahjchanpore,...	Ditto, ...	3·53	The Jail is composed of kutcha buildings, with tiled roof; it is not at all over-crowded.
10	Muttra, ...	Joint Magte., 1st Class.	8·52	Kutcha and pucka; never over-crowded.
11	Agra, ...	Surgeon, ...	1·97	Jail under construction; no over-crowding.
12	Etawah, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	3·89	Jail newly built; excellent accommodation; no over-crowding.
13	Mynpoorie, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon.	3·10	Pucka; good; not crowded all round the year.
14	Etah, ...	Jt. Magistrate, ...	3·36	Kutcha building; well ventilated. It was crowded more or less throughout the year.
15	Futtehgurh, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	4·96	Built on the radiating principle. In good order; not crowded.
16	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	6·03	Pucka, and the barracks are thoroughly ventilated. They have been a little crowded.
17	Futtehpore, ...	Asst. Magistrate,	3·76	Good, and not over-crowded
18	Allahabad, ...	„ Surgeon, ...	3·17	Partly pucka and partly kutcha. Never over-crowded in 1867.
19	Banda,	Surgeon, 40th Regt., N. I.	5·05	Buildings in good order; not over-crowded during the year.

2 A.

SONS—2.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1867.—(Contd.)

Sick in Hospital.									
Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged cured or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died, and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths, and released for sickness, taken together.
2	62	64	...	1·64	...	...	...	...	...
8	336	335	6	7·32	...	3	3	·91	·91
2	35	35	1	·96	...	1	1	·87	·87
2	115	113	1	2·53	...	3	3	1·25	1·25
5	160	161	1	3·91	...	3	3	1·01	1·01
8	218	197	11	10·98	...	18	18	6·50	6·50
2	173	169	2	3·22	...	4	4	2·36	2·36
1	109	100	1	2·88	...	9	9	2·64	2·64
...	181	175	...	2·31	...	6	6	1·58	1·58
6	116	113	4	5·66	...	5	5	1·91	1·91
3	138	137	3	4·66	...	1	1	·41	·41
18	306	312	5	9·92	...	7	7	2·20	2·20
7	270	258	12	8·15	...	7	7	2·49	2·49
7	386	367	15	13·20	...	11	11	3·76	3·76
...	491	464	10	19·70	...	17	17	3·11	3·11
13	314	304	12	11·75	...	11	11	4·96	4·96

No.

C.—PRI

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year.
	District Jails.—(Continued.)			
20	Humeerpore, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon.	5·29	Buildings good and substantial, and not over-crowded.
21	Mirzapore, ...	Surgeon, ...	5·26	Puckabuildings; over-crowded for a short period.
22	Ghazeepore, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	3·44	Arched roofed pucka barracks: not over-crowded during the year.
23	Azimgurh, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon and Zillah Magte.	5·43	Not over-crowded.
24	Goruckpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	8·53	No return.
25	Bustee,	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon.	6·38	Temporary building; slightly over-crowded for some months past.
26	Jounpore, ...	Ditto, and Dy. Magistrate.	4·57	No return.
27	Ooraie, ...	Hony. Asst. Surgeon.	9·75	On the old plan (2 pucka, and other 4 kutcha); not over-crowded.
28	Lullutpore, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	2·71	In good order; no over-crowding.
29	Beawr, ...	Asst. Commr.,	2·56	Good; over-crowded.
	Total, ...	... ...	4·98	... ...
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	... ...	6·09	... ...

2 A.

SONS—2.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1867.—(Contd.)

Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet inwards to each prisoner.	Daily dieting of each prisoner, in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number within Jails during the year.	Average Weight			
				Of each prisoner when sentenced.	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each prisoner at end of the year.
				M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1,497	871	Daily average allowance, lbs. 1-14; consisting of 20 oz. wheaten flour, or 28 oz. of bajra flour, or 15 oz. rice; 4 oz. dál, or 8 oz vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dál; 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables; 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4 oz. gram, with 12 oz. fuel.	141	1 18 0	1 18 7	1 17 14	1 18 2
1,164	338		229	1 5 0	1 3 10	1 6 7	1 4 9
2,512	528		417	1 13 2	1 16 4	...	...
409	237		327	1 12 12	1 13 8	1 10 5	1 13 5
886	775		382	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 11 0	1 0 0
...	...		168	...	...	...	...
925	1,393		232	1 7 5	1 7 7	1 7 6	1 7 8
945	1,304		89	1 11 0	1 12 4	1 10 4	1 8 12
931	842		113	1 7 0	1 9 12	1 10 0	1 11 8
526	343		90	1 16 9	1 20 10	...	1 15 4
1,071	688	...	6,930	1 12 5	1 13 0	1 12 9	1 12 7
1,199	621	...	15,596	1 12 1	1 12 13	1 9 5	1 13 0

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

No.

C.—PRI

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year.
	District Jails.—(Concluded.)			
20	Humeerpore, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon.	5·29	Buildings good and substantial, and not over-crowded.
21	Mirzapore, ...	Surgeon, ...	5·26	Pucka buildings; over-crowded for a short period.
22	Ghazeepore, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	3·44	Arched-roofed pucka barracks; not over-crowded during the year.
23	Azimgurh, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon and Zillah Magte.	5·43	Not over-crowded.
24	Goruckpore, ...	Magistrate, ...	8·53	No return.
25	Bustee, ...	Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon.	6·38	Temporary building; slightly overcrowded for some months past.
26	Jounpore, ...	Ditto and Dy. Magistrate.	4·57	No return.
27	Ooraie, ...	Hony. Asst. Surgeon.	9·75	On the old plan (2 pucka, and other 4 kutcha); not over-crowded.
28	Lullutpore, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	2·57	In good order; no over-crowding.
29	Beawr, ...	Asst. Commr.,	2·56	Good; over-crowded.
	Total, ...	... ...	4·98	... ...
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	... ...	6·09	... ...

2 A.

SONS—2.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1867.—(Concld.

Sick in Hospital.									
Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died, and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths, and released for sickness, taken together.
3	190	183	7	7·02	...	3	3	2·13	2·13
7	173	165	9	7·24	...	6	6	2·62	2·62
5	119	112	3	1·82	...	9	9	2·15	2·15
6	269	262	6	6·40	...	7	7	2·14	2·14
3	215	200	3	6·10	...	15	15	3·92	3·92
1	151	127	15	3·85	...	10	10	5·95	5·95
6	264	260	6	6·73	...	4	4	1·72	1·72
1	153	150	2	3·57	...	2	2	2·24	2·24
3	197	197	1	4·13	...	2	2	1·77	1·77
10	250	248	9	9·92	...	3	3	3·33	3·33
135	5,697	5,498	147	5·96	4	187	191	2·70	2·75
260	11,301	10,908	265	13·67	7	388	395	2·49	2·53

C.—PRI

Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Provinces, in

| Class of Jails. | Average number of Prisoners liable to labor during the year. | | |

SONS—3.

Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western

the Year 1867.

| | | |

C.—PRISONS—4.

Statement showing the Establishments and cost of the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1867.

Class of Prison.	Establishment.							Expenditure during the Year.			
	Number of Jail guards regular.	Number of Officers other than regular guards.						Jail guards or regular Police or Military.	Establishment other than guard.	Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.	Total.
		European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.				
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Central Jails, ...	290	31	60	181	206	21	789	28,357 5 1	1,21,433 0 5	2,33,686 6 6	3,83,476 12 0
Divisional Jails, ...	43	...	12	...	49	3	107	3,600 0 0	6,559 15 5	26,584 12 2	36,744 11 7
District Jails, ...	298	1	120	3	526	29	977	25,284 8 0	63,049 1 2	2,08,684 3 4	2,97,017 12 6
Total, ...	631	32	192	184	781	53	1,873	57,241 13 1	1,91,042 1 0	4,68,955 6 0	7,17,239 4 1

Statement showing the Establishments and cost of the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, for the year 1867.—(Contd.)

Class of Prison.	Expenditure during the Year.—(*Contd.*)						Average gross cost of each Prisoner.																							
	Deduct profit of manufactures credited.			Net cost.			For Jail guards.			For establishment.			For diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For medicine, &c.			For additions and repairs to Jail.			For miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Central Jails, ...	66,781	6	4	3,16,695	5	8	3	10	0½	18	6	4½	18	1	8¾	3	5	1¼	0	7	7¾	0	13	3	7	2	9½	51	14	10¾
Divisional Jails,	5,417	12	1	31,326	15	6	5	12	0½	10	12	11¾	24	6	10½	4	3	4½	1	9	5½	2	9	9	11	2	4¾	60	8	10
District Jails, ...	29,522	1	10	2,67,495	10	8	4	11	7½	11	15	4½	15	8	7¾	3	2	6	0	10	8¾	4	7	1¾	11	1	10½	51	9	10½
Total, ...	1,01,721	4	3	6,15,517	15	10	3	12	7½	12	10	4	17	7	9	2	15	6½	0	8	4¾	2	3	1½	7	13	10½	47	7	7½

C.—PRISONS—4.

Statement showing the Establishments and cost of the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, for the year 1867.—(Concld.)

Class of Prison.	Average net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profit credited.	Average cost of principle articles of Diet during the year, showing Nos. of lbs. obtained for one Rupee.										Remarks.
		Wheat flour.	Rice.	Dál.	Vegetables.	Ghee.	Oil.	Salt.	Fuel.	Parched gram.	Chillies.	
	Rs. As. P.											
Central Jails, ...	44 15 9	37⅛	26	38⅛	120	3⅛	9¾	16	222	38	5½	
Divisional Jails, ...	52 2 3¼	24½	17¾	26¾	81¼	4	6½	42¼	327	29	6	
District Jails, ...	46 9 0½	37¾	25¼	40¾	88½	3¼	10¼	19¼	311¾	39½	7¾	
Total, ...	40 11 10¾	33¼	23	35¼	96¾	3½	8¾	25¾	287	35½	6½	

C.—PRISONS—5.

Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.

Class of Prison.	Sex.		Age.					Number of times convicted.			Education.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	16 and under 20 years.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st conviction.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	More than three times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	English, Nagree, Persian, and Oordoo.	Language and character in which they read and write.
Central,	6,055	337	7,392	34	126	946	2,151	2,590	892	576	414	5,516	1,143	446	212	406	2,698	987	664	2,208		
Divisional,	6,306	251	6,557	2	71	918	2,301	1,930	583	338	163	5,431	848	172	86	69	233	409	90	365		
District,	590	25	615	...	8	89	203	133	111	28	23	645	25	10	9	1	63	80	31	38		
Local Lock-ups,	7,728	336	8,064	34	126	946	2,151	2,590	892	576	414	6,516	1,143	446	212	406	2,698	987	664	2,208		
Total,	14,624	612	14,012	36	200	1,953	4,655	4,653	1,586	941	600	11,432	1,721	628	307	476	2,984	1,476	785	2,611		

C.—PRISONS—6.

Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each Individual of each Class.		Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class.
		Height in Feet and Inches.	Weight in lbs.	
		Ft. In.		
According to Religion.	Mahomedan, ...	5 4	108	
	Hindoo, ...	5 4	107	
	Christian, ...	5 4½	121½	
According to Race.	Hindoostanees, ...	5 4	107	
	Punjabees, ...	5 5½	116	
	Bengalees, ...	5 3	102	
	Europeans, ...	5 3½	126½	
	Eurasians, ...	5 5	108	
	Goorkhas, ...	4 6	92	
	Madrasees, ...	5 7	114	
	Affghans, ...	5 4	127	
	Moguls, ...	5 2	107½	
	Marwarees, ...	5 9	110½	
	Puharees, ...	5 4	105½	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmin, ...	5 4	107	Caucasian; with straight black hair, elevated forehead, facial angle, good-tempered, and intellectual, as a rule.
	Rajpoot, ...	5 4⅞	110½	
	Kaeth, ...	5 3½	105⅞	
	Chutree, ...	5 0½	107½	
	Buneeah, ...	5 4	107⅞	
	Jat, ...	5 6½	117	
	Goojur, ...	5 6½	116	The Goorkhas have rather broad flat faces, small dark eyes, dark straight hair, and small features; they are good-tempered, but not so intelligent as the former class.
	Lodha, ...	5 5	109½	
	Goldsmith, ...	5 4	104½	
	Blacksmith, ...	5 3½	112½	
	Carpenter, ...	4 10	108½	
	Parber, ...	5 4½	105	
	Washerman, ...	5 5⅛	106⅜	
	Telee, ...	5 1½	102⅜	
	Tumolee, ...	5 2½	110¼	
	Malee, ...	5 3½	101½	
	Aheer, ...	5 5½	109	
	Kahar, ...	5 4	106½	
	Koomhar, ...	5 5½	105	
	Bhur, ...	5 3	116¾	
	Chumar, ...	5 4½	107⅝	
	Pasee, ...	5 4½	113½	
	Dome, ...	5 3	111¾	
	Bhungee, ...	5 3½	109	
	General average,	5 4½	109	

C.—PRISONS—7.

Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.

		Number of Individuals.	Remarks.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists, ...	7,696	
	Labourers,...	2,997	
	Watchmen, ...	224	
	Fishermen or Boatmen, ...	97	
	Carpenters, ...	120	
	Masons,...	213	
	Workers in Metals, ...	263	
	Shopkeepers, ...	1,272	
	Writers, ...	348	
	Servants, ...	827	
	Weavers, ...	82	
	Barbers, ...	20	
	Zemindars, ...	248	
	Pundits, ...	11	
	Prostitutes, ...	28	
	Beggars, ...	152	
	Other Trades, ...	61	
	Total, ...	14,624	
Social Relations.	Unmarried, ...	2,369	Registers were incomplete.
	Widower or Widow, ...	1,332	
	Married, One Wife or Husband,	7,323	
	Married, Two ditto ditto,...	845	
	Married, More than two ditto,...	148	
	Have Children. Not more than three, ...	4,588	
	Have Children. More than three, ...	2,239	

D.—POLICE—1.

Statement showing the Police Force entertained in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.

Regular organized Police, including Town Police subject to Rules of Regular Police.															Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.	
Total number of all grades during the year.		*Detail of number at end of year.*								*Average annual pay.*		*Total cost, including contingencies.*				
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men.		Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each Mounted man.	Of each Foot man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by Individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local Funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man, per mensem.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.
							Foot.	Mounted.																
25,288	3,272	298	2,256	26,006	129	4,222	20,617	1,008	10,183	18,091	20,641	4,776	253	240	72	Rs. 38,63,910	Rs. 39,461-3-10	Rs. 4,36,417-14-5	75,074	78	Rs. 2-14-10	Government Zemindars, in lands, choonggees, &c.	Rs. 13,16,352-3-2	1,01,080
Rs. 56,56,171-5-5																								
Grand Total Cost.																								

Statement showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the N.-W. Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.

General distribution of Officers and Men.							Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.				
Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Head-quarters of Districts (not on Police duty), and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.	Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer, or Thannahs.	Total number of Police posts.	Area in miles.	Population.	Area in miles.	Population.	Average distance of each Village from nearest Police post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
											M. F.	M. F.	
1,480	983	4,637	19,006	748	420	1,168	2,055	8,19,477	171	68,007	5 7	8 0	

D.—POLICE—3.

Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the N.-W. Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.

	Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average age.	Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
			Ft.	In.	Stones.	lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans, ...	32	5	6	9	0	
	Hindoos, ...	28	5	6	9	2	
	Sikhs, ...	30	5	8	9	4	
	Christians, ...	32	5	6	10	0	
	Parsees, ...	30	5	6	10	0	
	Other Castes, ...	31	5	5	8	12	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindoostanees, ...	33	5	6	9	8	
	Punjabees, ...	34	5	8	9	4	
	Affghans, ...	34	5	7	9	10	
	Beloochees, ...	33	5	6	0	0	
	From West Himalayas,	29	5	5	8	4	
	From Eastern Himalayas,	32	5	5	9	0	
	Bengalees, ...	31	5	7	9	8	
	From Mahratta Countries,	30	5	5	8	12	
	Telingas, ...	33	5	6	10	0	
	Canarese, ...	33	5	6	10	0	
	Tamuls, ...	33	5	6	10	0	
	Malabars, ...	33	5	4	10	0	
	Other Castes, ...	26	5	5	9	2	
Hindoos, according to Caste.	Brahmins, ...	29	5	7	9	6	
	Rajpoots, ...	28	5	7	10	0	
	Kayuths, ...	28	5	6	9	0	
	Buneeahs, ...	30	5	6	8	10	
	Aheers, ...	27	5	7	9	4	
	Jats, ...	30	5	7	9	6	
	Kahars, ...	31	5	6	9	6	
	Sikhs, ...	32	5	8	9	4	
	Hillmen ...	30	5	4	8	0	
	Other castes, ...	30	5	7	9	5	
	General average, ...						

D.—POLICE—4.

Statement showing general result of Police Operations in regard to each great Class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police in the North-Western Provinces of 1867.

Class of Crime.	Persons arrested without Warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted, including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Offences against public justice, ...	823	62	64	35	627	Information not available.	669	1,641	332	291	1,008
Offences relating to Coin or Stamps, ...	136	24	35	...	75		53	46	20	...	25
Murder, { For sake of robbery, ...	104	13	33	...	40		14	13	13	...	...
Murder, { From other motives, ...	417	48	94	1	237		68	72	37	...	27
Culpable homicide, ...	424	53	88	8	257		54	52	27	...	26
Suicide, ...	29	17	35	2	133		288	242	86	...	152
Other serious offences against the person, not connected with attacks on property,	1,852	187	304	13	1,278		2,122	3,699	1,658	...	2,027
Public and local nuisances, ...	5,032	115	178	2	4,683		613	1,067	188	...	878
Offences against property, accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt, ...	1,543	64	93	2	345		193	292	135	...	119
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence, ...	3,028	287	490	23	2,048		2,261	530	252	...	258
Theft, ...	8,813	859	1,251	89	6,458		5,182	1,516	793	...	602
Receiving stolen property, ...	2,692	353	512	7	1,760		412	304	127	...	152
Mischief of serious character, ...	79	7	37	4	43		511	...	407	3	389
Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves, vagrancy and bad character,	226	24	34	76	95		318	539	160	167	202
Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police, ...	3,386	128	192	19	3,016		708	855	296	41	533
Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrates, ...	155	1	48	...	103		7,891	15,351	5,754	188	9,430
Total, ...	28,739	2,242	3,378	281	21,198		21,357	26,219	10,285	690	15,828

III.—STATISTICS OF

A. — F I

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.
Territorial.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, ...	4,08,40,164	51,138
Forest, ...	5,18,050	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	22,14,751	1,501
Tributes and Contributions from Native States,	17,03,726	...
Total, Territorial, ...	4,52,76,691	52,639
Imperial.		
License Tax, ...	9,96,749	74,789
Customs,...	7,12,331	44
Salt, ...	46,48,173	409
Opium, ...	...	...
Stamps, ...	32,13,145	61,723
Post-Office, ...	}	
Electric Telegraph, ...	} ...	...
Mint, ...	}	
Law and Justice, ...	8,20,999	21,300
Police, ...	4,76,025	4,455
Public Works. Toll Dues, Fines, &c., ...	1,58,635	1,831
Public Works. Rent of Buildings, ...	20,768	60
Public Works. Sales of Produce, ...	1,22,697	...
Public Works. Sales of Buildings and of Tools and Plant, ...	21,566	...
Public Works. Profit from Barrack Supplies, ...	3,472	...
Public Works. Water-rent, &c., ...	21,01,089	5,449
Marine, ...	...	...
Education, ...	65,165	...
Interest, ...	2,343	...
Miscellaneous, ...	1,45,570	5,947
Total, Imperial, ...	1,35,08,637	1,76,007
Local.		
Local Funds, ...	...	...
Road Fund, ...	5,77,609	483
Ferry Fund, ...	4,28,331	1,892
Staging Bungalow Fund, ...	14,047	...
Municipal Fund, ...	14,06,322	3,320
One per Cent. Income Tax Fund,... ...	6,300	...
Total, Local, ...	24,32,609	5,695
Gross Receipts, ...	6,12,17,937	2,34,341

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

NANCE—1.

North-Western Provinces, for the year 1867-68.

Charges Against Income.				Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Charges of Collection, including cost of Salt and Opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, and charitable grants.	Total.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,10,450	...	...	...	...	...
2,95,874	...	...	...	...	...
3,58,847	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
40,65,171	8,12,010	49,236	49,26,417	4,02,97,635	...
31,742	...	...	31,742	8,90,218	...
...	...	...	...	7,12,287	...
6,19,070	...	...	6,19,070	40,28,694	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,64,242	...	...	1,64,242	29,87,180	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,99,699	...
...	...	...	...	4,71,570	...
...	...	...	...	1,56,804	...
...	...	...	...	20,708	...
...	...	...	...	1,22,607	...
...	...	...	...	21,566	...
...	...	...	...	3,472	...
10,92,464	...	...	10,92,464	10,03,176	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	65,165	...
...	...	...	...	2,343	...
...	...	...	...	1,39,623	
19,07,518	...	...	19,07,518	1,14,25,112	
...	...	...	...	82,50,069	...
28,657	...	5,844	34,501	5,43,591	...
67,443	...	228	67,671	3,62,552	...
4,717	...	...	4,717	9,511	181
1,61,205	20,066	56,932	2,38,203	11,72,897	1,458
...	...	...	...	6,300	...
2,62,022	20,066	63,004	3,45,092	1,03,44,920	1,639
62,34,711	8,32,076	1,12,240	71,79,027	6,20,67,667	1,639

A.—FINANCE—2.

Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1867-68.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease. Increase.	Decrease.		
Imperial.						
Civil and Political Establishments, ...	11,79,987	12,64,546	1,10,666	...	Nominal Increase from difference of period, ...	1,25,328
Civil Contingencies, ...	2,13,293	2,39,400			Actual Decrease in Contingencies, ...	14,662
	13,93,280	15,03,946				1,10,666
Judicial Charges. { Courts, &c., 31,37,243 / Prisons, ... 6,76,687 }	33,65,142	38,13,930	4,48,788	...	Nominal Increase from difference of period, ...	3,17,827
					Actual Increase from formation of High Court, and increase of pay of Native Judges, ...	1,30,961
						4,48,788
Police Charges, ...	34,09,545	37,63,348	3,53,803	...	Nominal Increase from difference of period, ...	3,13,612
					Actual Increase chiefly caused by the Railway Police, ...	40,191
						3,53,803

Military. Marine. Deficit, Post Office. Ditto, Electric Telegraph. Education, ...	...	8,82,432	10,14,803	1,32,351	...	Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... Actual Increase owing to the establishment of Zillah Schools, at the head-quarters of each District,...	84,567 47,784 1,32,351
Ecclesiastical, ...	...	1,51,407	1,77,583	26,176	...	Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... Actual Increase caused by replacing Assistant Chaplains with full Chaplains, ...	14,798 11,378 26,176
Medical Services, ...	...	3,34,105	4,52,493	1,18,388		Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... Actual Increase caused by the increase of allowances of Medical Officers,	37,007 81,381 1,18,388
Printing and Stationery,...	...	2,33,164	2,27,233	...	5,911	Actual Decrease for the transfer of Roorkee Press, ... Nominal Increase, ...	24,847 18,936 5,911

A.—FINANCE—2.

Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1867-68.—(Concld.)

Subject of Expenditure.			Amount.		Cause of Increase or Decrease.			
			Last year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Miscellaneous, ...			2,54,911	2,70,508	15,597	...	Nominal Increase from difference of period, ...	22,542
							Actual Decrease, ...	6,945
								15,597
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, ...			2,92,176	3,70,362	78,186	...	Nominal Increase from difference of period, ...	30,863
							Actual Increase under compassionate allowance and gratuities, &c., ...	47,323
								78,186
Public Works.	Military,	New works,	13,48,363	18,24,716				
		Repairs, ...	3,07,583	3,60,994				
	Civil Buildings,	New works,	7,19,094	8,11,688				
		Repairs, ...	1,14,382	1,17,821				
	Communications,	New works,	2,57,489	2,94,512				
		Repairs, ...	7,27,137	7,90,426				

Public Works.	Agricultural,	New works,	3,01,814	5,11,068		
		Repairs, ...	4,75,375	4,44,972		
	Public improvements,	New works,	27,238	19,320		
		Repairs, ...	8,615	12,344		
	Establishment,	...	12,16,638	13,46,524		
	Tools and Plant,	...	2,28,854	1,49,638		
	Profit and Loss,	...	3,564	52,520		
	Total, Imperial,	...	1,60,52,268	1,83,30,749		
	Local.					
Public Works.	Local Funds,	...	72,58,313	79,42,435		
	Civil Buildings,	New works, ...	87,801	97,649		
		Repairs, ...	21,290	32,502		
	Communications,	New works,	5,43,455	3,47,122		
		Repairs, ...	4,53,794	5,11,228		
	Public Improvements,	New works, ...	1,08,594	71,592		
		Repairs, ...	77,088	92,039		
	Establishment,	...	2,18,191	2,34,640		
	Reserve,	...	13,364	12,871		
	Total, Local,	...	87,81,890	93,42,073		
	Grand Total,	...	2,48,34,158	2,76,72,827		

A.—FINANCE—3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the North-Western Provinces in the year 1867-68.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of Last year, ...	1,42,41,462	Expenditure, as per Statement No. 2, ...	1,95,36,641
Net Revenue, as per Statement No. 1, ...	5,86,44,483	Loans, Railways, and Interest, ...	...
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways, ...	...	Advances, ...	3,64,938
Ditto of Service Funds, ...	1,26,348	Payments of Deposits,	71,39,203
Payments of Advances,	3,63,080	Ditto of Prize-money,	...
Deposits, ...	70,52,378	Bills of other Treasuries paid, ...	3,00,36,958
Prize-money, ...	...		
Sale of Waste Land,	...	Payments on account of other Governments, ...	5,07,60,997
Bills drawn on other Treasuries, ...	2,92,36,864		
Receipts from other Governments, ...	1,26,30,200		
Total, ...	10,80,53,353	Total, ...	10,78,38,737
		Cash at end of year,...	1,44,56,078
GRAND TOTAL, ...	12,22,94,815	GRAND TOTAL, ...	12,22,94,815

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.—1.

Statement showing Expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, in the official year 1867-68.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military, ...	...	...	18,24,716	7,22,039	25,46,755	3,61,045
Civil Buildings, ...	...	...	8,11,688	2,71,362	10,83,050	1,53,541
Communications,	...	...	2,94,512	9,69,640	12,64,152	1,79,214
Agricultural, ...	5,11,068	10,92,464	...	...	16,03,532	6,47,492
Public Improvements, ...	...	...	19,320	17,576	36,896	5,232
Total, Imperial, Rs., ...	5,11,068	10,92,464	29,50,236	19,80,617	65,34,385	13,46,524
Local.						
Civil Buildings,	6,329	5,029	1,35,400	25,738	1,72,496	2,17,470
Communications,	52,329	5,609	4,16,017	3,36,824	8,10,779	
Public Improvements, ...	11,857	1,499	59,035	43,165	1,15,556	
Total, Local, Rs.,	70,515	12,137	6,10,452	4,05,727	10,98,831	2,17,470
Grand Total, Rs.	5,81,583	11,04,601	35,60,688	23,86,344	76,33,216	15,63,994

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—2.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, in the official year 1867-68.

Name of large Works, or class of minor Works.	Whether received from Native Governments, or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous year.	Receipts and Expenditure during the Year.					Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the Works.
			Gross Income received in cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
Imperial.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganges Canal, ...		2,23,06,265	14,25,000	3,29,004	3,59,188	11,15,313	Deficit, 3,78,505	Hopeful.
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...		18,01,028	4,82,816	64,237	52,616	90,051	Surplus, 2,75,912	Satisfactory.
Dhoon Canals, ...		5,40,157	39,100	9,464	9,384	27,008	Deficit, 6,756	Improving.
Rohilkhund Canals, ...		2,77,201	15,651	19,890	13,305	13,860	„ 31,404	Requires remodeling.
Agra and Bhurtpore Irrigation Works, ...		2,19,890	...	3,284	599	10,995	„ 14,878	Works closed.
Jhansie Irrigation Works, ...		Not known.	265	768	...	...	„ 503	Fair.
Bijnour Canals, ...		69,966	2,640	1,215	6,062	3,498	„ 8,135	Good.
Humeerpore Irrigation Works,		Not known.	1,170	1,297	2,032	...	„ 2,159	Fair.
Total, Imperial, Rs. ...	...	2,52,14,507	19,66,642	4,29,159	4,43,186	12,60,725	Net Deficit, 1,66,428	
Local.								
Boat-bridges and Ferries.								
Agra Division, ...		10,116	1,49,442	8,096	27,342	...	1,14,004	

Meerut do., ...	...	32,705	26,351	6,648	8,227	...		11,476
Bohilkhund do., ...	...	...	81,927	3,322	6,295	...		72,310
Allahabad do., ...	...	1,13,271	1,30,400	12,324	61,469	...		55,607
Benares do., ...	...	26,228	1,11,432	5,734	31,718	...		73,980
Jhansie do., ...	...	2,862	13,627	1,798	1,142	...		10,687
Ajmere do., ...	...	4,991	18,140	457	15,734	...		1,949
Total, Local, Rs.	...	1,90,173	5,31,819	38,379	1,51,927	...		3,40,013
FORESTS.								
Kumaon, ...	Br. Ter.	2,19,900	3,55,818	38,668	1,23,500	17,790		1,93,650
Debra Dhoon, ...	,,	68,877	25,270	7,156	3,789	3,294		14,325
Saharunpore, ...	,,	39,430	15,886	5,614	2,565	1,972		7,707
Jounsar, ...	,,	34,202	109	6,966	3,162	1,710		10,019
Gurhwal (Native), ...	Native Ter.	1,97,988	48,799	9,815	25,897	9,899		13,087
Goruckpore, ...	Br. Ter.	...	6,105	10,450	...	...		4,346
Jhansie, ...	,,	...	1,864	930	...	...		934
Jaloun, ...	,,	...	403	...	...	...		403
Lullutpore, ...	,,	...	1,192	1,256	...	...		64
Bijnour, ...	,,	...	22,627	...	...	...		22,627
Total, Forests, Rs. ...	...	5,57,397	4,78,072	80,855	1,58,913	34,665		2,67,162
GRAND TOTAL, Rs. ...	...	2,59,62,077	29,76,033	5,48,393	7,54,026	12,95,390		7,73,603

C.—RAILWAYS.

For period from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Ditto from Merchandize.	Ditto from Railway materials.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expended.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.									
E. I. Railway,—entire length from Calcutta to Delhi and Allahabad to Jubbulpore.	223	1,364	33,690¼	82,822¼	3,81,537	42,68,038¼	4,755,988¼	Rs. 64,51,709	12,550,917	15,07,691	*2,36,02,491	1,16,06,441	Deficit, 3,464	63	291	Will not be known until Directors' report is received; but £27,691,151 was the Capital withdrawn in England and in India.
Delhi and Punjab Railway, Ghazeeabad to Meerut.	53	53	2,834¼	8,413	::	1,10,411	1,21,709	Rs. 59,664	5,425	::	65,088	68,552	Deficit, 3,464	63	291	18,381,453. Amount audited in India inclusive of line in the Punjab.

* Includes sundry receipts and steam earnings. † On 30th September, 1867.

D.—AGRICULTURE.—1.

Crops cultivated, in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year 1867-68.

Name of Work.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Oats.	Vegetables.	Garden produce.	Barley.	Insufficiently irrigated, &c.	Total.
Irrigation.	Acres.																Acres.
Ganges Canal, ...	36,390	2,02,573	89,968	327	55,831	5,591	2,786	75,658	419	373	...	...	5,484	2,296	31,739	6,565	5,16,000
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	41,460	93,953	12,049	408	26,885	2,698	...	2,240	158	94	...	...	1,171	...	1,245	...	1,82,361
Dhoon Canals, Dehra,	3,291	5,191	520	...	688	4	...	...	...	193	987	520	250	...	260	...	11,904
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	17,067	8,075	1,454	267	3,148	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	215	...	...	...	30,274
Agra and Bhurtpore Irrigation Works, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansie Irrigation Works, ...	1	67	90	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	162
Bijnour Canals, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
Total, ...	98,209	3,09,859	1,04,081	1,002	86,556	8,293	2,786	77,898	577	708	987	520	7,120	2,296	33,244	6,565	7,43,115

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY—2.

Paper Currency for the year 1867-68.

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year. Number and Value of—				Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at end of the year. Number and Value of—				Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rupees.		
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.							
42,965	Rs. 6,02,180	22,491	Rs. 16,07,150	279	Rs. 14,08,000	Rs. 17,42,860	Rs. 53,57,470	68,518	Rs. 9,72,940	47,652	Rs. 35,31,450	4,094	Rs. 27,27,500	Coin.	Gold.	
															Silver.	Rs. 38,26,698-9-6
															Copper.	
														Bullion.	Gold.	
															Silver.	
															Copper.	
														Government Securities.		Rs. 11,03,291-6-6

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Statement of the Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces, showing the number of Persons aided, the amount of Income, and the shape in which Relief has been afforded, for the year 1867.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of Institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In land.	From Endowments. In money.	Subscriptions and Donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
Govt. Institutions.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.				
Dispensaries, Sudder,	38	5,129	523,000	93,027 0 0	15,133 0 0	54,813 0 0	1,16,767 0 0	84	113	...	Medical and surgical attendance; medicine and also food for in-door patients.
Ditto, Branches,	75										
Poor-house, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Blind, ...	1	118·44	202	2,329 0 0	...	3,110 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	1	Lodging food, and clothing.
„ Deaf, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Lepers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Statement of the Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces, showing the number of Persons aided, the amount of Income, and the shape in which Relief has been afforded, for the year 1867.—(Conctuded.)

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of Institutios which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In land.	From Endowments. In money.	Subscriptions and Donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
Supported by General Public.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.				
For cure of sickness,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To relieve Paupers,	2	59·00	16,202	...	...	...	1,6890 0 0	1	...	1	Board and lodging.
For Blind, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Deaf, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindoo.											
For cure of sickness,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To relieve Paupers,	7	669·00	135,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Grain & money.
To relieve Brahmins,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mahomedan.											
For cure of sickness,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To relieve Paupers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Lepers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, ...	123	5,970·44	674,775	95,356 0 0	15,133 0 0	57,923 0 0	1,18,506 0 0	85	113	9	

B. — EDUCATION.

1.—The University.

Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta for 1867-68, *so far as it concerns the Colleges and Schools in the North-Western Provinces.*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates.	Average age.	Educated in		Religion.				Passed.			Net Cost to State.	Remarks.
					Govt. Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Other.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.		
Entrance Examination, ...	8	2,835	102	18	65	37	4	89	9	...	7	25	38	Per head, Rs. 74, nearly.	
First Examination in Arts,			24	20	18	6	1	20	3	...	2	5	10		
B.A. Examination, ...			7	24	7	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	1		
M.A. Examination, ...			1	26	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, ...	8	2,835	134	22	91	43	5	117	12	...	10	31	49	74	

General Statement of Educational Institutions

Class of Institution.	Government					
	Number.	Number of Students on Roll.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Teachers.	
					Christian.	Other.
Colleges.						
Arts, ...	3	1,273	1,198·7	16·2	15	72
Professional, ...	2	232	218·1	19·1	11	9
Schools.						
Higher, ...	2	718	669·89	12·5	4	27
Middle, ...	21	1,949	1,742	12	5	107
Lower, ...	3,318	1,13,430	92,439·36	12	...	3,490
Girls' Schools.						
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower, ...	394	6,864	5,957·63	10	...	394
Normal Schools.						
For Masters, ...	6	375	310·69	30	3	26
For Mistresses, ...	3	37	31·96	16	...	3
Total, ...	3,749	124,878	102,568·33	15·9	38	4,128

CATION—2.

in the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1867-68.

INSTITUTIONS.

Income.			*No. of Persons instructed in*		
Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
1,69,644 0 7	13,747 8 3	1,83,391 8 10	...	184	1,089
92,748 8 0	...	92,748 8 0	64	168	...
28,715 14 9	2,771 4 6	31,487 3 3	...	178	540
70,590 14 4	7,799 15 7	78,390 13 11	...	2	1,947
91,588 6 2	15,518 2 4	1,07,106 8 6	...	112,492	938
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
25,901 6 5	...	25,901 6 5	...	6,864	...
32,349 10 4	80 0 1	32,429 10 5	...	140	235
3,222 8 1	...	3,222 8 1	...	37	...
5,14,761 4 8	39,916 14 9	5,54,678 3 5	64	120,065	4,749

General Statement of Educational Institutions

Class of Institution.	Private Institutions, Number.	Class. General.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	From Endowments.
								Rs. As. P.
Colleges.								
Arts, ...	4	...	937	190	132	1,259	1,010·4	3,211 12 11
Professional,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools.								
Higher, ...	4	...	719	141	174	1,028	821·53	1,026 11 10
Middle, ...	175	...	9,176	2,494	1,268	12,938	10,369·55	6,834 3 6
Lower, ...	4,850	...	37,067	18,868	125	56,060	48,820·9	10,693 13 0
Girls' Schools.								
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	6	...	24	19	453	496	466	...
Lower, ...	90	...	1,735	360	110	2,205	1,757·96	...
Normal Schools.								
For Masters, ...	2	...	...	...	58	58	55	2,688 0 0
For Mistresses,	1	...	...	...	39	39	35	1,500 0 0
Total, ...	5,132	...	49,652	22,072	2,359	74,083	63,336·34	25,954 9 3

CATION—2.

North-Western Provinces, for the year 1867-68.—(Concluded.)

| Aided and Unaided. | | |

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—1.

Scientific and Literary Societies.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Scientific Society, Allygurh.	The dissemination of European sciences and literature, and European thoughts and manners among the Natives. ...	Nil,	200	9,048	9,248	377	...	...	377	Not registered,	On the 9th January, 1864.
Rohilkhund Literary Society.	For the diffusion of useful knowledge and science, and the production of useful works in Oordoo and Hindi.	Nil,	...	912	912	38	...	...	38	Ditto, ...	The 1st April, 1865.
Sat Sabha, or Truth Association, Agra.	For diffusion of knowledge, and the eradication of evil customs and practices.	Nil,	100	2,400	2,500	426	10	...	426	Ditto, ...	The 1st January, [1864.
Benares Institute.	The social, moral, and intellectual improvement of its members.	Nil,	...	...	...	136	...	...	136	Ditto, ...	In 1861.
Futtehpoor Literary Society.	To diffuse knowledge.	Nil,	...	...	...	54	...	...	45	Ditto, ...	The 1st April, 1864.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—2.

The Press.

Number of Newspapers.				Periodicals.								Books published in the Year.	
Daily.		Bi-or Tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.	Others.
English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	Number of Books.	Number of Books.
Nil.	Nil.	2 Tri-weekly.	Nil.	Nil.	6 fortnightly and 13 weekly.	Nil.	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	276
														Number of Copies.	Number of Copies.
														Nil.	1,08,385

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE—1.

Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Deaths occurred in 1867.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		8.		9.		10.		11.	
Districts.	Population of place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.	Under 10 years.		Between 10 and 20.		Between 20 and 40.		Between 40 and 60.		Over 60.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dehra Doon, ...	102,831	...	...	1,897	31	270	221	139	100	357	242	237	131	110	88
Saharunpore, ...	866,483	5,056	8,297	13,452	36	2,763	2,158	630	456	1,738	1,362	1,582	1,013	971	779
Moozuffernugger, ...	682,189	...	...	13,706	26	2,691	2,208	738	533	1,378	1,260	1,485	1,223	1,192	1,058
Meerut, ...	1,199,593	16,847	39,247	19,644	32	4,030	2,683	1,016	776	2,245	2,001	2,180	1,478	1,785	1,559
Boolundshuhur, ...	800,481	...	...	9,032	29	2,880	2,208	406	344	669	633	897	574	704	572
Allygurh, ...	925,538	8,820	16,538	10,499	38	2,499	1,813	438	398	992	891	1,132	755	934	752
Kumaon, ...	385,790	1,015	2,550	4,939	36	Not shown in the Mortuary Return.									
Gurhwal, ...	248,742	3,176	6,925	4,558	27										
Itijnour, ...	690,975	...	...	12,016	24	4,433	3,168	533	534	1,117	801	1,019	616	760	686
Moradabad, ...	1,095,306	...	...	24,725	20	8,367	6,325	984	725	1,642	1,431	1,832	1,162	1,244	1,013
Budaon, ...	889,810	...	...	11,131	35	3,797	2,693	478	321	957	675	1,170	656	843	598
Bareilly, ...	1,464,199	15,093	26,834	30,312	31	7,075	5,442	2,112	1,695	3,076	2,362	3,018	1,907	1,998	1,627
Shahjehanpore, ...	918,850	17,702	34,492	21,153	32	4,723	3,793	1,297	1,045	2,257	1,932	2,275	1,590	1,502	1,254
Terrai Pergunnahs,	91,802	...	...	2,871	32	603	569	235	149	508	346	323	223	116	97
Muttra,	800,321	7,214	18,741	9,635	43	1,861	1,239	484	405	999	788	1,385	950	998	812

Agra,	...	1,029,760	16,658	22,241	16,981	28	3,696	2,669	731	726	1,397	1,221	1,872	1,267	1,464	1,054
Furruckabad,	...	915,943	...	9,885	7,769	38	1,429	900	504	413	1,086	685	1,280	861	730	575
Mynpoory,	...	700,220	...	...	9,622	36	1,740	1,380	534	533	964	886	1,197	879	792	649
Etawah,	...	626,444	6,918	15,940	5,785	42	620	467	377	374	715	604	943	578	596	410
Etah,	...	614,361	...	...	7,724	29	1,191	886	756	584	697	707	891	574	628	493
Jaloun,	...	405,272	1,940	6,260	2,248	44	238	80	203	92	289	209	348	250	230	164
Jhansie,	...	357,774	5,983	9,138	3,196	39	391	267	143	103	433	289	569	338	264	223
Lullutpore,	...	248,146	...	...	4,061	45	769	688	226	164	471	307	488	347	298	264
Cawnpore,	...	1,188,869	...	...	15,377	44	2,835	1,877	738	612	1,465	1,391	2,291	1,698	1,382	1,008
Futtehpore,	...	680,786	...	...	9,363	32	1,359	946	421	361	1,164	1,098	1,536	1,196	694	588
Banda,	...	724,372	...	...	14,437	28	2,442	1,810	677	482	1,056	1,466	2,313	1,638	757	742
Allahabad,	...	1,393,183	...	...	9,223	31	747	637	511	248	1,790	1,214	1,972	1,070	406	740
Humeerpore,	...	520,941	5,985	11,877	5,172	37	642	410	219	122	642	420	1,009	610	454	277
Jounpore,	...	1,015,427	5,963	9,903	7,399	39	823	433	831	552	922	714	870	646	992	616
Gorucklpore,	...	1,983,816	...	...	15,314	29	2,069	1,355	1,664	919	3,102	1,833	2,146	1,002	969	593
Bustee,	...	1,456,697	14,254	26,412	12,173	29	1,570	1,302	1,038	866	1,824	1,151	933	665	543	877
Azimgurh,	...	1,336,872	...	...	8,151	44	773	540	643	330	1,395	849	1,273	627	811	445
Mirzapore,	...	1,054,413	9,239	19,223	8,714	40	1,031	876	613	410	1,671	1,001	1,263	869	512	468
Benares,	...	793,277	...	...	9,531	29	1,253	1,024	634	458	1,503	869	1,157	683	492	362
Ghazeepore,	...	1,382,408	...	...	11,042	40	1,410	814	1,053	515	1,392	1,266	1,994	964	1,036	598
Ajmore,	...	426,268	...	...	4,841	38	1,081	660	349	210	468	325	488	307	369	253
Total,	...	30,016,137	...	...	377,682	...	74,046	54,533	22,343	16,562	43,279	33,258	45,238	29,237	27,555	21,859

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE—3.

Return of Vaccine Operations in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1867-68.

Circles.	Number of Operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year 1866-67.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			
					Rs. As. P.		
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ...	13	22,652	3,153	25,805	1,560 0 0	22,652	
Rohilkhund, ...	46	48,183	11,363	59,546	6,432 0 0	48,183	
Agra and Meerut, ...	83	74,284	16,612	90,896	8,156 0 0	74,284	
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	64	39,301	18,159	57,460	7,060 0 0	39,301	
Benares, ...	36	9,255	3,773	13,028	3,756 0 0	9,255	
Ajmere, ...	6	4,642	1,671	6,313	580 0 0	4,642	
Total, ...	* 248	198,317	† 54,731	253,048	‡ 27,544 0 0	198,317	

* 188 Paid by Government.
43 Paid by Municipal Funds.
7 Paid by Local Funds.
10 Paid by Native landlords.
248

† Including 8,929 doubtful cases, and 16,443 result not known.

‡ Cost— 1 Deputy Superintendent.
36 Native Superintendents,
188 Vaccinators.

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Out-turn of Cotton in the North-Western Provinces, for the Years 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

Division.	Estimated actual out-turn in cleaned Cotton for 1866-67.	Estimated actual out-turn in cleaned Cotton for 1867-68.
	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Maunds of 80 lbs.
	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
Meerut Division, ...	2,47,073 30 0	32,23,041 0 0
Kumaon Division, ...	220 0 0	272 0 0
Rohilkhund Division, ...	3,75,833 15 3¾	3,23,158 7 0
Agra Division, ...	3,73,733 14 12½	26,924 32 3½
Jhansie Division, ...	8,11,180 30 0½	6,08,829 39 3½
Allahabad Division, ...	2,23,595 2 15	87,012 38 10
Benares Division, ...	10,46,039 15 6½	7,02,600 17 3
Ajmere Division, ...	10,71,321 30 6½	7,27,469 9 13½
Total, Maunds, ...	41,48,498 18 12½	26,99,308 24 1½
or lbs, ...	331,879,877½	215,944,688

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES

Existing before 31st March, 1867.

1. Meerut.
2. Boolundshuhur.
3. Anoopshuhur.
4. Debaee.
5. Khoorjah.
6. Coel.
7. Hattrass.
8. Secundra Rao.
9. Hurdooagunj.
10. Attrowlee.
11. Dehra Doon.
12. Mussoorie.
13. Bareilly.
14. Pillibheet.
15. Beesulpore.
16. Moradabad.
17. Chundousee.
18. Dhunoura.
19. Shahjehanpore.
20. Bijnour.
21. Nuggeena.
22. Nujeebabad.
23. Dhampore.
24. Chandpore.
25. Budaon.
26. Bilsee.
27. Oojhanee.
28. Agra.
29. Futtehpore Sikree
30. Etawah.
31. Furruckabad.
32. Mynpoory.
33. Etah.
34. Kasgunj.
35. Soron.
36. Muttra.
37. Bindrabun.
38. Juleysur.
39. Kosee.
40. Allahabad.
41. Cawnpore.
42. Banda.
43. Almorah.
44. Nynee Tal.
45. Ajmere.
46. Nyanuggur.

Created during 1867-68.

1. Ghazeeabad.
2. Barote.
3. Saharunpore.
4. Deobund.
5. Benares.
6. Mirzapore.
7. Chunar.
8. Jhansie.
9. Kalpee.
10. Koonch.
11. Jounpore.
12. Raat.

Created since 1st April, 1868.

1. Hurdwar, on 25th May, 1868.
2. Ferozabad, on 21st Sept., 1868.
3. Muchleeshuhur, on 8th May, 1868.
4. Ghazeepore, on 19th Augt., 1868.

Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1867-68, *ending* 31*st March*, 1868.

Divisions.	Balance of last year in hand.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the Year.		
				On Conservancy.	On Police.	On Collecting Establishment.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Meerut, ...	76,863 13 6	1,76,246 6 11	2,53,110 4 5	17,956 3 6	40,935 13 0	22,106 0 10
Agra, ...	35,607 13 10	3,65,624 10 3	4,01,232 8 1	21,098 2 0	92,421 4 3	43,262 9 2
Rohilkhund, ...	1,16,579 7 0	2,88,882 5 0	4,05,461 12 0	18,009 0 0	71,659 0 0	48,637 0 0
Allahabad, ...	58,257 3 7	2,72,998 9 5	3,31,255 13 0	30,010 6 5	27,158 7 0	15,440 11 9
Benares, ...	87,578 14 5	1,69,430 1 3	2,57,008 15 8	18,833 2 11	49,279 0 0	6,900 15 9
Jhansie, ...	3,478 4 11	17,663 4 4	21,141 9 3	2,071 9 11	8,264 0 0	836 13 8
Kumaon, ...	3,848 13 2	29,555 3 8	33,404 0 10	8,556 13 2	1,541 1 11	3,005 11 3
Ajmere, ...	...	...	...	No Returns.		
Total, ...	3,82,214 6 5	13,20,400 8 10	17,02,614 15 3	1,16,535 5 11	2,91,258 10 2	1,40,189 14 5

Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1867-68, *ending* 31*st March*, 1868.—(Concluded.)

Divisions.	Expenditure during the Year.												Balance in hand at end of year.		
	On Repairs.			On Original Works.			On Schools, Dispensaries, &c.			On other purposes.			Total.					
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Meerut,	2,329	2	11	81,437	15	4	10,937	15	0	31,031	5	1	1,56,725	8	8	96,384	11	9
Agra,	34,833	1	11	54,077	2	11	9,827	14	2	70,333	8	6	3,25,353	11	6	75,878	12	7
Rohilkhund,	37,918	9	0	57,983	9	0	23,285	0	0	80,369	9	9	3,37,860	9	9	67,601	2	8
Allahabad,	39,821	3	0	1,98,543	8	6	3,300	0	0	44,160	13	7	2,68,435	2	3	62,820	10	9
Benares,	12,613	13	10	34,064	7	10	539	11	5	43,282	15	1	1,63,524	2	11	31,484	12	2
Jhansie,	2,965	6	0	626	2	3	100	4	9	1,101	12	8	15,965	14	6	5,175	10	9
Kumaon,	1,414	4	2	3,378	0	5	...			11,930	13	5	29,826	9	5	3,577	7	5
Ajmere,	...			...			...			No Returns.								
Total,	1,31,685	14	10	2,90,130	5	4	47,480	9	3	2,82,210	15	1	2,99,691	11	0	4,02,923	4	3

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

1869.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

Introductory Chapter.

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, arrived at Allahabad, and assumed the administration of these Provinces, on the 10th March, 1868. The past year was therefore the first of his administration. It has been a year of great trial, anxiety, and distress; of trial and anxiety to the Government, of anxiety and distress to the people.

Assumption of the Government by Sir William Muir.

2. Yet few years have opened with a more encouraging out-look. A succession of tranquil and favourable seasons had enriched the agricultural classes. The granaries were well stocked; work was abundant; wages were high; wheat, barley, and gram, were selling at 17½, 25½, and 27½ seers for the rupee in the markets of Allahabad in March, 1868. And when, after the scorching heat of April and May, rain fell abundantly, and continued to fall for several days in the first and second weeks of June, over a considerable part of the Provinces, it was hoped that the monsoon had set in favourably, and that we might prepare for a full harvest.

Prospects of the year 1868-69.

3. But these hopes were doomed to be disappointed. On the 18th June the rain had ceased. The sky became sultry, and a dry hot wind began to parch the moistened earth, and to burn up the

Cessation of the rains in June.

seedlings that had germinated after the brief rain-fall. A month followed during which it appeared as though the hot season of May and June had recommenced. The westerly wind blew fiercely; the air was filled with dust; the earth was dry and pulverized.

Circular of 14th July.

4. By the 14th of July, matters wore so threatening an aspect (though there were no tidings of actual distress for some time yet), that it was thought necessary to address a confidential circular to all District Officers on the impending drought, and on the measures that were to be adopted in the event of protracted failure of the rains.

Favourable change of the weather in the middle of July.

5. Soon, however, one of those sudden changes took place which so markedly characterized the season. About the middle of July the monsoon re-appeared, and rain fell widely and abundantly over the country. On the 21st of July, and again on the 7th of August, the Lieutenant-Governor was able to report favourably to the Government of India, on the agricultural prospects of the Provinces. The improvement was so decided, that the Supreme Government considered it unnecessary that further reports on the subject should be submitted unless things took an unfavourable turn.

Subsequent drought, and its effects.

6. But that turn was taken in the month following the hopeful letter of the 7th of August. The state of the country was thus described in a report to the Government of India, dated the 29th of August:—

PARA. 3.—Since that time (*i. e.*, the 7th August), the weather has been such as to inspire grave apprehension. Westerly winds have prevailed, with the dryness and heat, haze and dust, which ordinarily characterize the atmosphere of May and June before the rains. There has been an almost entire cessation of rain for three or four weeks. Very discouraging accounts of the crops are received from the majority of the districts; already poor and stunted, they are withering and dying before the dry, hot wind. In many

places, the khurreef crops, especially cotton and rice, are irretrievably gone. Elsewhere the crops, though short, are still green, and would be partially saved if sufficient rain were even now granted to us.

PARA. 4.—There is as yet no absolute distress; and, in consequence of previous good years, there is believed to be good store of food in the country.

Gloomy report of the 11th September.

7. This alarming report was followed by one not less discouraging on the 11th September. Rain had fallen in the first week of the month, but the fall had not been heavy or universal. It had watered a part of the Meerut and Rohilkhund Divisions. The Eastern Districts had been blessed with occasional showers; but, speaking generally, the agricultural prospects of the Provinces were most critical, and the condition of the Jhansie Division, and of the outlying Province of Ajmere, was unpromising in the extreme. The Government of India were warned to expect a failure of the autumn harvest over the greater part of the country; and it was noted as a sign of the increasing pressure, that prices, which had up to that time been scarcely affected by the unseasonable weather, were beginning slowly to rise. Wheat, sold in May and June for 25 seers the rupee in the western districts, and 14 seers in the eastern, had advanced to the average of 18 seers in the western, and from 12 to 13 in the eastern districts. But there was still no cry of actual distress except from Lullutpore in the Jhansie Division, and there energetic measures for the relief of the destitute had been set on foot.

Circular of the 14th September to Commissioners of Divisions.

8. The time had now arrived when the responsible officers of divisions and districts must be prepared for the worst. Instructions were circulated to them on the 14th September, indicating the most appropriate works to be undertaken for relief purposes, the sanitary precautions to be observed in the localities where labourers were congregated, and the necessity of applying local funds to operations which should be at once useful in themselves and most calculated to afford relief over the widest area.

Great storm of September.

9. Suddenly, the weather again changed in such a manner as almost to falsify all previous expectations. Between the 12th and the 16th September, a great storm of rain burst over a large extent of country. At Allahabad itself, the wind and rain were extraordinarily violent and heavy. On the 14th September, a hurricane raged for a brief period over the station, unroofing houses, and tearing up the largest and most firmly-rooted trees. In two days, 13 inches of rain had fallen. This welcome supply extended from the Benares Division as far west as Furruckabad.

Its effect on the country.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor was able to inform the Supreme Government that the relief afforded in those districts was immediate and complete; that a considerable portion of the autumn crop had been secured; that the prospect of the spring crop was good; that prices had fallen; and that ample occupation had been afforded to all classes of the community. In parts of the Rohilkhund, Agra, and Jhansie Divisions, rain also fell: not, indeed, sufficient to secure a good harvest, but to save part of the autumn crop, and to remove immediate apprehension as to the prospects of the spring season. The storm did not reach the western districts; and consequently, the Meerut Division, as well as Ajmere and parts of Bundelkhund, were the quarters to which the anxious attention of Government was now directed.

The state of the Western Districts, and of Ajmere, portrayed.

11. The following extracts from a letter to the Government of India, dated the 7th October, portray the condition of the western districts and of the Province of Ajmere:—

PARA. 7.—Further west, things are worse; no steady rain whatever has visited these districts since July. Fitful and irregular falls there have been, and these, no doubt, have ameliorated the drought, and even in some pergunnahs partially saved the crops; but, as a whole, there is little prospect now of either harvest being other than a failure excepting where artificial irrigation may be possible.

PARA. 11.—The prospects in Ajmere continue gloomy. Rain fell partially in September in one or two quarters, sufficient to secure a scanty harvest; but the crops, it is feared, will altogether fail in the greater part of the district: and severe distress is anticipated. Prices are high, and grain is not procurable but from a distance. Colonel Keatinge (the Commissioner), with the view of testing the best mode of importation, has made purchases at Agra, Bhawulpore, and Hissar; and is endeavouring also to stimulate private trade in grain. The Lieutenant-Governor has authorized his laying out a lakh of rupees in these operations.

12. Towards the close of October, it was clearly seen that the unfavourable description of these tracts of country was not overdrawn. In the upper part of the Meerut Division, in the Bijnour and Moradabad Districts of Rohilkhund, and in a large portion of the Agra Division, though distress had not as yet manifested itself, yet the agricultural prospect was most discouraging. The khurreef harvest had failed in some districts entirely, in others more or less completely; and for the rubbee crop it was now admitted that dependence must be placed, not upon any change of season, but upon artificial irrigation from canals and wells. From Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Ajmere, still worse accounts were received. Immediate and wide-spread distress was apprehended in all these quarters, and the efforts of Government were now directed strenuously towards the provision of employment for the destitute people, who were in some parts of the country flocking thus early to the public works and the poorhouses.* Steps were at once taken by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department to provide labour for the poorer classes in the most afflicted districts.

Condition of the Western Districts, and of Bundelkhund, towards the close of October.

13. It was shown by an abstract submitted to the Supreme Government on the 24th October, that daily employment could be offered for six months to a very large number of

Preparation for affording employment to the poor in the distressed districts.

* In para. 10 of the despatch of this Government to the Government of India, No. 754 A., dated the 22nd October, 1868, mention was made of the fact that 5,000 paupers were then employed on public works in the Jhansie District, and 2,300 in Lullutpore, besides four to five hundred supported in poorhouses.

men, women, and children in the Doab, the districts west of the Jumna, and in Bareilly; while for the Jhansie Division, the Canal and District Officers were prepared to co-operate in undertaking schemes of tank-irrigation, and other useful operations in which the destitute poor could be profitably employed. By this time, nothing more could be expected from the periodical rains of the monsoon. There remained the hope of seasonable rain about Christmas, without which it was vain to look for a good spring crop, even in the most favoured quarters. Throughout the month of November, reports were received showing plainly that the continued drought was beginning to tell with severity upon the agricultural population; and poverty and distress rapidly discovered themselves in the most western districts of the Rohilkhund Division. Early in December, it became apparent that large works must be opened for the employment of the starving poor in that part of the country. Orders were at once issued by the Public Works Department for the construction of roads, and similar operations, in Bijnour, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, and Moradabad. In Bareilly, it was expected that the works on the Central Prison and irrigation projects would provide for the gangs of labourers who might be sent thither. At the same time, the Irrigation Department prepared a scheme of works which could be put in hand, sufficient for the employment of 50,000 labourers.

The Lieutenant-Governor appeals to the public of the N.-W. Provinces.

14. And on the 11th December, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that the condition of Bijnour, Ajmere, and the Jhansie Division was such as to justify an appeal to the public for charitable contributions towards the support of the helpless poor. It was announced that for those who could work, labour would be provided by Government; but that for the sick and aged, the young and tender, private benevolence and charity were the sources to be looked to: and it was promised that all subscriptions raised for the above object would be doubled by the State.

15. A Central Committee was at the same time organized at Allahabad, to receive contributions, and distribute the funds according to the exigencies of the most afflicted districts.

A Central Committee appointed.

16. The appeal was cordially received by the public, and responded to with great liberality. By the end of February, the Committee had collected above Rs. 70,000; and the last statement of the year, recorded by the Committee on the 22nd March (after the withdrawal of the appeal to the general public) showed a total of Rs. 86,514, or, with the Government contribution, £16,300.

The Lieutenant-Governor's appeal responded to.

17. On the 12th December, the Government of India was again informed of the agricultural condition of the country. The growing distress in Bijnour was brought prominently to notice. Supported by the hope of rain which the gathering clouds had encouraged, the people manifested no signs of despondency up to the end of November; but when the clouds cleared off, and no relief came, they lost all heart. At the beginning of December, the poorer classes were flocking to the Government works and clamouring for aid. Nor were things more promising in the western districts generally. The eastern part of the country was considered secure from want, with the exception of the southern pergunnahs of Mirzapore and Allahabad. To the west, the spring crops depended on rain, and of rain there was no sign. Wheat was selling at from 10 to 13 seers for the rupee, and prices were steadily rising.

Gloomy prospects in Bijnour and the Western Districts.

18. The darkest point of the year had now been reached. With the beginning of 1869, the prospect grew gradually brighter, until (as will be seen hereafter), all apprehension of a general famine had passed away, and the appeal for public charity was withdrawn. About the middle of December,

Rain falls in December, and the prospect brightens.

rain fell in two of the most unfortunate divisions, Jhansie and Ajmere. Later in the same month, the district of Bijnour was blessed with copious showers.

Effect of the rain-fall.

19. The result of this happy change was thus summed up in a despatch to the Government of India, dated the 8th January, 1869:—

PARA. 9.—Upon the whole it may be said, that, in some places where the drought was greatest, there has been partial benefit from the rain of the 17th and 27th of December; and that the agricultural population have been relieved in the Jhansie Division, and it is hoped to some extent, also, in Bijnour. Further, prices have been generally reduced by these falls, which will no doubt tend to increase somewhat the yield of the coming harvest. The area of want will be reduced and its imminence stayed in a corresponding degree.

It was added that there was no ground to alter former anticipations of increasing want in the worst districts of the Provinces; though the Lieutenant-Governor (when consulted by the Supreme Government) did not consider the pressure and distress sufficiently developed to warrant an immediate appeal to the general public of India through a Central Committee to be appointed at Calcutta; and this opinion was justified by subsequent events.

Immigration of destitute people from the West.

20. A serious symptom of the distress prevailing in Rajpootana, and the western parts of Northern India, began to show itself as the year 1868 drew to its close. Gangs of destitute persons crossed the Doab, and from thence the Ganges into Rohilkhund, seeking cheap food in the east, where plenty was supposed to prevail. Early in January, it became necessary to issue orders as to the disposal of these wanderers. District Officers were instructed to pass the immigrants on in batches to the Government works, or, if they preferred to continue their journey, to see that none were left to die of starvation on the road; and opportunity was taken to impress upon District Officers generally their responsibility for the lives of the people, and the duty that devolved on them to take every measure to

preclude the possibility of any of the people dying from starvation, whatever might be the result of the appeal to the public for charitable aid.

Statistics of produce and prices collected.

21. In this month (January), steps were taken at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to collect information of the probable, as compared with the average, outturn of the crops in the districts suffering from drought. Orders were also issued for the publication in English, Oordoo, and Hindee, of weekly statements of the current prices of the main staples of food—wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar, and gram, &c. These statements were enlarged subsequently by desire of the Supreme Government, so as to show, also, the prices prevailing in each week in the Provinces of Oudh and Nagpore, and in the eastern districts of Bengal, compared with the prices of the preceding week, and (as far as possible) of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Stimulation of grain trade by suspension of tolls and duties.

22. Measures were also adopted to stimulate to the utmost the import of grain into the distressed localities. On the 7th January, the Governor-General ordered the suspension of octroi duties on grain in all places in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, and Central Provinces, where the people were suffering from scarcity of food, or extremely high prices. On the 23rd January, the duties were accordingly taken off in the Municipalities specified in the margin;* and on the 6th of February, the same exemption was extended to the city of Allahabad, and on the 25th of February, to the Municipality of Nynee Tal. Carts or animals conveying grain were at the same time exempted, by the Governor-General in Council, from tolls at the ferries and bridges, and on roads, within the territories affected by the drought. The practical effect of these exemptions cannot be satisfactorily ascertained; for,

*Moradabad, Chundowsee, Dhunowra, Bijnour, Nugeena, Nujeebabad, Dhampore, Chandpore, Saharunpore, and Deobund.

happily, the prospects of the season had so improved by the end of the official year, that the tolls on ferries were re-imposed on the 30th March. The general impression is, however, that this latter order, while it very generally unsettled existing contracts with the ferry farmers, had but little influence in cheapening the transit of grain.

Reduction of rates for the transport of grain by railways.

23. But a very sensible stimulant to exportation was brought into play by the arrangement, about the same time carried into operation by the Supreme Government, to lower the railway rates of transport for all food-grains, flour, and meal, within the distressed districts. The reductions of rates were declared to have effect till the 15th March, but, considerably before that date (on the 23rd February), the condition of the country had become so much more encouraging, that the old rates were directed to be resumed on that day month. Here, too, as in the case of the octroi exemptions, the duration of the experiment was so short, and the grain trade was affected so materially by the propitious change in the season, that it is impossible even to hazard a conjecture* as to the degree to which the carriage of cereals was stimulated. There is reason, however, to suppose, that the measure was effective in changing the area from which supplies were

* See, however, Mr. Reid's Memorandum of the 13th February, Para. 6:—

"The general impression of District Officers appears to be that the late order of the Government of India, by which half the cost of transit of grain by rail is to be borne by the Government, *has not affected to any extent the export and import of grain in the direction of traffic.*"

The following, also, is a strongly-expressed opinion of an experienced Divisional Officer:—

"Neither the abolition of ferry dues, nor the reduced rates of railway carriage, have had any effect upon the price-current. This is admitted universally, and there are many reasons why it should be so. In the first place, the cost of conveyance is so very little diminished by payment of a ferry due, as to cause no effect. Secondly, large masses of grain never touch a railway or a ferry; the price currents, or exportation sale, are not affected, and those for retail sale in bazaars to which grain is imported, are regulated by those of markets whence grain is brought. These are grounds given as those which prevent the price-current being affected by the liberality of Government. * * * * One thing is certain, *viz.*, that neither the reduction of railway tariff, nor the abolition of ferry dues, has any effect on the prices of food or grain."

drawn, rather than in lowering prices; for it placed all districts close to the railway on a better exporting footing than than they were before, and enabled them to compete on more favourable terms with districts from which stores had been previously drawn by other carriage. The districts of Rohilkhund, for example, were thus relieved at the expense of Patna and Bhagulpore. But, as before said, the experiment was of too short a duration for the deduction of any certain conclusions.

Variations of the grain trade.

24. The following instance will suffice to show the extraordinary variations in the grain trade. In the period from the 13th to the 23rd January, *i. e.*, before the copious rain-fall of the last week in that month, 20,844 maunds of grain were exported from Oudh by railway to the districts of Delhi, Agra, Allygurh, Cawnpore, and Meerut. But at the close of January rain fell, and the next return of the Oudh Railway shows that for the period from the 25th to the 31st January, only 1,003 maunds had been exported from Lucknow. Again, it was noticed in the North-Western Provinces despatch of the 13th of February, that, owing to the sensitiveness of the market and busy speculation, the current of the grain trade was entirely reversed by changes in the prospect of the harvest: large ventures of grain exported westward found their way back from Meerut by canal to Cawnpore,—the plentiful rain-fall in the Upper Doab having brought the prices in that part of the country *below the level* of the prices in the Lower Doab.

In these operations, the Ganges Canal was often the medium for conveying large consignments; its rates being so light that a very slight difference of price made speculation profitable.

The winter rain fell at the close of January.

25. On the 27th January, the Western Provinces were visited by the winter rains. Their long deferment had made the prospects of the spring harvest very gloomy. Even in the canal districts,

the strain upon the canals for water, in consequence of the protracted drought, was so great that the supply would have proved insufficient for bringing the crops under irrigation to maturity. But the rain which now fell entirely altered the face of the country, relieved the pressure on the canals, and obviated the risk, then imminent, of wide-spread failure. The fall was prolonged into the first week of February, and extended to all the districts which were suffering most from drought. In many places the young crops were already irretrievably gone; but in others, they were often revived even when deemed past recovery. Throughout the western districts, the rain was sustained and saturating; and not only were the irrigated crops benefited, but the surviving portion of the unirrigated crops was saved, and incalculable advantage secured by the increased supply of fodder for the starving cattle. In Rohilkhund, also, the rain rendered possible the otherwise impracticable operation of preparing the land for the next sugar-cane crop, and thus for a few weeks afforded employment to great numbers who would otherwise have been thrown helpless upon Government.

The rain in January and February did not extend to the Benares and Allahabad Divisions. There the crops were less in need of it; but still the absence of the winter showers rendered the outturn even in those districts comparatively short.

A general dearth had been averted by the fall which has just been described; but the condition of many districts still afforded sufficient ground for anxiety. More especially in Western Rohilkhund, Jhansie, and Ajmere, the prospect was gloomy; distress was increasing, grain was selling at famine rates, and the people flocked to the Government works.

Its effect described.

26. The situation is thus described in Mr. H. S. Reid's Memorandum of the 13th February:—

PARA. 12.—Though the late rain-fall has alleviated to a very large extent the distress which prevailed in the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkhund,

and Agra Divisions, it came too late to relieve the immediate pressure in more heavily-stricken parts of the country. In Ajmere, surrounded by Native States, and at a distance from all exporting marts, even the commoner kinds of food had for some time been and still are at famine rates. Rice, wheat, barley, bajra, and jowar, sell at very high prices; barley, the cheapest of them all, being at 8 to 9 seers for the rupee. The people have suffered * * * * a very extensive loss of cattle. Until the rubbee is cut (and longer if the harvest is not a plentiful one) the Government must support thousands of starving poor both in relief works and in poorhouses. In Lullutpore, there are not less than 3,000 helpless and starving paupers provided for in poorhouses, and 20,000 persons employed on relief works, which are truly said by the Commissioner to have been the saving of the country. Work must be provided for even increasing numbers for some time to come. There is severe distress in Jhansie, which it is feared will not be removed even when the spring harvest is cut and brought into the market. The Deputy Commissioner estimates the probable outturn of the rubbee at hardly an eight-anna crop. He reports that the poorhouses are filling, and the number of applicants for charity is increasing—the result of the spread of the news of Government charity, and of a large influx of paupers from Native States. The extensive failure of the autumn harvest in the poor soils of the southern parts of Allahabad and Mirzapore, in Pergunnahs Raat and Punwaree of Zillah Humeerpore, and the pergunnahs of Banda and Futtehpore bordering on the Jumna, and of the difficulty of supplementing the defective winter rain by irrigation from *kutcha* wells, have resulted in very great and wide-spread suffering. The Government have started extensive relief works (and orders have been issued to set new works on foot in those tracts in which the drought of 1868 has told with more than ordinary severity). Many months must elapse before the necessity for Government aid will cease. But if the expectations of a fair rubbee harvest which may now be reasonably entertained are realized, there will be no necessity for Government to make a further appeal to the liberality of the public. Much is being and must be done by private charity in the form of extended poor-fund operations wherever large masses are congregated.

The weather in the month of February.

27. Thus, although failure and distress affected certain districts, the apprehensions of absolute and general failure of the crops throughout the country were now over. Through the month of February the weather was unsteady. Heavy clouds came and passed away, exciting fears of blight and hailstorms. But no injury of a serious nature was done to the crops, and the anticipated outturn of the harvest, poor as it was, suffered no diminution.

28. The Supreme Government, by despatch of the 30th January, sanctioned the application of the North-Western Provinces Administration for two sums of Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 1,50,000. The first sum was intended for expenditure on relief works in Jhansie, Mirzapore, Agra, Moradabad, Ajmere, and Lullutpore, other than operations undertaken from ordinary Imperial and local funds; the second was to be devoted to the relief of the destitute, either by supplementing private subscriptions, or by special grants.

The Government of India place funds at the disposal of this Government.

29. By the second week in March, it became apparent that the fear of increasing distress in the worst localities had been well founded. Ajmere, indeed, which had up to that time been considered one of the most afflicted parts of the country, assumed a more cheerful aspect; but the pressure grew heavier day by day in Lullutpore, Jhansie, and Bijnour. It was reported to the Government of India, on the 10th March, that the daily average of destitute labourers on the Lullutpore works had risen to 25,000, and that 12,000 were employed in Bijnour and Nugeena. In Bijnour distress was on the increase. In Lullutpore there had been a temporary lull, owing to the reaping of the harvest which drew off a considerable number of labourers. But no hope could be entertained of permanent alleviation until the following rains should have fallen in their season, and placed the cheaper grains within the purchasing power of the poorer classes. Thus closed the disastrous year of 1868-69. The further statement of operations for the relief of the poor in various quarters during the succeeding months will appertain to the Report of 1869-70.

Distress increases in March.

Number of people employed on the works in March.

30. To borrow the words of the Junior Member of the Board of Revenue:—

General effect of the season on the prospects of the country.

The failure of the late autumnal rains, and the too tardy and partial cold-weather rain-fall, combined with the absence of facilities for irrigation, and

the presence of a rocky and sterile or of a poor and light soil, appears to have told most disastrously in Zillahs Bijnour and Moradabad of the Rohilkhund Division, throughout the Jhansie Division, in parts of the Agra and Muttra Districts of the Agra Division, in portions of all the districts of the Allahabad Division (except Cawnpore and Jounpore), and in the southern pergunnahs of Mirzapore in the Benares Division. In many of the tracts above named, the rubbee is more or less a failure, and the agricultural population must be employed in large numbers on relief works, in their own immediate neighbourhood; nor can relief in this form be discontinued until the khurreef harvest is ripe.

Estimated outturn of the spring harvest.

31. In a report* submitted by the Board of Revenue, on the 16th of March, it was estimated that the two great food-crops of wheat and barley would yield—the former an outturn one-third below an average harvest, the latter one-fourth below that average. Gram had been more injuriously affected, and would yield half an average outturn. But these estimates (as the Board themselves evidently felt) were too sanguine, and the detailed statements furnished by the District Officers sufficiently indicate that the crops, excepting where artificially irrigated, were everywhere short, and in many quarters had failed altogether; and that the food-supply throughout the country would be seriously curtailed.

Communication between Government and District Officers.

32. Throughout this trying and anxious period, direct and constant communication was maintained between the Government and District Officers. As soon as the first symptoms of scarcity and distress manifested themselves, weekly reports from Collectors placed the Government in possession of all information that was required as to the state of the weather, the prices current of the more important cereals, the agricultural prospects of the season, and the health and attitude of the people.

This was, of course, quite independent of intimation of any marked changes in the weather. Such intimation was

* Based on data confessedly imperfect.

given with promptitude and accuracy; and generally, it may be said that nothing could exceed the watchfulness and care of the officers whose painful duty it was to witness the failure of the crops and the sufferings of the people.

The conduct of the people.

33. From first to last, one of the most remarkable points in the history of the season was the energetic and self-reliant conduct of the agricultural population. Collectors in their confidential reports wrote with enthusiasm of the cultivators—"Working night and day at their wells," "straining every nerve to raise water for the starving crops," "existing wells hourly worked," &c. And this description applies (with rare exceptions noted below) to the whole of the Provinces. In the Benares Division, which was least affected, and in the Agra Division, which was among the worst, the like energy and efforts of the zemindars and cultivators in supplementing the deficient rain by well-irrigation were the subject of frequent and favourable comment.

Exceptions.

34. The exceptions were the districts of Ajmere and Bijnour, and the Jhansie Division. In November, the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere described the people of that district as sunk in a state of apathy, helplessly dependent on the *Bohras*, or village bankers, who had made themselves masters of the agricultural population—"taking produce at their own valuation, and selling grain in return at their own price." The sufferings of the people were aggravated in these tracts by the frequent insolvency of the landowners, and their inability to lend a helping hand to the struggling cultivators. In Bijnour, two causes combined to dishearten the people: first, the comparatively heavy revenue demand in some parts of the district (which was at that time under re-settlement); and second, the difficulty and expense of sinking wells for the purposes of irrigation. But, even with these disadvantages, it was not until late in the year (December), when things were at the

darkest point, that the people lost heart entirely, and threw themselves on the charity of Government. The cultivators of the districts in the Jhansie Division have long borne the character of an apathetic people. They were described by Sir George Edmonstone,* in 1862, as the "least industrious and least enterprizing of agriculturists." It is not surprising, therefore, that the comparatively sterile districts of Lullutpore and Jhansie (the former especially), should have been those in which the helplessness and poverty of the agriculturists were most conspicuous, and where clamour for relief was loudest and longest sustained.

Dearth of fodder.

35. Perhaps the most imminent danger during the year was the entire failure of fodder for cattle. As early as the 20th August, the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere wrote that there was no remedy for the evil but the emigration of cattle; the mortality was already great, and there was every prospect of increased loss. By the second week in September, the scarcity was beginning to tell seriously in the Agra District. In the almost entire absence of grass, the cattle had been driven off to the districts on the Ganges, in quest of food. In November, the Collector of the flourishing and generally well-watered district of Bustee, reported that the people were cutting down the *jurhun*, or later rice crop, for fodder. On the 9th November, the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere wrote again that grass was not procurable, and that one-half of the cattle of the district had been driven off to Malwa; and by the middle of November, the distress was becoming apparent even in the Meerut Division. The Collector of Boolundshuhur reported that there was a great scarcity of grass and fodder, owing to the failure of the khurreef. Some *bhoosa* yet remained, and there were pastures in the vicinity of the Kallee Nuddee and Hindun streams, and in the waste lands of the Ganges and

* Minute of 27th May, 1862, para. 16, clause 2.

Jumna, and in Rohilkhund; but the cattle were suffering, though not to such extent as to force the villagers to sell them. No returns have been yet received from which an approximate calculation of the number of cattle lost can be made, but the following extracts give a lamentable picture of the effect of the drought in this respect.

Mr. Reid's Memorandum of 13th February:—

PARA. 10.—No districts (with the exception of Saharunpore and of Meerut), had a superfluity of fodder; and the article, moreover, is too bulky for profitable export to any distance. Scarcity of cattle-food has been an universal complaint, wherever sufficient pasturage has not been afforded by tracts of forest and jungle, or low-lying *khadir* land in the neighbourhood of the Ganges or Ramgunga, to which all the cattle but those absolutely needed for the plough and the well might be sent, and from whence supplies of fodder might be procured. In some districts (especially in Ajmere, where more than half the cattle have already perished from starvation, and in Mirzapore), there has been considerable mortality. Cattle have been sold in large numbers to butchers and others at very inadequate prices. The short supply of fodder has been eked out by the leaves of the sugar-cane, and of *babool*, *kekur*, and *peepul* trees, and jungle-scrub. In Mynpoorie, the *urhur*, which had been killed by the severe frosts about Christmas time, has been used as fodder. In Meerut alone, a sufficient stock of *bhoosa* was in hand from last year's plentiful harvest. The rain, however, which fell towards the end of last month, has removed all apprehension of an extensive loss of cattle; though it must be feared that the zemindars and cultivators who have parted with their cattle under the pressure of the late drought, will find great difficulty in replacing them. The Government might, perhaps, assist them with *tuccavee** advances; otherwise, they must borrow largely at exorbitant interest.

Report by Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, submitted with Board's letter of the 16th March:—

The want of forage, and the consequent mortality among the cattle, has been much felt, and there is no hope of alleviation; the cattle die daily, and the loss is very severely felt, and will be more felt hereafter, as this want of forage is not confined to our own district, but extends all over the surrounding States. When the rains commence, no doubt a number of cattle and of our population will return from Malwa and Bhopal; but numbers of both will never live to return to their homesteads.

* Advances for this purpose were sanctioned on the 27th of April, 1869.

Irrigation, and its beneficial effect.

36. If anything besides the providential fall of rain at the close of 1868 and beginning of 1869 can be said to have saved the country from the extreme horrors of famine, it was well and canal-irrigation. In most parts of the country (certainly in the Western Districts), where the fields were irrigated, there the khurreef crops were saved; and where—as in Bijnour, owing to the expense of sinking wells and the absence of canals or, as in Moradabad, from the impossibility* of constructing wells in a large portion of the land,—the fields remained unirrigated, there the failure of the khurreef harvest was entire and irremediable. The benefits derived from the working of the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals cannot be over-estimated. At one time there was fear of a failure of supply in the Eastern Jumna Canal, but the apprehensions were not realized. In the despatch of this Government dated the 11th September, it was said that the Ganges Canal was working in a most efficient manner, and the supply was the largest ever known; again, on the 12th December, it was reported to the Government of India that the canals were everywhere the life of the country; and again, on the 13th February, that inestimable service had been rendered by the Eastern Jumna and Ganges Canals, that the area under canal-irrigation was very nearly double that of the preceding year, and that everything in the canal districts was highly prosperous. Warm praise, but no more than was deserved; and, if any good can be derived from such calamities as drought and famine, it may be that the pushing-on of the operations to open the Agra Canal, the maturing of designs for irrigation from rivers in Jhansie and Bundelkhund, and the recognition of the claims of the Western Rohilkhund to some share of the fertilising water of the Ganges, will be remembered as advantages arising from the scarcity of 1868. Mention has been made elsewhere of the indefatigable efforts of the cultivators

* Para. 13. of Mr. Manderson's report submitted with Board's letter of 16th March.

to raise water for their perishing crops. A few illustrations may be given. On the 12th November, the Collector of Boolundshuhur reported that the zemindars were laying out new lines of watercourses, and making use of every drop of water; that all available cattle and labourers were at work; and the wells were used *night and day*. In Bustee, the tanks upon which the people depended had begun to dry up; the cultivators turned to the excavation of *kutcha* wells, costing Rs. 5 a-piece, and each watering some ten or twelve *kutcha* beegahs, at a cost of ten annas per beegah. The impetus given to well-irrigation was most remarkable. In Ajmere, those villages which had the good fortune to be situated near the banks of nullahs, saved their crops by incessant irrigation. When the water failed in *jheels* hitherto used for irrigation, the bed of the swamps was dug up, and the saturated soil yielded a moderate crop. But instances could be multiplied to any extent. The degree to which watering from canals and wells spread, may be gathered from Mr. Reid's Memorandum of 13th February:—

PARA. 2.—In the Memorandum published in the *Allahabad Gazette* of the 13th ultimo, it was stated that the zemindars and cultivators had done all in their power to supplement the defective rains by well-irrigation. They had been compelled by the failure of the usual autumn and cold-weather rain-fall to leave untilled a very large area which in an ordinary year would come under rubbee cultivation. But, while the cultivated area has diminished, irrigation has extended, and this throughout almost the whole North-West Provinces. In certain pergunnahs of the Agra District, the whole cultivated area has been watered. In Muttra, the decrease in rubbee cultivation amounted to 207,200 acres, while the decrease in the irrigated area was 11,900 acres only. (The comparison is between the returns of 1275 and 1276 Fuslee). In many districts the rubbee cultivation is only two-thirds of that of 1275 Fuslee, while the irrigation has increased by one-third. In Zillahs Humeerpore and Cawnpore, a large area has been brought under the plough, owing to the failure of the khurreef. But taking the whole of the Province, the rubbee cultivation has extended over a smaller area in 1276 Fuslee than in the preceding year, while the area under irrigation has not diminished. From Jhansie, however, it is reported that the irrigated area does not exceed half that of an ordinary year; the worst phase being that wells continue to dry up, and fail to water such fields as may be called irrigated, this year.

3. *Jheels* and tanks used for irrigation in some instances failed entirely, and in others, dried up by the end of November, with the exception of the large *jheels* (as in Zillah Azimgurh), and the deeper tanks (more common in Bundelkhund). To supplement the difficiency of water-supply, a large number of *kutcha* wells have been dug (as also in land which is ordinarily dependent on the rain of Heaven) wherever the nature of the soil and the distance of the water from the surface admitted. In some cases, *jheels* were supplied with canal-water. In the district of Cawnpore, owing to the unusually early date of the rubbee sowings (advantage was taken of the rain which fell about the middle of September), the water of the *jheels* was utilized before it had time to evaporate.

4. An extraordinary impetus has been given by the late drought to canal-irrigation. By the return furnished by Captain Moncrieff, R.E., it is shown that while the actual rubbee irrigation from Government canals (chiefly the Ganges and Jumna) was over an area of 445,640 acres in 1867-68, the estimated rubbee irrigation of 1868-69 amounts to 821,000 acres. The increase of irrigation in the six districts of the Meerut Division alone, is from 271,413 to 566,000 acres. It would be difficult to calculate the benefit conferred by the Ganges Canal on the Doab Districts.

The expansion of irrigation from canals was most remarkable in the Meerut and Moozuffernuggur Districts; in the former especially, it was ascertained at the close of the year that 60,000 acres had been watered above the average of the five preceding years. So large an area, indeed, was brought under canal-irrigation, and the parched and thirsty land needed such large supplies to maintain the crops in even moderate growth, that grave apprehensions of the supply proving wholly insufficient were entertained in January, when relief was fortunately brought by the copious fall of rain at the close of that month. Had it not been for this providential occurrence, even the irrigated crops must have very generally failed.

Action of Native States.

37. At one time it seemed not improbable that the distress in our territories would be aggravated by the unenlightened measures of neighbouring independent States. On the 9th September, the Commissioner of Jhansie reported that the Native States in the vicinity had one and all prohibited the export of grain from their dominions. The Soobah of the city of Jhansie

(under Scindiah's Government) allowed a daily supply of grain to pass the gates to meet the requirements of the Cantonment Sudder Bazaar. However, wiser counsels soon prevailed, and Colonel Lloyd was able on the 14th September to give the satisfactory intelligence that the Soobah of Jhansie had removed all restrictions upon exports into British districts. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the previous injudicious and short-sighted proceedings were authorized by the Gwalior Durbar; for already (on the 9th September), a proclamation had issued which testified to the desire of His Highness the Maharajah liberally to meet the crisis in his own dominions. It announced the temporary suspension of the first instalment of the Government demand, and urged upon the officers of the State the importance of preventing to the utmost the depopulation of the villages, and of inducing emigrants, by money supplies and every persuasion, to return to their homes. The sympathy of the Gwalior Durbar with the proceedings of the Jhansie Relief Committee, was evinced by a contribution towards the relief fund of Rs. 300 donation, and a monthly subscription of Rs. 150. The Soobah of the city was a member of the Committee; and if the benevolence and sympathy of the minor States of Bundelkhund were less practically shown, it was not that those Governments were insensible of the good work done by the Jhansie Committee in relieving their helpless poor, but that scarcity and urgent need of taking measures for the preservation of their own people had crippled their narrow resources. The action of one other Native State deserves to be mentioned, as affecting most beneficially the condition of our territories. If there was a part of the country disadvantageously situated in regard to the current of trade, and especially obnoxious to danger from artificial restriction on commerce, it was the province of Ajmere. Lying far removed from the large marts of the North-Western Provinces, and surrounded by the States of Rajpootana, these unfortunate districts must have endured still greater hardships had the free flow of grain

been checked by prohibitions upon exportations. But all such fears were dispelled by the liberal policy of Jeypore. The proclamation of the Durbar dated 24th September, abolished all restrictions upon grain passing through the State, and the corn required to supplement the deficiencies of the harvest arrived at Ajmere untaxed, and as cheap as the natural state of the market would admit. The cordial acknowledgements of this Government were communicated to His Highness for the welcome concession.

Importation of grain.

38. The extraordinary sensitiveness of the grain trade has been touched upon elsewhere. Corn poured in from Oudh, Bengal, and Nepal. The deficiencies of the worst districts were made up from the surplus store of those more happily situated. Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Shahjehanpore, Etawah, Cawnpore, Banda, Bustee, and Goruckpore, were the districts in the North-Western Provinces which exported most largely. There was also exportation to a considerable extent from parts of the country—as Rohilkhund—where prices continued unduly low for too long a period, and which were drained of their own supply; and then eventually there came a reaction, a sudden and excessive dearth, which showed that the stores ought never to have left the province, or, in other words, that prices in the local market should have been raised at a much earlier period. The dearth thus caused became most pressing where communications, as in Rohilkhund, were impeded after the setting-in of the following monsoon, and where, therefore, it became a business of expense and difficulty to replenish the exhausted province.

Special measures necessary for Ajmere.

39. The isolated position of Ajmere has been noticed in a previous paragraph. It was here that the general loss of the harvest in the surrounding countries, the length and difficulty of the communications with important markets, and the condition of

private commerce, awakened apprehensions of a total failure of food-supply, and of a repetition of the sad scenes of Orissa. It was, therefore, considered necessary for the Government to intervene and stimulate the importation of corn. The experiment was made under the supervision of the zealous and able Commissioner of the Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. In the month of September, Government was informed that Rs. 10,000 worth of grain had been ordered from Hissar, Bhawulpore, and Agra; that charitable associations for the purchase of grain had been organized at Ajmere and Nusseerabad; and that altogether a lakh of rupees worth of grain was on the way to the province, independent of private transactions. Neither the Government venture nor the action of the charitable companies was intended to *interfere* with trade. The object of both *was to guard against the possibility of an entire failure of food.* For this end, capital was advanced* by private contribution: grain was imported and sold to the poor at prices pitched so as to interfere with the market as little as possible. The money placed at Colonel Keatinge's disposal by Government amounted ultimately to one lakh of rupees, and arrangements were made for the conveyance of grain from Cawnpore; the Agra market being too sensitive to bear heavy calls upon it without distress. The condition of the country had, however, so improved by the end of the year, and the removal of obstructions on trade by the Native Governments had been so beneficial, that Colonel Keatinge was enabled to contract his operations; and on the 16th December, he reported that he had not availed himself of the permission to purchase to the extent of one lakh, and that the Government grain, or that of the charitable associations, had not been sold, with the exception of some barley which was not likely to keep. In January, the pressure revived, and negotiations were entered into with the Central

* In October the contributions were :—

Ajmere,	...	...	...	...	Rs. 30,000
Nusseerabad,	...	...	...	...	„ 50,000

Committee of Allahabad for the purchase of 5,000 maunds of grain, at Rs. 3 per maund; and the Central Committee undertook to pay the difference between the market rate and the price tendered from the Famine Relief Funds.

Revenue operations.

40. It cannot yet be said with exactness and certainty what the effect of this disastrous season will be upon the land revenue. Still, even in October, when the prospect was less cheering than it became after the cold-weather rains, no serious defalcation was anticipated. The general leniency of the North-Western Provinces settlements, and the wide-spread prosperity that marked the opening of the year, give ground for hope that this anticipation may be verified. However, as the season advanced and distress grew more serious in some parts of the country, it was considered expedient to lighten the more distressed agriculturists by temporary suspensions of the Government demand. The first khurreef instalment in Ajmere was suspended by order of the 27th November.* About the same time, relief was given to Bijnour by the postponement of the Government demand for Rs. 2,12,530; and later in the year, the Collectors of Agra, Muttra, Allygurh, Etawah, Mynpoorie, Moozuffernuggur, and Moradabad, received instructions not to press the zemindars. Suspensions were also sanctioned in Bundelkhund, Jhansie, and Lullutpore. These concessions were conditional on the display of similar indulgence on the part of the landowners towards their ryots; and in on case brought to notice do the leniency and confidence of Government appear to have been abused.

Operations of local Relief Committees.

41. The general oversight of charitable operations, and the control of the money raised by voluntary contributions were entrusted to the Central Relief Committee at Allahabad. As a rule, the

* Under this order, the sum of Rs. 72,800 (khurreef) were eventually remitted, and Rs. 66,214 (rubbee) suspended.

funds raised locally were remitted to the Central Committee, and by them distributed to those parts of the country whence the cry for aid was most urgent. The chief exception was in the case of the Committee of Agra, who preferred to keep their funds under their own control for purely local expenditure. As occasion arose Committees were organized in the places affected by the scarcity to administer relief to those for whom no employment could be found. At Lullutpore, relief operations commenced on the 8th September, and during the month no less than 4,485 paupers were fed, in addition to a daily average at its close of 214 persons relieved at the outlying post of Talbehut. In January, 1869, 53,538 were relieved in Lullutpore, and by the close of the month the daily average had reached the figure 1,727. In February, the numbers were 102,294; and the estimate for March exhibited an expenditure on purely charitable objects of Rs. 10,851-11-6. These figures speak for themselves: they prove not only the grievous sufferings of the poor, but a heavy burden of anxiety and care for the local officers.

Nor was the situation of the Jhansie District much happier, or the local efforts less conspicuous. A meeting was convened at Jhansie on the 14th September, measures for relief immediately organized, and subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 370 were secured. During the second half of September, 2,856 helpless persons received food and shelter; in October, the aggregate numbers rose to 3,439; by the end of the year, 9,668 were in receipt of charity at the Jhansie Poorhouse, and 5,592 at Mow Raneepore, in the same district; and thereafter the distress and the number of paupers rapidly increased, so that we find by the returns of February, that 71,091 persons were supported during that month. Committees were from time to time organized at Ajmere (with Sub-Committees at Nusseerabad, Nyanuggur, and Deolee), and many other stations. As to the principles on which relief was administered, the rules observed by the Jhansie Committee

may be given as an illustration of satisfactory and successful working:—

1*st*,—All persons able to work were made to give some return for the relief afforded.

2*nd*,—The able-bodied paupers were sent at once to the works under the District Officers.

3*rd*,—Those able to do something, but not fit to be sent to the district works, were employed within the poorhouse, in such occupations as grinding corn, building sheds, cotton-spinning, &c.

4*th*,—The helpless were relieved gratis.

5*th*,—Those not sent to the works were made to remain *inside the poorhouse;* and this rule was found to be of the greatest advantage in checking the influx of professional beggars from the Native city and elsewhere, who thought to reap an abundant harvest from the benevolence of the charitable.

The following casual description of the works in Lullutpore, given by a visitor, will illustrate the weight of labour and responsibility that devolved upon the District Officers:—

The distress here is very, very bad. Relief-works are started at Talbehut, Bansee, Lullutpore, and Banpore. Yesterday, counting up the four works, upwards of 18,000 were employed, at rates varying from two annas to two pice a day, and the numbers are daily increasing. This is besides the number of people incapable of working from old age and starvation who are fed at the poorhouses. The people appear to feel very deeply what is being done for them by Government, and show much gratitude to the Government Officers with whom they come more immediately in contact. Last evening I went to see the people paid (at the Lullutpore works). They came in from the works in twenty-seven divisions. Two-thirds of the people were women and children; there were 8,500, I think, in all. The greatest order prevailed. This immense multitude marched up in successive divisions into enclosures marked out for each, and sat down in long rows of about thirty or forty. Each division had its own staff of tellers and payers; each person had a ticket which he had got in the morning, on which was marked the amount at which his or her labour

was marked, and the amount at which it was valued; each gave up his ticket and got the sum marked on it—two annas for mates of gangs, one and a half for beldars, one anna for ordinary labourers (men and women), and two pice for children. As a row was paid, they went off to a long line of temporary sheds with railing in front erected by the bunyahs, as a grain market, bought their food, and went away as happy as possible. I have never seen a greater or more orderly crowd; and the good, honest, kindly feeling existing between the Natives and Europeans—the sufferers and their benefactors—was good and pleasant to see. I feel convinced that the great impending calamity, and the way in which it has been met and (as far as possible) averted by Government and its officers, will do more to win us the respect and affection of the Bundelas than years of ordinary relations.

Tuccavee advances.

42. The policy of making advances to the people in aid of the construction or repairs of wells and other works of irrigation, has long been recognized as one which may be beneficially developed in times of scarcity. Not only is the need of help most urgent at such times, but the opportunity is most favourable for stimulating the agriculturists to exertion in a season when the eyes of landowners* and tenants are opened to the vital importance† of irrigation. Accordingly, the year has been marked by liberal tuccavee grants. From the 1st September to 31st December, 1868, the Board had sanctioned advances amounting to Rs. 71,832; and from the 1st January to 27th March, 1869, Rs. 1,56,116 were advanced. Most of these grants were made for the construction of masonry wells, tanks, embankments, &c. Nor were the exigencies of the people as respects plough-cattle and seed-corn forgotten. Advances to replace cattle lost by death or parted with under the pressure of the scarcity, were not authorized by Government until April, but money had already been expended in supplying cultivators with grain for seed. Among the sums granted between the 1st September and 31st December, 1868, are two items of Rs. 4,984 and Rs. 2,136 for grain-seed to the districts of Lullutpore and

*Letter from Collector of Boolundshuhur, dated 12th November.

† During the summer months the sum advanced had increased to Rs. 2,21,819.

Mirzapore. Much good was done, especially in Saharunpore, by encouraging the sinking of *kutcha* wells. Acting under the Board's general sanction, the Collector of Saharunpore expended Rs. 37,234, with this object, by the 17th March, 1869. The result may best be described in his own words*:—

* Mr. Webster's letter of 17th March, to Secretary Board of Revenue.

The greater part of the advances were made in the tehseelees of Deobund and Nukoor. In the former tehseel there are large tracts of high-lying sandy soil, which in a season of drought could not have been sown without the aid of wells, and where the inhabitants, from apathy and want of energy, were not in the habit of digging wells. By dint of persuasion and offers of money, I got them to begin making wells, and, when once a commencement had been made, the work went on rapidly, and after a short time numerous applications were received for advances which at first had in a manner to be forced on the people.

7. It is almost unnecessary to add that the effects of the advances made in portions of the district where canal-irrigation is unattainable, have been most advantageous in helping to avert the consequences of the failure of the rains.

Similar though less extensive operations were undertaken in the Bijnour District at the commencement of the year. And the example was inculcated by the Supreme Government for general imitation.

43. The following table gives the prices at the close of each month of the year in the chief markets of the Provinces. The figures denote *seers* and *chittacks*, and they are confined to the two kinds of grain† most consumed by the people:—

Price of grain.

† It must not be forgotten, however, that for the poorer classes dependence was placed on the coarser grains, such as bajra and jowar, and these had shared the fate of the khurreef harvest generally. To such an extent had this been the case, that the Commissioner of Jhansie mentioned in his note of the 12th October, that the smaller grains on which the poor mainly subsisted *were not procurable*. And, again, in the Government of India Resolution of the 22nd September it was remarked that, while wheat was selling in the Upper Provinces at 20 seers the rupee, the price of jowar and bajra had *doubled*. As the season advanced, the commoner grains were quoted in many places at prices not much lower than that of wheat and barley.

Districts.	Wheat.												Barley.											
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Saharunpore, ...	28 0	25 14	25 14	23 11	18 4	11 13	15 12	11 12	10 12	14 0	13 0	14 0	33 0	37 8	40 12	35 4	30 0	25 0	17 4	15 1	14 0	11 13	15 1	16 3
Meerut, ...	28 0	27 0	27 8	26 8	23 0	11 4	13 12	11 4	11 8	14 0	13 0	16 12	37 8	40 0	40 0	38 0	31 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	14 0	14 8	16 8	26 0
Moradabad, ...	26 10	25 10	24 10	23 6	20 2	13 7	13 7	15 10	12 10	14 0	12 3	14 1	40 0	38 12	35 12	30 0	30 0	18 2	17 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 10	18 13
Bareilly, ...	25 10	27 8	25 0	21 4	20 2	15 5	13 12	14 11	14 11	14 0	13 0	15 15	40 0	40 12	40 0	37 8	30 0	25 0	18 12	18 12	15 0	16 15	15 4	17 8
Mutra, ...	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	18 12	16 2	...	13 4	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 8	33 0	...	32 0	30 0	24 0	13 8	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	18 0
Agra, ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 8	19 8	14 0	14 8	11 12	12 0	13 4	13 4	12 8	33 0	30 0	31 0	33 0	24 0	15 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 8	18 0
Cawnpore, ...	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	...	17 8	13 8	13 0	17 0	31 0	33 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0
Allahabad, ...	18 4	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 5	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	45 8	25 0	21 0	21 8	19 0	17 0	18 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	15 0	17 0
Mirzapore, ...	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Benares, ...	17 5	18 5	18 4	16 12	16 15	14 9	15 12	13 0	11 8	12 8	13 8	15 4	20 15	24 15	24 3	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	19 4	19 4	17 0	16 12	18 0
Ajmere, ...	...	...	...	16 4	...	10 0	7 13	7 4	7 0	9 7	7 12	6 ...	...	...	...	21 8	...	12 5	9 7	9 0½	8 6	7 8	6 13	8 14

It will be seen at once that it was not until late in the autumn that the effects of the drought clearly developed themselves. The month of September saw the first serious and general rise of prices, and though a certain degree of improvement had been reached by January and February, the quotations at the close of the year were not very much below the level of famine rates. In the great famine of 1837-38,* it appears that the average price over the worst part of the famine tract was 12½ seers for the rupee. In one month of 1861, and *then only for a few weeks*, the price of wheat in Saharunpore rose to Re. 1 for 7½ seers, and the average price over the famine tract in that disastrous year was 11½ seers for the rupee. It may be said, therefore, that the district of Ajmere has passed through a season of unparalleled distress, and that generally the western Districts of the Provinces suffered from scarcity and dearth as severe, during several months of the year, as has been known within historical times.

* Mr. Girdlestone's Report on Famines, p. 100.

General remarks on the scarcity.

44. That the sufferings of the people and loss of life by famine have not equalled those of former disasters, is chiefly due to the bounty of Government in supplying labour and maintenance to all who could perform any work; while private charity, supplemented by an equal contribution from Government, undertook the care of the young and aged, sick and infirm. But while this was the main difference between the present and former calamities of the kind, other causes are not to be left out of sight.

And first, the country upon the whole has been advancing very rapidly in prosperity and capital, and consequently in the means of resisting, or of tiding over, the calamity of drought. This has been particularly marked in the case of the Doab. The benefits of a long and generally light and equal assessment, have been of late further stimulated and developed by the Ganges Canal and the Railway. Although,

therefore, drought and dearth fell severely upon the upper half of the Doab, it has weathered the storm without any loss of revenue, with no demand for gratuitous aid, and with very slight requirements for works of relief; indeed, for the most part there has been no sign whatever of distress in this quarter, and little even of anxiety. Besides the substance and capital created by the canal, and which no doubt contributed materially to this happy result, the actual amount of food-crops raised or secured by canal-irrigation afforded plenty throughout the Doab itself, and an abundant granary for the wants of the Punjab, Rajpootana, and Rohilkhund. Indeed, it is impossible to say from what extremities, not only of local, but of general distress, the canal-harvests have not saved the country.

The next great safeguard, unknown (or but partially known) in former difficulties, was the Railway. Unquestionably, the extraordinary facilities of transit extended the area of partial scarcity. Districts which would otherwise have had plenty for themselves, were drained of their supplies; and the poorer classes suffered much in consequence. But greater calamities were thus averted elsewhere. The more favoured districts suffered, indeed, to some extent, but their suffering was the life of many famine-stricken tracts, which must otherwise have been rife with death and ruin. And thus, only, was it possible for the Government, with all its efforts, to accomplish what it did.

Nor was the result unaccompanied with advantages even to the districts in which an artificial dearth was created; for the high prices brought unexpected means and capital to the agricultural population, and added greatly to their material prosperity.*

* It seems likely that the universal diffusion of food by the Railway may have increased the consumption of the country as a whole, by occasioning its less economical use in the affected districts, and thus more rapidly reducing the general stock. But the alternative would have been starvation to the poorer classes in those districts; and it was only by the more ready means of diffusion, that the entire security of life, so successfully accomplished, became possible.

But neither canals, nor railway, nor previous general prosperity, would have availed to save many districts from the fatal effects of famine, death, and desolation, had not the Government interposed to give labour to the starving poor. And it can be said, perhaps for the first time in the annals of India, that no man, woman, or child, who presented themselves as destitute at the Government works, was refused the means of sustenance. And the Government of India, which thus generously took upon itself the support of so many thousands of its subjects, has its reward, not only in having achieved a great measure of humanity and mercy, but in having saved extensive districts from such ruin and desolation as must for many years have seriously affected its revenues.

Its lessons.

45. There are two lessons which the experience of the year has taught. The first is that relief works to be really sufficient must, in part at least, be provided *on the spot*. A portion of the population will generally be prepared to proceed to some distance for suitable labour; and for these, it is unquestionably expedient to provide works, as suggested by the Government of India, in localities where the supply of food is cheap and plentiful. Thus the Chukrata Road in Saharunpore, and the Western Ganges Canal excavations in Moradabad, were set on foot for the poor in Bijnour. But experience too plainly proves that vast numbers will not avail themselves of any distant sphere of labour; they will rather die at their homes than emigrate. And for these, especially for the women and children and the men of their families who prefer remaining with them, work must be provided at near and convenient localities. And on this principle, while larger works have been amply provided by the Public Works Department, and conducted for the most part with admirable tact and zeal by its officers, smaller works have also been opened every here and there, as necessity required, in the afflicted districts, under the immediate charge of the local officers.

It also deserves remark, that, besides the extraordinary works, as roads, canals, and irrigation embankments, constructed from special relief funds, vast numbers of the poor have been employed, especially on roads, from the road and ferry funds of the Province, and from a considerable local reserve remaining from the one per cent. income-tax. The returns of these have been regularly published in the *Gazette*, and prove what material and extensive relief has thus been given without any charge upon the Imperial revenues. These works have been conducted under the able superintendence of Colonel Hodgson, the Secretary of the Government in the Public Works Department; and for his unremitting supervision and guidance of these, the Government is under deep obligations.

A second lesson is the extreme difficulty and uncertainty of forming any practical estimate of the stores of food at any time existing in a province or in the country at large. It was at first surmised that the stock of food from previous harvests was large and ample; and the assumption was so far well founded, that the reserves have in point of fact proved adequate to the support of the population to the next harvest. But they have evidently only just accomplished this. The increasing tightness of the market, and the sustained standard of prices at famine rates throughout the country, even in the immediate expectation of an unusually favourable harvest, too plainly prove that the stocks of grain were rapidly coming to a close; and there will, indeed, be some serious difficulty in meeting the present demand for seed-grain throughout the country. It is evident that the general impression as to supply of food in store was more favourable than events have justified. The country has nearly exhausted its store; and the mind shrinks to contemplate the ruin, death, and desolation inevitable, had not Providence mercifully averted the calamity, for a while imminent, of a second year of drought.

One more remark may not be out of place. The severest distress often supervened, without warning, upon apparent ease

and comfort. This was seen more or less in most places; and in some the vicissitudes were very striking and very sudden. When the Lieutenant-Governor passed through Bijnour, about the 20th November there was as yet no symptom of want. By the beginning of December, distress and even despair had seized upon the district. Again, the rain in December and January afforded relief and employment, and inspired new hopes; but in a month or six weeks, want again returned in redoubled force; and relief had at once to be provided for some twenty thousand of the starving poor. So in Bareilly: the harvest had been tolerable; wheat sold at 16 seers per rupee in May 1869, and no scarcity was apprehended. But prices rapidly rose—in June to 12 seers, and in July to between 8 and 9: and suddenly the Magistrate found himself beset by several thousands of the poor, clamorous for food. There was no interval or pause between apparent plenty and dearth bordering upon famine.

Thus, ceaseless vigilance, need of resource to meet sudden contingencies, and prolonged anxiety, were the lot of all on whom the administration of the affected districts devolved. The devotion, zeal, and judgment everywhere displayed have been most conspicuous. On the following officers the heaviest burden has fallen: Colonel Lloyd, Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Commissioners; Lieut.-Colonel Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Lullutpore; Messrs. Hercules Ross and J. C. Colvin, Collectors of Bijnour; and Mr. G. Lang, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie: and they have well discharged it.

Rain-fall.

46. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year at the principal stations of the North-Western Provinces, compared with the supply of average seasons. Striking as these figures are, they represent inadequately the extent of the deficiency. The scantiness in quantity was made doubly injurious by the fitfulness and uncertainty of the storms and showers. A less rain-fall spread more equally over the season, and with fewer

intervals of parching heat, would not have had so calamitous an influence on the crops:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RAIN-FALL

	Names of Stations.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Average of three preceding years.	1868-69.
Meerut Division.	Dehra Dhoon, ...	76·9	83·2	82·9	81·0	58·9
	Saharunpore, ...	34·0	29·7	49·4	37·7	22·1
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	29·6	22·9	38·3	30·2	18·5
	Meerut, ...	19·6	26·5	29·5	25·2	18·0
	Boolundshuhur, ...	18·2	25·3	32·5	25·3	14·3
	Allyghur, ...	20·3	24·4	31·6	25·4	14·9
Kumaon Division.	Kumaon, ...	...	...	77·6	...	48·8
	Ghurwal, ...	...	...	58·3	...	36·9
Rohilkhund Division.	Bijnour, ...	38·0	30·2	53·6	40·6	25·7
	Moradabad, ...	40·6	30·7	49·3	40·2	19·0
	Budaon, ...	30·2	25·3	42·4	32·6	14·2
	Bareilly, ...	40·8	32·6	62·8	45·4	27·9
	Shahjehanpore, ...	31·4	26·7	56·3	38·1	18·5
	Terai, ...	45·5	34·4	72·1	50·7	33·6
Agra. Division.	Muttra, ...	15·6	27·0	28·7	23·8	15·8
	Agra, ...	21·6	25·4	36·5	27·8	14·5
	Furruckabad, ...	24·3	30·8	47·2	34·1	12·1
	Mynpoorie, ...	23·9	33·2	43·9	33·7	10·9
	Etawah, ...	22·2	35·0	49·6	35·6	14·9
	Etah, ...	27·7	37·3	44·7	36·6	12·9
Jhansie Division.	Jhansie, ...	31·5	34·3	44·5	36·7	16·1
	Jaloun, ...	11·0	29·6	45·1	28·3	13·3
	Lullutpore, ...	33·2	36·4	59·8	43·1	13·1
Allahabad Division.	Cawnpore, ...	27·8	32·1	48·7	36·2	17·5
	Futtehpore, ...	32·5	30·7	51·4	38·2	18·7
	Banda, ...	39·4	36·5	63·3	46·4	23·2
	Allahabad, ...	36·4	31·4	47·7	38·5	24·8
	Humeerpore, ...	39·4	32·4	48·6	40·1	17·2
	Jounpore, ...	36·6	44·1	50·8	43·8	33·9
Benares Division.	Goruckpore, ...	39·3	49·9	51·6	46·9	25·4
	Bustee, ...	43·0	39·9	52·9	45·2	32·6
	Azimghur, ...	31·9	33·8	47·7	37·8	22·5
	Mirzapore, ...	38·6	43·3	43·6	41·8.	34·2
	Benares, ...	40·0	37·7	50·1	42·6	28·9
	Ghuzeepore,... ...	41·0	47·3	45·4	44·6	21·6

47. Notwithstanding the wide-spread scarcity and distress, the year has been singularly free from crimes of a violent nature that would indicate a generally disorganized state of society. No reports of attacks upon granaries, corn merchants, or grain convoys have reached the Government. In short, the people have endured their hardships and sufferings with remarkable patience and tranquility. It is true that the unsettled condition of a neighbouring State has not been without effect upon the turbulent Province of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. A successful attempt by an exiled Thakoor to recover his forfeited estate within the territory of Joudhpore, was the signal for the discontented and unquiet spirits of Ajmere to join in the confusion which ensued, and to aggravate the distresses of our neighbours. But this was an exceptional case, and must not be taken as indicative of the attitude of the people generally. Two occurrences of the year, however, were sufficiently remarkable to call for special notice. The first was the celebration of a *suttee* in the district of Cawnpore. The barbarous rite was performed under circumstances of singular and audacious publicity. The victim was conducted to her doom with music and processions; not less than five hundred spectators assisted at the ceremony; the pyre was lighted by the woman's relatives. Nor was the punishment of the breakers of the law less signal. Influenced by considerations of policy, and by the well-founded dread that the popularity of this horrible rite would revive and spread if the first symptoms of its re-appearance were not vigorously treated, the Sessions Judge passed a sentence of unusual severity. Fourteen persons were sentenced to transportation for life, and thirty to transportation for ten years, with forfeiture of property for periods varying from twenty to ten years; eleven more (including women) were sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and a fine of nearly Rs. 4,000 was inflicted on one hundred and sixty-nine zemindars on a charge of failure to give

Crime.

Troubles on the borders of Ajmere.

The Cawnpore *suttee*.

timely intimation to the authorities of what was about to occur. The case was appealed to the High Court, and there the convicts met with more merciful treatment. The learned Judges seem to have held that the heinousness of the crime was lessened by the settled determination of the unhappy woman to commit suicide, and that the action of her relatives and fellow-villagers was prompted by their superstitious dread of opposing her resolution. Some of the prisoners were discharged, and the punishment of the rest was greatly reduced; still the sentences as finally fixed were sufficiently severe, it may be hoped, to prevent the recurrence of such a truly lamentable event. By the order of the High Court three persons were sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and a fine of Rs. 100; one to five years' imprisonment only; four to four years,' and six to two years' imprisonment; twelve to six months,' and eighteen to three months' imprisonment. The fine imposed on the whole body of zemindars was remitted by Government.

Outrages in Humeerpore and the vicinity.

48. The second occurrence was a series of outrages perpetrated by a gang of marauders in the southern parts of the Humeerpore District and the Chiefships in the vicinity. The outlaws were headed by the descendant of a once-powerful and influential family of Boondela Thakoors. This man, Rughonath Singh, was in fact the seventh in lineal descent from Maharajah Chuttersaul, the celebrated sovereign of Bundelkhund. The grievances of the family are of long standing, and they are agrarian in character. The large possessions to which the ancestors of Rughonath Singh should have succeeded in virtue of their descent from Chuttersaul, had dwindled down to the proprietorship of a single village—Jheenjhun—which the settlement of 1838 found in the hands of Nirput Singh, fifth in descent from the Maharajah. A short interval, and this last remnant of the patrimonial estate was wrested from the feeble hands of Nirput

Singh's son by a neighbouring zemindar named Mohun Chowbey, and the once-wealthy Thakoors were reduced to destitution. The usurper—Mohun Chowbey—was murdered about the year 1848 by a younger son of Nirput Singh's, named Dewan Desput; and from that day, notwithstanding the vigorous measures adopted, one member of the family after another has taken up the *rôle* of outlawry, and defied the vengeance of the State. Rughonath Singh's course of violence was commenced in October, 1867, by the murder of a man who had been instrumental in causing the death of the rebel Dewan Desput. The murderer at once took to the jungles, accompanied by several of his relatives and other turbulent spirits. To the close of the year 1868 he pursued his course with impunity: his enemies were murdered or threatened with the fate of former victims. The villagers both of our own district and of the adjoining Native States were strongly suspected of giving countenance and shelter to the marauders; and, if not guilty of connivance, they were at least so terrified by the name of the outlaws, and so dominated by their influence, as not only to withhold all useful information from the police, but to supply the gang with those necessaries of life without which they must have been speedily starved into submission. The case called for prompt and vigorous measures, and these were taken by the district and police authorities, in concert with the officers of the Native States. The police of Humeerpore were largely reinforced and moved to the frontier, which was incessantly patrolled; a small body of Native troops occupied Jheenjhun, and assisted in counteracting the terrorism caused by the unchecked outrages of the band; suspected villages were closely watched, and zemindars were warned of the perils to which active or passive participation in the misdeeds of the outlaws would subject them; the North-Western Provinces Government and the States of Chutterpore, Logassee, and Punna, offered large sums for the capture of the ringleader or his followers; roads were cut through jungles that had hitherto afforded an impenetrable shelter to the marauders. These

strenuous and sustained efforts were at last crowned with success. On the 23rd October, Rughonath Singh and one of his most trusty followers were captured alive by the Political Agent of Bundelkhund; and not long after, the police of Humeerpore seized the next in importance and crime among the outlaws. Checked by the fall of their leader, the gang are not yet crushed; several of the less influential members are at large, and the danger still exists lest another representative of the Thakoors should come forward to play the part of hereditary marauder. Proposals have from time to time been made for the deportation of all or the most dangerous members of this troublesome family; but the difficulty of separating the guilty from the innocent, the wide-spread ramifications of the clan, and the danger of goading to desperation men who are now apparently leading a peaceable and inoffensive life, have hitherto been held sufficient grounds to prevent action being taken on the suggestion.

Revision of settlement.

49. The great work of the revision of assessment in the districts of these Provinces, has made fair progress during the year. The completion of the work is retarded by the intricacy of the enquiries connected with canal-irrigation which must be made under the orders of Her Majesty's Government before the boon of a settlement in perpetuity can be conceded. The Board of Revenue have been urged to dispose speedily of the completed settlements, the reports of which are in their hands; and, meantime, much has been done towards the careful testing of the assessments of the Moozuffernuggur and Boolundshuhur Districts. The revision of settlement in Meerut and Furruckabad is advancing with rapid strides. Operations in Allygurh, Mynpoorie, Etah, Allahabad, Azimgurh, Bijnour, Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore, are progressing favourably, and ground has been broken in the districts of Etawah and Cawnpore.

Instructions issued to Settlement Officers.

50. The Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary in the course of the year to recall the attention of Settlement Officers to the principles on which an assessment in perpetuity should be conceded. It was ascertained that opinions inconsistent with the prescribed principles of assessment were held regarding anticipated improvement of landed property from wells and expected rise of rents as affecting the claim to a permanent settlement, and officers were reminded that the sole points to be looked to in this respect were those inculcated by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, *viz.*, (1) the proportion of the cultivated to the culturable area, (2) the prospect of increased assets beyond a certain limit from fresh canal-irrigation.

The Rural Police Act.

51. Opportunity was also taken to issue instructions for the guidance of officers in applying Acts II. of 1865 and 1866 (the Rural Police Acts); and it may be hoped that before long the districts of the North-Western Provinces (not excepting those permanently assessed) will possess—what it has hitherto been so difficult to secure—a sufficiently numerous, effective, and adequately-paid body of village watchmen.

The Prison Department.

52. The administration of the Jail Department has been conducted by the able Inspector-General and his subordinates with their usual success. The works at the new Central Prisons of Allahabad, Futtehgurh, and Benares, are approaching completion; those at Bareilly are rapidly advancing. The separate cellular system for juveniles is in successful operation at Meerut, Agra, and Goruckpore, and will be extended further as soon as accommodation shall have been provided on the completion of the new prisons. Much has been done towards providing separate places of detention for prisoners under trial. The female inmates of the jail are carefully segregated in a separate quarter from the male, and female warders are entertained to guard them wherever respectable persons can be

found to undertake the duty. A liberal revision of the good-conduct rules has placed it in the power of a well-behaved convict to earn a claim to remission of a portion of his sentence within a reasonable time. If any proof were wanting that Miss Carpenter's description of the miserable and abandoned state of the prisoners in India is not applicable to the jails of these Provinces, it would be found in the fact that the death-rate among our convicts for the last three years has been only twelve per thousand.

Changes in the Police Department.

53. The past year was marked by many beneficial changes in the Police Department. The separation of the armed from the civil constabulary, and the large reduction in the number of fire-arms and other weapons in the hands of the police (measures which were successfully carried out before the end of 1867-68), were followed by a careful revision of the number and allocation of the Imperial and local constabulary in towns administered under the Chowkeedaree and Municipal Improvements Acts. In former years much trouble was experienced in recovering from towns their share of the police charges. This difficulty no longer exists: the local authorities now know exactly what is the strength of the force maintained exclusively on their account, and what contribution is expected from them. But another and popular change has been very extensively effected in the constitution of the local constabulary. The passing of the Police Act and the introduction of the new constabulary into the North-Western Provinces, led to a very general substitution of regular police instead of the old town chowkeedars who used to be entertained for watch and ward under the orders of the Magistrate. The new system has not been found congenial with the wishes and tastes of the people. Wherever an unbiassed opinion has been given, it has usually been in favour of chowkeedars as better suited than constables to the Municipal Police requirements. Not only is the charge for constables a heavier burden upon the local resources, but

the people consider the chowkeedar who guards his allotted mohulla a more trustworthy, efficient, and watchful servant than the trained constable. The Lieutenant-Governor has encouraged the expression of the general popular sentiments on the subject, and where chowkeedars have been preferred, and no valid reason to the contrary has appeared, they have taken the place, either wholly or partially, of the regular police. It is not improbable that this policy will be further developed, and that before long regular Municipal constables will be confined to those large towns which, from their peculiar circumstances as places of pilgrimage, or from the turbulent character of their population, require the presence of a body of men specially trained to habits of discipline and combined movements. Among other important measures, the following may be mentioned:—Improvement in the pay of the Mounted Constabulary, compensated by numerical reductions; strengthening of the force in the district of Mirzapore, and in the turbulent sub-division of Bulleeah in the Ghazeepore District; and the successful completion of arrangements for the organization of a body of Government Railway Police in that portion of the Punjab and Delhi Railway which lies within the territories under this administration, and for the transfer of the charge of the Delhi Railway Station to the Government Police of the East Indian Railway.

Change in the Registration Department.

54. In the Judicial Civil Department, an administrative improvement has been effected by the transfer of the duties of Sub-registrars at head-quarter stations from the Subordinate Judges to the Tehseeldars. It is believed that these officers will form a better agency for the conduct of such duties than the Subordinate Judges, inasmuch as their knowledge of the people is generally more intimate; they are more accessible to the public and more familiar with the ordinary transactions of the country, while their offices are closed less frequently and for shorter periods.

Sanitation.

55. The momentous subject of sanitation has attracted much of the attention and care of Government. The services of the newly-appointed Sanitary Commissioner were usefully employed throughout the year, and especially during the cold season, in the inspection of the chief cities and towns of the Provinces, and of those parts of the country where diseases of an epidemic and malignant character manifested themselves. Dr. Planck also performed a circuit of the Province of Rohilkhund; specially reporting upon every town with a population above 5,000. Advantage was taken of Dr. Planck's reports to urge upon local authorities the necessity of removing the evils most apparent, and of applying a remedy where remedy was possible. Many and great improvements have been and are being daily carried out through the instrumentality of the numerous Municipal Committees constituted or re-organized under Act VI. of 1868. Most laudable efforts have been made to improve the drainage and conservancy arrangements of the towns, and to enforce a resonable degree of care and cleanliness in sanitary matters on the part of the people by judicious local regulations. The city of Cawnpore may be cited as the place of all others where, thanks to the energy of the Magistrate and his subordinates, and to the enlightened co-operation of the most influential inhabitants, a degree of cleanliness and comfort has been attained which commands the approbation of every visitor; but in the interior of the district, in the crowded agricultural villages of the country, nothing is more lamentable than the neglect of the plainest precautions against the outbreak of epidemic diseases. Dr. Cutcliffe's report of his inspection of certain districts in the Meerut Division (conducted in the cold weather of 1867-68), discloses a painful picture of the almost universal squalor and neglect of our villages and their surroundings. It is not possible to do more here than allude to that able and elaborate report; but Dr. Cutcliffe's notes and conclusions create surprise, not that epidemics are so frequent and so fatal,

but that people are content to live, and do survive, in such a climate under such conditions. Where the evils have been traced to causes which can be controlled by Government, as, *e. g.*, where malarious swamps have been formed by the percolation of canal-water, or by the raising of the spring level, or by the interception of the natural drainage of the country, there the State has recognized its responsibility to step in and save the people from destruction by drainage and other works of amelioration. And in the hope of awakening the villagers to a sense of the great importance of sanitary precautions, a set of simple instructions on the subject of village conservancy has been prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner, and published and circulated for wide distribution. That these rules or the exertions of District Officers will have much effect upon the interior of the country would be a too sanguine expectation. Enlightenment must be more widely spread among the agricultural classes before they will lend a ready ear to Dr. Planck's instructions, or see in his friendly warnings anything more than an attack upon their ancestral habits and customs. In one direction, however, the road to improvement lay open. The experiences of the great Hurdwar fair of 1867 had shown the imminent risk to health arising from such vast assemblages of pilgrims. Although the closing of the fair and the departure of the pilgrims were accompanied by a very fatal outburst of cholera, the sanitary regulations maintained during the fair had been such as to command warm approval. To the perfection of such regulations, and to the prevention, if possible, of the evils hitherto almost invariably attendant upon these large religious concourses, the attention of Government and the local authorities has been directed. The first step taken was to ascertain the fairs in which, owing to the large number of pilgrims and visitors, sanitary measures would be ordinarily required; and the second step was to lay down simple and intelligible rules for the guidance of officers in making the necessary arrangements. Both these steps were taken in the course of the year, after much correspondence with

the local authorities and the Sanitary Commissioner; and if on any future occasion an outbreak of sickness be ascribed to mismanagement at the great periodical fairs, it will certainly not be owing to want of knowledge as to the places where precautions should be observed, or the principles by which the action of the supervising authorities should be guided.

The cotton crop.

56. The unfavourable season of 1868-69 affected most injuriously the outturn of the cotton crop in these Provinces. Expressed in pounds, the produce of the year is estimated at 44,137,840 lbs., about thirteen and a half millions pounds less than the outturn of 1867-68, and not much more than one-third of the outturn in the exceptionally favourable year of 1864-65. The diminution is apparent in all parts of the country except the division of Allahabad. There the early rain-fall encouraged an extensive cotton-cultivation, and the storms of September came just in time to save the crop, which was perishing for lack of water. Elsewhere the area sown was less than in the previous year, and the return unusually scant. Experiments continue to be made with Hingunghat seed. Hitherto the attempts to cultivate the plant have been unsuccessful, and doubts are entertained as to its suitability to the soil and climate of the North-Western Provinces: but a fair trial will be made in the year now opened, and it is to be hoped under better conditions for success.

The importance and number of the North-Western Provinces Municipalities.

57. The Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces are now so numerous, and their demands upon the attention of Government so constant, that the subject deserves more prominent notice than has been given to it in the reports of previous years. From Saharunpore and Mussoorie in the extreme north-west, to Mirzapore and Benares in the east, there is scarcely a city or town in these territories of any note or importance, which is not administered by a Municipal Committee. The number of these bodies corporate on the 31st March, 1869, was sixty-three. The majority were in

existence before the passing of the new law, Act VI. of 1868. Some were created after the promulgation of the Act, and in all steps have been or are being taken to adapt the constitution of the Committee to the law as at present in force, and to regulate the appointmen c members on as representative a basis as possible. Considerable latitude, however, has been allowed to local authorities in submitting their proposals for the formation of Committees. It was felt that the general introduction of a purely elective system might have caused embarrassment in places where the people were not fitted by their character or habits to exercise the privilege. It was thought sufficient to indicate generally the Lieutenant-Governor's preference for a system of election, wherever the arrangement might be unobjectionable, and to leave the result to the discretion of those best qualified to know and appreciate the requirements of the towns under their charge. This policy has led to a considerable variety in the constitution of the Committees. In some places, as in Cawnpore, members (excepting those who sit in virtue of their office) are elected by the votes of the respectable inhabitants. In others, as in Allahabad, some of the members sit *ex officio*, some by nomination, and some by election. In others, as is Mirzapore, the system is a combination of election and nomination; that is to say, a list of eligible persons is submitted and approved by the Magistrate, and from it the people are left to choose their representatives. In others, again, and especially in the smaller towns, the members are nominated by Government on the recommendation of the local authorities. It is an advantage rather than otherwise that these varieties should exist. Trial and results will show which of the different systems is most adapted to the country and the people.

Variety in the constitution of Committees.

58. The income of our Municipalities is derived (1) from the funds placed at their disposal by the law, (2) from those entrusted

Sources of income.

to them by the local government, (3) from taxation. The second and third of the above sources are those which require notice.

It has been found convenient to make over to the care of the Municipalities funds in the maintenance of which their true interests are involved and which used formerly to be managed by District Officers or local agents. Thus, the Committees in many cases have at their disposal the proceeds from the rent or sale of nuzool land or houses, the interests of Government being protected by a condition that no such property shall be sold without its consent. They enjoy, generally, the prison-labour allowance, that is, the compensation granted to sudder stations when the power of using convict labour for local operations was withdrawn. When encamping-grounds lie within their jurisdiction, they are usually vested with the proceeds. These items form no inconsiderable addition to their income.

Local taxation.

59. The law admits of several modes of local taxation, but the preference of the people has been expressed decidedly for one system—the Octroi, or duty levied on goods imported for consumption or use. Whether it is that indirect is considered less burdensome than direct taxation, or that the *choongee* (literally a handfull gathered from each sale or consignment) is most consonant with the habits and traditions of the people, certain it is that all over the country octroi duties are readily and cheerfully paid when other taxes are thought oppressive and intolerable. Not unfrequently the townspeople apply earnestly for the extension of Act VI. of 1868, in order that they may escape from the direct and unpopular chowkeedaree or house assessment; and even in places where the situation is unfavourable, and where, consequently, charges for collection are so great as to absorb a large portion of the proceeds, still the people cling to the *choongee*, and oppose vigorously all suggestions for its

abandonment and for the substitution of other imposts. It is true that here and there different modes of taxation have been introduced with more or less decided success. For instance, in Cawnpore a license-tax on trades and professions has been in operation since 1867: it is collected with wonderful ease and economy; and, as well as Government can ascertain, it is not unpopular among the better classes of merchants. Possibly one cause of its popularity may be that merchants apprehend that the *choongee* will check free importation of goods in transit;* and Cawnpore is essentially a city of merchants, and is rapidly becoming the chief *entrepôt* of the North-Western Provinces. In Allahabad, a duty is levied on hackney-carriages, with profit to the Municipality and advantage to the travelling public; in Agra, it is proposed to introduce a tax upon wheeled conveyances; in Meerut, an experiment has been tried (but with doubtful success) of raising funds by taxing the celebration of marriages; in Jhansie, house-proprietors pay a percentage on the rental of their property; in Almorah, there is a tax on doors; in a few places (and in those, it may be confidently said, where the voice of the people is least influential), the Committees derive the bulk of their resources from the old house assessment, under Act XX. of 1856. But these instances are the exceptions: opinion is almost universal in the North-Western Provinces that the Octroi is the least objectionable form of local taxation, and to it the great majority of the Committees look for means to support their existence.

Other modes of taxation.

60. The work done by these institutions has been touched upon elsewhere in connection with the subject of health and sanitation. Their operations are closely watched and controlled by Government. The projects of the year are estimated for in the

Work done by Municipalities.

* Great care has been taken in framing Municipal regulations that no such tax shall fall upon goods in transit.

annual budgets, and the proper expenditure of funds on objects which have received the sanction of Government is secured by the submission of detailed reports at the end of each official year. Not to mention the obvious advantage of training our native fellow-subjects to think and act for themselves, to canvass important projects, to interest themselves in the well-being of their own neighbourhood—in short, to govern themselves within certain limits—there are, unquestionably, benefits accruing to the State and to the country from the active co-operation of the native townsmen in municipal management. It seems a truism to say that none can know so well the requirements of a place as they who dwell there; yet it is a truth not always recognized or acted upon. And in the Municipal Committees we have, at last, a body which, if it can only be brought to act with zeal and energy, is the best calculated of all others to supply the want of minute local knowledge. A system which has made Cawnpore what it is, which has beautified Agra, paved the rugged and steep streets of Muttra, cleansed Mirzapore, and which is now seriously undertaking the drainage of the great cities of Benares and Allahabad, is one that must needs be maintained at considerable cost, and the loss of which would be a real calamity. Any measure, therefore, that should seriously curtail the income of the Committees, and consequently endanger their existence, would be an event much to be deplored. Yet such has been the case during the past year. In obedience to the Orders of the Supreme Government, the octroi schedules have been revised, and the articles subject to duty have been restricted to those falling within the prescribed classes. The income has in some instances, therefore, fallen nearly 50 per cent., and at the close of the year the majority of the Committees were in a state of embarrassment and of perplexity to find means for meeting unavoidable expenditure. Even in their previous condition of comparative wealth, the charges for police establishment, repairs, and such necessary objects, left scanty margin for works

Effect of the orders of the Government of India, dated 6th November.

of general improvement and utility; now, it is in some cases a question of existence. Even with the relaxations which this Government has proposed, many Committees will suffer considerable losses; without them, it is impossible to look forward with any feelings but those of anxiety and apprehension.

Conclusion.

61. The retrospect of the chief events of 1868-69 is now closed. It has been a season of much anxiety and many alternations: beginning well, and ending hopefully.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

62. The details given in this and the succeeding section are less full than usual, in consequence of the Government not having yet received from the High Court of Judicature the usual Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice for 1868. The statistical returns furnished by the High Court do not contain all the information furnished in previous years, and the judicial statements in the Appendix are therefore in some respects defective.

The issue of the present Report has also been delayed in the expectation, still unrealized, of receiving reports from the High Court containing their review of the Administration both of Civil and Criminal Justice.

Original suits and appeals.

63. The total number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces during 1868, was 82,592, the details of which are as follows:—

Regulation District Courts, including Jhansie, brought under the jurisdiction of the High Court by Act XVIII. of 1867, ...		65,251
Small Cause Courts, ...		5,485
Cantonment Small Cause Courts, ...		3,843
Non-Regulation Districts.		
Ajmere,*	5,100	
Kumaon, ...	2,810	
Terai, ...	103	8,013
Total, ...	8,013	
Total, ...		82,592

* Approximately. The returns were not accurate.

64. The amount of litigation has decreased in all Regulation Districts except Allygurh, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. In these three districts, and in the districts in the Jhansie Division, the returns of 1868, as compared with 1867, show a total increase of 797 cases. The total diminution in all the Courts subordinate to the High Court amounts to 5,524 cases, at the rate of more than 6 per cent. The returns of 1867 showed a decrease, as compared with 1866, of 95,339 cases, at the rate of more than 12 per cent. The diminution is most marked in the Benares District, where the number of original suits and appeals has fallen from 2,747 in 1867 to 1,708 in 1868, at the rate of above 37 per cent. In the Non-Regulation Districts, also, there was a marked decrease in the litigation. The steady and large decrease in litigation which is apparent since the passing of Act XXVI. of 1867 (Stamp Law) is remarkable.

Decrease of litigation.

65. The miscellaneous cases instituted are shown to be 33,660, of which 19,925 were instituted in the Courts subordinate to the High Court, and 13,735 in the Courts of the Non-Regulation Districts.

Miscellaneous cases.

The returns for 1867 of the districts subordinate to the High Court showed that the total number of miscellaneous cases instituted was 140,679. This year's returns have evidently been prepared on a different principle (which has not, however, been explained by the High Court), and there is every reason to believe that the miscellaneous work has increased rather than decreased.

66. The total number of original suits and appeals finally disposed of by the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 76,284, of which only 43 per cent. appear to have been contested cases tried and decided in Court. In the Non-

Suits disposed of and pending.

Regulation Districts, the total number finally disposed of during the year was 8,125, of which about 35 per cent. were decided on their merits.

The total number of suits and appeals which were pending on the 1st January, 1869, was, in the districts not subordinate to the High Court, 552, and in the districts subordinate to the High Court, 4,962. The average number of suits remaining pending in each Judgeship of the Regulation Provinces was 264; in 1867, the average number pending was 358. The state of the files at the close of the year in the Non-Regulation Districts was also satisfactory. Nine cases only in the Regulation Provinces, and none in the Non-Regulation Provinces, have been pending for more than a year.

Duration of suits.

67. A slight decrease in the duration of suits is observable in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, but there has been an increase in the duration of suits in the Moonsiffs' Courts, and the Judges preserve their high average of 3 months 21 days for contested suits. In the Non-Regulation Provinces generally, there has been an increase in the rapidity with which justice is administered, and the importance of the subject is continually urged upon all Courts.

Decrees.

68. The proportion of decrees fully executed has slightly improved in the Non-Regulation Districts. The returns submitted by the High Court do not show to what extent decrees have been executed in the Regulation Provinces.

Cases under the Rent Acts.

69. The total number of appealable cases disposed of under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, was 19,048, and the total number appealed was 5,110—about 26 per cent. The percentage

of appeals reversed, modified, or remanded, to the total number of appeals, is 42 in cases where the appeal lay to the Judge, and 29 where it lay to the Collector. The number of rent-suits instituted appears to have been 44,908, against 46,535 in 1867; and the total pending on the 1st January was 2,265, against 2,409 in the previous year. The percentage of appeals to appealable cases, and of cases where the orders of the Lower Courts were disturbed to the number of appeals, is much the same in both years.

Small Cause Courts suits instituted.

70. The total number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts was 5,485; less by 406 than the number instituted in 1867. There was an increase of 267 suits in the Allahabad Court, and a decrease of 770, or about 46 per cent., in the Benares Court. The popularity of the Dehra Small Cause Court has steadily increased ever since its establishment in 1865, and the diminution of suits instituted in the Benares Court, from 2,459 in 1866 to 1,675 in 1867, and to 905 in 1868, is remarkable, and has engaged the attention of the Government.

Nature of suits.

71. In the Regulation Districts, including Jhansie, about 74 per cent. of the original suits were for debts on bond or otherwise, and about 15 per cent. only were suits for immovable property. In 1867, the proportion of suits for immovable property and of suits for bond-debt to the total number of suits was 20 and 64 per cent. respectively. The increase in the percentage of suits for debt is attributable, no doubt, to the prevailing scarcity. The prohibitory scale of duties laid down by the Stamp Law of 1867 is the chief cause in the remarkable diminution of suits regarding immovable property as shown in the returns of the last two years. In the Terai, the percentage of suits for bond-debt was 67; in Kumaon 89 per cent., and in Ajmere 92 per cent. of the original suits instituted was for money due on contract.

Value of stamps filed in Courts.

72. The net value of stamps filed in the Courts of the Zillah Judges and subordinate Courts, and in the High Court (including Jhansie), was Rs. 15,35,702, against Rs. 13,69,426 in 1867, and the cost of Civil and Subordinate Judges' salaries and establishments was Rs. 16,48,420. The average value of each suit, original and appeal, disposed of in the Courts of the Judges', Sub-Judges', and Moonsiffs was Rs. 312; the percentage of costs to value was Rs. 11, and the average costs per suit Rs. 34.

Cost of establishments.

Value of property litigated.

73. The total value of suits, original and appeal, litigated in the Non-Regulation Courts of the Ajmere and Kumaon Divisions, the total costs, the percentage of costs to value, and of costs per suit, is given in the following table:—

	Total Value of Suits.	Total Costs.	Percentage of Costs to Value.	Costs per Suit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmere, ...	3,04,234	48,742	14	9
Kumaon, ...	1,82,593	28,936	15	9

In the province of Ajmere, the Thakoor Istimrardars of Pesangun and Sawur exercise honorary Civil powers, and are reported to have taken great interest in their work, and to have done it intelligently and well.

Work performed by Judges.

74. The total work performed by the Zillah Judges in 1868 was in excess of that performed in 1867 by 564 cases, and the number of days on which they sat on the Civil side was greater than in 1867.

75. The business disposed of by the High Court in its original and appellate jurisdiction is given in the annexed statements:—

Business disposed of by High Court.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

	Suits.		Disposed of on Merits.
	Remaining from Last Year.	Filed in 1868.	
I.—Original Suits, ...	7	4	7
II.—Insolvent, ...	...	...	...
III.—Appeals from Division Courts, ...	1	4	4

APPELLATE SIDE.

	Remaining from Last Year.	Filed in 1868.	Disposed of in 1868.
I.—Regular Appeals, ...	68	217	* 249
II.—Special Appeals, ...	380	1,680	† 1,833
III.—References from Small Cause Courts,	...	18	16
IV.—Miscellaneous Orders in Court, ...	84	2,033	2,093

As compared with 1867, there was a decrease of 8 in the number of original suits filed, and an increase of 2 in the number of appeals from Division Courts. The regular appeals filed in 1868 exceeded those filed in 1867 by 7. There was a decrease of 192 in the number of special appeals,

* Only 4, out of 36 pending, were ready for hearing at the close of the year.

† Only 59, of the 227 pending, were ready for hearing at the close of the year.

a decrease of 2 in the number of references from Small Cause Courts, and a decrease of 281 in the number of miscellaneous orders. Looking at the business disposed of by the Court during the year as compared with the previous year, the total number of cases disposed of on the original side were 11 against 7, and on the appellate side 4,191 against 4,504. Thirty-six regular appeals and 227 special appeals, against 50 regular and 380 special appeals in 1867, were pending at the close of the year.

Appeals.

76. The following table shows the result of the appeals decided in 1867 and 1868:—

	In Regular Appeal.		In Special Appeal.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Dismissed on Default, ...	1	...	20	11
Adjusted or Withdrawn, ...	...	3	5	13
Confirmed, ...	116	156	1,175	1,160
Amended, ...	36	32	63	64
Reversed, ...	74	35	197	158
Remanded, ...	19	23	503	427
Total ...	246	249	1,963	1,833

The figures show a considerable increase in the proportion of regular appeals in which the judgment of the Lower Courts was confirmed, and a decrease of more than 50 per cent. in the proportion of the same in which the orders were reversed. As regards special appeals, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of those confirmed, and a marked decrease in the number of those reversed. On the whole, the orders of the Lower Courts appear to have been less frequently disturbed than in 1867.

77. The value of the property which formed the subject matter of litigation in the regular and special appeals decided by the High Court in 1868, was Rs. 40,17,489 (£401,748), showing a decrease of no less than Rs. 72,44,760 (£724,476) as compared with the value of those decided in 1867; but the total value of those instituted in 1868 was less by Rs. 75,03,040, or £750,304. The average value of each appeal decided was Rs. 1,929, against Rs. 5,098 in the previous year.

Value of property litigated.

78. The value of stamps filed in the High Court was Rs. 1,30,284, or £13,028; involving a decrease of Rs. 49,450, or £4,945, as compared with the value of those filed in 1867. The average duration of suits in the High Court was forty-six days, against fifty-eight in the preceding year.

Value of stamps.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

Offences reported.

79. The total number of offences reported was 109,629, being 17,889 offences in excess of the number reported in 1867; or an average increase per district of 511 cases. The following comparative table shows the principal offences against life and property in 1867 and 1868:—

Year.	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Lurking House-trespass.	Cattle-theft.	Other Theft.
1867, ...	279	57	274	13,665	10,218	18,699
1868, ...	326	100	435	17,071	12,196	22,208
Increase, ...	47	43	161	3,406	1,978	3,509

Causes of increase of crime.

80. Thus there was an aggregate increase of 9,144 offences. The increase in murders is remarkable, and the cause unaccountable; but the increase of offences against property is no doubt due to the bad season and the very high prices of the necessaries of life. In making comparisons it should be recollected that 1867 was a year of more than ordinary agricultural prosperity, and that in 1868 the scanty harvest gave rise to scarcity and want. On the whole, the increase of crime is no more than what might have been reasonably expected.

Prosecution of offences.

81. The proportion of the offences prosecuted to the number reported, 52 per cent., is not favourable. It is to be regretted that the returns submitted by the High Court do not show whether

failure occurred in offences cognizable by the police, or in non-cognizable offences; and in the absence of any classification of crime, it would be unfair to attribute the want of success in prosecuting wholly to defective detective ability on the part of the police. It must, however, be admitted, that if all the offences reported were cases in which the offenders should have been brought to trial before the Magistrates, the fact that 48 per cent. were never prosecuted at all is a serious defect in the administration of Criminal Justice.

Persons brought to trial.

82. But, if the returns are unfavourable in this respect, the action of the Courts in dealing with persons brought to trial may be regarded as more satisfactory. Of the 106,782 persons who were under trial during the year, 70,249, or about 66 per cent., were convicted. The highest percentage in any district of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 81; the lowest, 26. This bad average was, however, attained only in one district (an outlying hill-tract). The next lowest is 50, and this also only in one district: and in the generality of districts the average was better than it was in 1867, though the general average is worse by 2. At the close of the year, there were only 1,234 persons left under trial, giving an average per district of 35 persons only. The average of 1867 was 28 for each district; but then the number of persons under trial in 1868 was more by 9,138. Only 100 persons were left under trial at the close of the year whose cases had been pending above six weeks.

Punishments by Magistrates.

83. The total number of persons punished by the Magistrates was 67,626.

Fined, ...	...	...	39,609	
Imprisoned,	...	...	15,748	
Flogged—(*a*) Juveniles,	...	705		
,, (*b*) Adults,	...	2,543		
		3,248	3,248	

Ordered to find security for good behaviour,	2,543
Bound over to keep the peace :—	
(*a*) With sureties, ...	1,611
(*b*) Without sureties, ...	2,328
Ordered to maintain wife or children,	80
Ordered to refrain from taking possession of land or water, ...	259
Imprisoned and fined, ...	2,777
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	354
Fined and flogged, ...	17

Fines.

84. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,53,581, and the amount realized, Rs. 2,56,107, or about 72 per cent., a result which shows that Judicial Officers are not unmindful of the duty of apportioning fines to the means of the offenders, and of the importance of realizing as far as possible every fine inflicted. The annexed table gives the number and degree of fines inflicted:—

Not exceeding	Rs.	5 ...	...	29,832
Ditto	,,	50 ...	...	11,944
Ditto	,,	200 ...	...	551
Ditto	,,	1,000 ...	...	51
Total number of fines,			...	42,378

The amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend was Rs. 16,813. This is a slight improvement on the amount paid in 1867—Rs. 10,861.

Imprisonment.

85. The number of persons sentenced by the Magistrates to rigorous imprisonment was 17,659, and to simple imprisonment, 1,225. The number of persons imprisoned in default of finding security was 1,024.

Flogging.

86. The number of persons flogged is slightly in excess of the number flogged in 1867; and it is believed that the punishment might

with advantage be more frequently inflicted in the case of juvenile offenders. The average number of stripes inflicted was 17, and the highest 30.

Witnesses.

87. The number of witnesses who attended the Magisterial Courts were 265,649; of whom 90 per cent. were discharged on the day for which they were summoned, and 4 per cent. were detained above one day: 876 witnesses only were detained above three days, and there were 30 who were detained for more than seven days.

Duration of cases.

88. The average number of days during which each case lasted in the Magisterial Courts was eight, an improvement on 1867, when the average was ten. The highest average attained in any district was seventeen (a Hill-district), and the lowest four.

Appeals to Judges.

89. 4,158 persons appealed from the decision of the Magistrates to the Sessions Judges, or about 6 per cent. of the persons punished; 20 per cent. of these appeals were rejected, 51 per cent. were upheld, and in 26 per cent. only were the decisions disturbed.

Committals to Sessions.

90. 2,988 persons were committed to the Sessions Court; of these 66 per cent. were convicted, and 26 per cent. were acquitted. There were 202 committed persons remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

Appeals to Magistrates.

91. The number of persons who appealed to the Magistrates of districts were 2,251; in 32 per cent. the orders of the Lower Courts were disturbed, and in 55 per cent. they were upheld.

On the whole, the Magisterial authorities of the Province have done their work with reasonable promptitude; and that

the work has been done well and with good judgment, is satisfactorily proved by the result of their commitments, and of appeals from their orders.

Punishments by Judges.

92. The kind of punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges is given below:—

	Persons.
Fined, ...	24
Imprisoned, ...	1,610
Flogged—(*a*) Adults, ...	3
,, (*b*) Juveniles, ...	8
Imprisoned and fined, ...	234
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	3
Sentenced to death, ...	86
Transported for life, ...	223
,, terms, ...	10

In 46 cases, forfeiture of property was adjudicated. In one case only was solitary confinement inflicted.

Fines.

93. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 38,733, of which only Rs. 8,952 appear to have been realized. But these returns are not wholly reliable, and the attention of the High Court has been directed to numerous errors and discrepancies which are apparent in them.

Trials by aid of Assessors.

94. The number of cases tried with Assessors was 1,302, and the number of cases in which the Judge agreed with them was 1,086. The percentage of cases where the Judge differed from the Assessors is 16; last year, the percentage was 14. In the districts of Allygurh and Etah alone, where the Judges differed in 42 and 14 out of 45 and 15 cases respectively, is the result other than satisfactory. The general percentage is seriously affected by the remarkable disagreement in these two districts.

In other districts Assessors, where employed, seem generally to have taken an intelligent share in the proceedings of the Courts, and to have afforded assistance to the Judges. The persons who sat as Assessors are classified as follows:—

Pleaders, ...	352
Bankers or traders, ...	1,050
Engaged in service, ...	296
Agriculturists, ...	100
Landholders, ...	1,358
Other classes, ...	301

Capital sentences.

95. Of the 84 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges, 55 were executed. The sentences were confirmed on 57; but in two instances they were subsequently commuted to transportation for life.

Cases appealed to High Court.

96. The number of persons sentenced by the Sessions Judges whose cases were called for by the High Court on appeal or on perusal of monthly statements, was 821. The orders were confirmed in the cases of 456, modified or remanded in 205, and reversed in 160.

Cases submitted to or called for by High Court, under Sections 54, 434, and 404 of Criminal Procedure Code.

97. The number of persons whose cases were submitted under Sections 54 and 434, and called for under Section 404, of the Criminal Procedure Code by the High Court, was 329; and of these 22 per cent. were acquitted, and in 60 per cent. the orders were upheld.

Original Criminal Jurisdiction of High Court.

98. Eight cases were disposed of by the High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, and the cases occupied six days. On the appellate side, the number of cases disposed of was 597, and the number pending at the close of the year was 31. The average duration of cases was twenty-one days.

Punishments by High Court.

99. The following statement shows the nature of the penalties inflicted under the judgment of the High Court, compared with 1867 :—

Penalty.	1868.	1867.
Death, ...	57	58
Transportation for life, ...	28	15
Imprisonment above 12 and not exceeding 21 years,...	2	...
Imprisonment above 5 and less than 10 years, ...	30	34
Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, ...	168	147

Pardons or commutations of sentence by Government.

100. The Government, in the exercise of its prerogative of mercy, released 2 persons, and commuted the sentences passed on 26.

Terai offences reported.

101. In the Terai District, the total number of ascertained offences was 239, against 215 in 1867. The increase in crime was in petty theft, and is attributable to the scarcity of food. Cattle-theft is still the chief crime in the Terai. Steps have lately been taken for the greater protection of this kind of property. Watchmen have been appointed at the grazing depôts, and pounds established along the borders of the forests. Registers for sales have also been opened, and the public warned of the danger of miscellaneous purchase without the use of such registers. The percentage of persons convicted and committed to those whose cases were disposed of, has risen from 70 to 71. There were no cases pending at the close of the year, and no witnesses were detained above a day. The average number of days during which each case lasted was 11. All fines inflicted were realized.

Convictions and committals.

SECTION III.

Police.

Return of offences and offenders.

102. The following comparative returns show the principal offences against life and property, the total number of offences investigated, and the result of arrests for the last two years:—

Year.	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Lurking House-trespass.	Cattle-theft.	Other Theft.	Property Stolen.		Property Recovered.	
							Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
								Rs.		Rs.
1867,	279	57	274	13,665	10,218	18,699	41,407	10,86,775	14,988	3,41,290
1868,	326	100	435	17,071	12,196	22,208	49,774	12,35,341	19,723	4,15,910

Year.	Offences.		Persons.				
	Total Number Reported.	Total Number Investigated.	Total Number brought to Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, &c.	Under Trial.
1867, ...	63,273	37,183	36,224	8,537	25,521	194	892
1868, ...	76,671	49,332	43,177	10,671	30,233	263	1,072

Increase of crime.

103. There has been a marked and general increase of crime of almost every description during 1868. So far as this refers to murders, it must be due to fortuitous causes over which the Police have little control. For the rest, great part of the year was characterized by severe distress and scarcity in many quarters, and by general dearth everywhere, which affords a satisfactory explanation of the more numerous thefts and robberies. It may also be hoped that a portion of the apparent increase is due to greater fulness of enquiry and registration by the Police.

Offences reported.

104. The total number of offences reported was 76,671; of these 64 per cent., or 49,332, were investigated, and 23 per cent., or 17,883, were prosecuted to conviction.

Persons tried.

105. Of the total number of persons brought to trial (43,177), 70 per cent., or 30,233, were convicted; and of the amount of property stolen, 33 per cent. was recovered in 39 per cent. of cases, as against 31 per cent. in 36 per cent. of cases in 1867.

On the whole, therefore, notwithstanding the increase of crime, the results in detection and successful prosecution show improvement; and this, under the circumstances of difficulty, anxiety, and labour, caused by the trying season, is creditable to the Police.

Heinous crime.

106. The following comparative statements, showing investigations, arrests, and convictions in cases of murder, dacoity, and robbery, during the year 1867 and 1868 respectively, also show favourably for Police action during the past year:—

MURDERS.

Year.	Cases Investigated.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Condemned.		
			Arrested by Police.	Summoned by Magistrate.	Total.
1867, ...	294	508	321	21	342
1868, ...	350	677	413	20	433

DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES.

Year.	Cases Investigated.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Condemned.		
			Arrested by Police.	Summoned by Magistrate.	Total.
1867, ...	343	469	287	38	325
1868, ...	550	859	477	36	513

Dacoity.

107. Although the number of dacoities has increased, the crime has been more successfully coped with by the Police, excepting in Goruckpore, which, from its position—bordering on foreign territory and abounding in dense forests—is peculiarly exposed to such crimes, the detection of them being proportionally difficult.

Administering poison.

108. The Police have also been successful in cases of robberies by administering poisonous drugs. Out of 56 persons concerned in 35 cases which occurred during the year, 53 were arrested and 32 prosecuted to conviction; 14 being acquitted, and 7 remaining under trial.

Kidnapping.

109. The crime of kidnapping minors has decreased during the year, and the cases which have occurred have been promptly and energetically dealt with. Ten out of twelve minors kidnapped have been recovered; and out of 19 kidnappers arrested, 10 have been convicted, and 2 are awaiting trial.

Cattle-theft.

110. The crime of cattle-stealing, of very general prevalence in these Provinces, has long been abnormally so in the divisions of Meerut and Rohilkhund.

Its rise and progress.

111. The vast pasturages of the "Terai" and the "Bhabur" are frequented by thousands of cattle of every description at seasons of the year when fodder is not procurable elsewhere. It is not, therefore, surprising that these herds, carelessly tended and prone to wander, should fall an easy prey to bands of thieves working on an organized system.

Measures had from time to time been taken for the suppression of this crime, but without great or permanent success. Such of the thieves as were caught were usually only subordinate agents, and, if convicted and imprisoned, their families were supported by the *thangdars*, or receivers, men of influence, wealth, and position, who reaped the chief benefits of the thefts without imperilling themselves by open complicity.

The system of *punah*, or black-mail, also in vogue, and which to some extent made the interests of the plundered identical with that of the plunderer, likewise rendered the work of detection and prosecution more difficult.

112. During 1867, the crime began to assume startling proportions; the scarcity of grain, and the growing demand for butcher's meat for the European troops, both contributing to this result.

113. It was consequently considered necessary to adopt special measures for its suppression; and, in November, 1868, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Deputy Inspector-General, was deputed on this duty to the Meerut and Rohilkhund Divisions.

Measures adopted for its suppression.

114. The system which he purposes to introduce, with the approval of Government, and which has already been partially enforced, may be briefly described as follows:—

1*st*,—The branding of all cattle belonging to Kumaon, as the Hill-men never sell their cattle to residents of the Plains.

2*nd*,—The appointment of chowkeedars for the protection of the "Khuttas" or cattle-ranges, in the Government pasturages.

3*rd*,—The establishment of registers for the sale of cattle, which all are invited to use.

4*th*,—The general surveillance of butchers, and the setting apart of special places for slaughtering cattle.

5*th*,—The establishment of "circles" in each district under the following arrangements:—

Each circle comprises several Police posts or stations, and is placed under an officer with special detective ability; he again has under him four picked constables withdrawn from the posts from which they can best be spared. The "Circle" Police form an integral part of the Police of the several stations at which they are posted, but their services are made specially available for this class of thefts; and they aid by prompt action in the discovery of crime committed within the jurisdiction of a station, without relieving any of its regular officers of their proper responsibilities.

115. The great success which has attended the working of the "circle" system, although it has been in operation only for a few months, and has as yet been unaided by the other features of the scheme, as specified above, is shown in the statement printed

Success which has resulted.

as an appendix to this Report, and is most creditable to the zealous exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis. It will be seen that of 3,821 cattle stolen in 1,945 cases, no less than 2,426 have been recovered; and that of 1,018 persons arrested, 629 have been convicted and punished, while 91 remain on trial. Should the system, which has thus been organized from existing Police materials without any extra cost to the State, continue to be worked for the suppression of cattle-lifting as successfully as it has commenced, it may hereafter be gradually extended so as to include other descriptions of organized crime; and the reproach of want of detective ability, which has long attached itself to the present Police Force, may thus at length be removed.

General conduct of Police Force.

116. The conduct of the Police generally has been good. It is not believed that corruption, oppression, or extortion, are offences common in the Force; and, under the present improved organization, and with the great advantage it possesses over the old Police in having in each district a European Assistant, charged with the sole and special duty of supervising it, a material improvement in this respect is being effected.

117. It is also a subject of congratulation, and speaks well for the efficiency of the Police, that, notwithstanding the severe scarcity which has prevailed in many parts of these Provinces and the consequent destitution of the lower classes, there has been no perceptible increase of crimes of violence. Theft, indeed, has increased, as was to be expected, but ordinarily in a form presenting no features of peculiar aggravation. This result has been attained by the efforts of the ordinary Force without the aid of a single extra policeman.

Railway Police.

118. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Inspector-General of the Government Railway Police in these Provinces, now extends to the Jubbulpore Line, while the Delhi and Punjab Line from Meerut upwards has been transferred to the Punjab Government.

119. The returns of crimes committed on the railway, or at the railway stations, show a considerable increase in the number of offences as compared with the previous year. This, however, is believed to be mainly due to the returns for 1867 including only three-quarters of the year, and to the more perfect organization of the Police force, and the consequent more faithful reporting of crime.

120. The bulk of the crime consists of thefts from goods-sheds, from trains in transit, or of railway materials. Twenty-three per cent. of the cases enquired into have been prosecuted to conviction, and 28 per cent. of the property stolen has been recovered.

121. Out of two murders, one which occurred at the Allygurh Station was successfully worked out, and the murderer apprehended and convicted some weeks after all clue was supposed to have been lost.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

Jail Population.

122. The number of prisoners in confinement increased considerably during the year as compared with 1867; the total has amounted to 78,410, and the daily average number to 16,767 as against 16,084 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

123. There has been an increase of expenditure during the year, amounting to Rs. 1,42,296. A portion of this is, of course, attributable to the increased number of prisoners; but there is also an additional expenditure of Rs. 7-4-0 in the gross cost of each prisoner. This large increase was, however, unavoidable, the high prices of food and clothing alone having absorbed nearly Rs. 40,000. Moreover, nearly Rs. 66,000 have been spent in building new Jails and repairing the old ones; and upwards of Rs. 37,000 of the increase were disbursed on account of establishments, partly required for the new District Jails, and partly for payment of the augmented salaries sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

Value of convict labour.

124. The net value of convict labour during the year has increased by Rs. 32,561, and has amounted to Rs. 4,67,633. The average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures has been Rs. 57-15-0, and of each prisoner employed on Jail buildings and miscellaneous works Rs. 34-3-0.

125. The great difference between the earnings of the prisoners employed in industrial labour and those employed in building operations will be observed. The construction of their own habitations is, however, a very suitable and economi-

cal kind of labour for prisoners as a body, and the Jail buildings would doubtless have been much more costly had free labour been made use of in their erection.

Profit from Jail Manufactories.

126. The net profit to Government from the Jail factories has been Rs. 1,96,676, showing a falling-off in receipts of Rs. 10,125, which is, however, accounted for by the large number of prisoners employed on Jail buildings.

Proceeds of convict labour.

127. During the last nine years the proceeds of convict labour in these Provinces, including the value of labour expended strictly on the construction, alteration, and repair of Jail buildings, have amounted to Rs. 27,36,674; and within the same period one Central Prison has been completed, three have been sufficiently advanced to admit of being occupied as Divisional Prisons, and two very much enlarged; while nine District Jails on the radiating principle have been completed, and most of the other Jails enlarged and improved, almost entirely by convict labour.

128. The entire prison duties, including grinding flour for prison use, the preparation of prison clothing, the cultivation of Jail gardens, &c., &c., have been systematically performed by the prisoners themselves, without the employment of paid labour, for many years past.

Female convicts.

129. The female convicts have been employed in spinning, knitting, and such like light labour. At the Central Prisons they are under the management of European female Warders, and many of them have made fair progress in education. The good-conduct mark system, which has been in force amongst them for several years, continues to give very satisfactory results.

Juveniles.

130. It is to be regretted that the number of juvenile prisoners should have increased from 333 to 475. To imprison a boy for a few weeks in Jail, where he must of necessity become the

associate of thieves and other offenders, is an almost certain means of ruining his moral character. In the absence of reformatories,—the construction of which in these Provinces has been negatived by the Government of India,—the best course to adopt with boys convicted of any of the lighter offences is to whip and release them. Instructions enjoining this course have again been issued to District Officers.

Mortality.

131. The Statement of Mortality shows very gratifying results. The death-rate upon the daily average strength has been but 1·72 per cent. There has been no epidemic or contagious fever, and only 12 deaths from cholera. The immunity from the disease is a very remarkable feature in the history of the year. In only one Jail did the number of deaths rise so high as 5 per cent.

132. One-third of the number of deaths amongst the prisoners occurred within the first six months of imprisonment; but as 79 of the prisoners who died were in an unsatisfactory state of health at the time of their admission into Jail, this probably accounts for a large proportion of the mortality occurring shortly after incarceration. Moreover, the percentage being on the aggregate number, and the proportion of prisoners varying inversely as the length of sentence, it is presumed that the percentage of deaths on the total numbers would be greatest for the earlier periods.

Education.

133. The Educational Statement shows that 7,542 prisoners have learned to read or write while in Jail.

Establishments.

134. The European Jailors and Warders have as a body been found steady and trustworthy. The conduct of the native officials has not been so satisfactory; but it is hoped that the higher rates of pay lately sanctioned for this class will gradually attract better men to the Department.

The Prisoner-warders and others employed in places of trust have, as a rule, behaved remarkably well. They are usually looked upon as the most trustworthy portion of the native establishment.

Good-conduct marks.

135. The system of good-conduct marks, hitherto chiefly confined to the Central Jails, was introduced in a modified form in all the District Jails during the year. In the Central Prisons it continues to work in a highly satisfactory manner. During the year 4,210 prisoners received good-conduct marks only, and 2,301 received both marks and gratuities. Rs. 1,100 have been expended in gratuities, and 15 convicts have obtained remission of a portion of their original sentences under the operation of this system.

SECTION V.

Education.

Departmental Officers.

136. The controlling and inspecting agency of the Educational Department remains the same as it was last year, and consists of—

1 Director,	1 Inspectress of Female Schools,
5 Inspectors,	31 Deputy Inspectors,
4 Assistant Inspectors,	68 Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

137. The proportion of funds devoted to "Instruction" as compared with "Direction" and "Inspection," has increased from 86·7 to 88·3 per cent. The detail is as follows :—

Charges.	Imperial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction, ...	38,211	
Inspection, ...	1,62,301	12,025
Instruction, ...	7,71,744	8,31,350
Total, Rs. ...	9,72,256	8,43,375

Expenditure on buildings.

138. The amount expended on educational buildings was Rs. 29,210, of which the largest sums were spent at Etawah and Allahabad. The College at Ajmere is nearly completed.

"Inglis' School," Bareilly. High Schools, Moradabad and Cawnpore.

139. The foundation-stones of the "Inglis' School" at Bareilly, and the Cawnpore High School, were laid by the Lieutenant-Governor during the year, and the High School at Moradabad (a handsome building, owing its existence to the interest in education of the late Mr. Manderson) was opened by His Honor in November last.

The "Inglis' School" is a well-deserved and spontaneous tribute on the part of the chief men of Rohilkhund to the enlightened administration of their former Commissioner, Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, now Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, who also distinguished himself as a warm patron of female education in Bareilly. The High School at Cawnpore will bear the name of Umur Nath, a loyal and worthy servant of the Government, to whose bequest for educational purposes the institution, which promises to be both popular and useful, owes its origin.

It is hoped that next year no school of the upper and middle rank will be without an appropriate building.

School Cess Funds.

140. The statement of the estimated income and expenditure of the school cess affords evidence that the fund is carefully appropriated to the proper object of rural education.

The income amounted to Rs. 3,04,162, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,99,704, of which on an average 83 per cent. was spent on salaries, 12½ per cent. on buildings, prizes, &c., and about 4½ per cent. on accessory contingencies.

Budget estimates to be prepared by the Local Committees.

141. It has been arranged that in future the Budget estimates of income and expenditure of the School Cess Funds shall be prepared by the Local Educational Committes, whose personal knowledge of the circumstances of the several rural schools will be of great assistance to the Inspectors.

Salaries of Village Schoolmasters.

142. The salaries paid to village school teachers are being gradually increased as funds become available.

Fees.

143. The fees collected during the year in the four Colleges of Agra, Ajmere, Bareilly, and Benares, exceeded Rs. 17,000. The rate of fees varied from eight annas to ten rupees per mensem.

The fees in the zillah schools vary from four annas to two rupees in superior schools, and from two annas to one rupee in inferior schools.

Their disposal.

144. The Government of India have recently enjoined a scheme for regulating the disposal of school fees and other local educational receipts, and the proportion of charge payable from Imperial funds. Under it, Government Schools, excepting Cess Schools, are to be divided into grades, a fixed proportion of charge being payable by Government for each grade of school. All other expenditure will be met from school fees or other local contributions, the general control of which will be in the hands of the Local Governments.

Proposals have been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in accordance with this scheme, and they are now under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

Government College for Allahabad.

145. A movement has taken place among the inhabitants of Allahabad, evincing their desire for the establishment of a College at the seat of Government. It has received warm encouragement from the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is hoped that the projected Institution may become hereafter the nucleus of an University for the N.-W. Provinces.

Calcutta University Examinations.

146. The following table shows the results of the Calcutta University Examinations for 1868-69, in so far as they concern the candidates from the N.-W. Provinces :—

Examinations.	No. of Candidates, N.-W. P.	Number Passed.			
		Division I.	Division II.	Division III.	Total.
Entrance Examination, ...	104	7	41	17	65
First Examination in Arts, ...	29	2	1	11	14
B. A. Examination, ...	2	0	1	1	2

Of the 104 candidates, 86 were Hindoos, 8 Mahomedans, 8 Christians, and 2 of other religions.

Attendance and expenditure, Government Colleges.

147. The expenditure and attendance at the four colleges are shown below, the details for the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, as also for the two special Colleges (the Thomason College at Roorkee and the Agra Medical School) being separately exhibited.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Colleges.	Number.	Average number on rolls, 1868-69.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Expenditure. Local.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General. (1) Colleges affiliated to Calcutta University.	4	77·79	73·18	55,835 10 5	4,989 5 10
General. (2) Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments, Benares College.		180·	178·	22,549 0 0	3,359 0 0
Special, ...	2	256·9	241·9	99,682 3 4	...
Total, ...	6	514·69	493·08	1,78,066 13 9	8,348 5 10

Boarding-houses.

148. The Boarding-houses, which are now a highly important part of the College Department, continue to be very successful, and it is hoped that they will spread to the chief zillah schools.

Government Schools.

149. The annexed table shows slow but steady and satisfactory progress in the various Government Schools. Six have been advanced from the middle to the higher class, involving an increased attendance in that class of 870 pupils. The Village Circle Schools (hulkabundi) have slightly decreased in number, but the attendance has advanced from 97,826 to above 100,000; the diminution in number of schools being due in

part to a judicious closing of a few of the poorer institutions, and also to the pressure of famine in some quarters. That the aggregate attendance should, under these circumstances, show an increase of 3,193 Scholars in the Government Schools is encouraging:—

Description of School.	Number.	Average number on rolls, 1868-69.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. Imperial. Rs. As. P.	Expenditure. Local. Rs. As. P.
1.—Higher Class, ...	12	2,780·80	2,525·98	1,57,902 9 9	27,421 12 4
2.—Middle Do., ...	14	1,198·66	940·96	33,372 4 5	8,406 5 10
3.—Lower Do. { Tehseelee, ...	225	15,656·00	12,758·14	50,751 2 7	10,625 3 8
3.—Lower Do. { Hulkabundi, ...	3,033	1,00,290·00	80,340·86	36,992 9 4	2,43,721 8 3
4.—Female Schools, ...	393	7,097·00	5,600·35	31,771 0 9	1,449 5 4
5.—Normal School. { Male, ...	5	370·00	298·37	31,398 13 0	4,795 11 4
5.—Normal School. { Female, ...	3	36·00	30·67	3,519 0 4	191 8 5
Total, ...	3,685	1,27,482·46	1,02,495·33	3,45,697 8 2	2,96,631 7 2

Higher Class Schools.

150. There are now twelve schools of the Higher Class, including the School Departments of the four colleges. Seven of these furnished candidates for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination of 1868, with the following results:—

No. of Candidates.	Passed.				Failed in			
	I. Division.	II. Division.	III. Division.	Total.	English.	Second language.	History, &c.	Mathematics.
66	7	33	9	49	12	1	...	12

151. It will seen that 74 per cent. of the candidates passed, and of those who passed only 18 per cent. were in the Third Division. The general result shows decided improvement in the quality of the education imparted. The introduction of a common competitive examination for scholarships has had a most healthy and stimulating effect upon the zillah schools, and has tended in a marked degree to draw scholars to them.

Lower Class Schools, Tehseelee.

152. The Tehseelee Schools are now 225 in number, with a roll of 15,656 boys and an average daily attendance of 80 per cent. The teachers are at present under-paid, more than one half of them receiving only Rs. 10 per mensem; but proposals have been made for a re-distribution of the grades and an enhancement of the salaries, and it is hoped that before long this,—which is justly regarded as an object of vital importance to the prosperity and welfare of this class of schools,—will be sanctioned by the Government of India.

153. Endeavours are being made to furnish every large town or populous centre with a Tehseelee School. When this has been done, in conjunction with a fair system of Village Circle Schools, the important point will have been gained of furnishing easy means of education of an elementary class to the

whole population, and a middle style of learning at suitable centres to all who aspire higher.

Village Circle (Hulkabundi) Schools.

154. There has been a reduction of 49 Village Circle (Hulkabundi) Schools, but an increase in attendance of 2,464 boys. The closing of a few inferior schools, coupled with the rise in attendance, are indications of progress and judicious management. The evidence, which the Lieutenant-Governor had during his tour last cold season from personal inspection, was most satisfactory as to the general popularity and efficiency of these schools. More especially in the districts of Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and Allahabad there appeared to be very efficient progress, and the interest taken by many of the people and influential landholders in the success of the schools was a most pleasing and novel feature. In several of the schools the higher classes were quite equal to the tehseelee standard in Mathematics, Algebra, and History.

155. The Village Circle Schools are now beginning to be recognized among the people themselves as a valuable and necessary institution, and the best results may be expected from them in spreading a sound education among the agricultural class.

Female Schools.

156. The measure of success which has attended the training schools, established on a very elementary scale for the supply of school mistresses is encouraging. Thirty-six pupils are attending the Agra, Benares, and Allygurh Normal Schools, and the two former are beginning to supply the demand for female teachers. A fourth school for training mistresses, at present supported by subscription only, has been started at Futtehpore.

157. The Ajmere Female Normal School prospers. The number of pupils has increased to thirty-one, some of whom have made considerable progress in their studies.

158. The attendance at the Girls' Schools throughout these Provinces has increased from 6,864 to 7,097, although the number of schools remains stationary. In some places, as at

Bareilly and Allygurh, satisfactory advance has been made; but, on the whole, the progress of female education is more languid than was anticipated. Much, however, may be done if the District Officers and others in influential positions endeavour to interest the leading people in the movement, and the subject has been commended to their attention.

Normal Schools.

159. The five Normal Schools for village schoolmasters appear to be in a satisfactory condition. The aggregate number of pupils is 275, and considerable progress has been made by the bulk of them. These schools deserve every attention and encouragement, as the future efficiency of the Village Schools is greatly dependent on the training which the schoolmasters there receive.

Private colleges and schools under inspection.

160. The table below gives the statistics of the private colleges and schools under inspection. The only uncertain items are those given for indigenous schools unaided, as no regular rolls or accounts can be procured from the masters. The expenditure on these institutions has been steadily increasing for the last four years:—

Description.	No.	No. of Roll.	Average daily attendance.	Expenses. Imperial.			Local.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges, ...	4	1,200	1,027·45	26,383	0	0	41,941	1	11
Schools, Higher Class,	7	1,864	1,426·61	32,522	0	0	30,745	14	3
Ditto, Middle ditto,	152	10,987	8,459·11	1,02,234	8	6	97,432	13	8
Ditto, Lower ditto,	30	1,464	1,191·87	4,255	0	0	10,539	8	8
Ditto, ditto (Indigenous), ...	4,460	54,610	46,391·00	170	10	0	2,34,791	3	7
Female Schools.									
Middle Class, ...	8	492	456·91	11,455	0	0	26,253	12	7
Lower ditto, ...	106	2,868	2,356·29	12,804	0	0	25,809	10	3
Normal Schools.									
Male, ...	2	43	49·00	3,300	0	0	3,662	0	0
Female, ...	2	46	44·77	1,800	0	0	2,855	3	0
Total, ...	4,771	73,574	61,403·01	1,94,924	2	6	4,74,031	8	11

In 1867-68 the expenditure on schools under this section was—Imperial, Rs. 1,79,389-8-10; Local, Rs. 4,37,037-0-1.

At the Calcutta University Examinations for 1868, four out of six candidates from the aided colleges passed the First Entrance Examination in Arts, three of these being pupils of St. John's College, Agra; and eighteen out of thirty-nine passed the Entrance Examination.

Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

161. With reference to the aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools, of which there are 90 under the direct control of the Educational Department, and about 70 under independent management, no feature struck the Lieutenant-Governor more markedly on his late tour than the eagerness for an English education, and the consequent endeavour among the people to establish Anglo-Vernacular Schools, generally of a very inefficient character. As the Zillah Schools improve and afford accommodation to district scholars in their boarding-houses, they will be able to occupy some part of the ground now taken up by these inferior schools. The desire to acquire an English education will no doubt, however, continue to spread, and should be encouraged to the utmost extent to which means for establishing fair or even moderately-efficient schools for the purpose are available. The Director of Public Instruction has, therefore, been requested to make it his object to promote such local efforts, and to lead the people to make greater sacrifices in order to provide funds for the entertainment of more efficient teachers. If this be done, such schools may hereafter produce good material, which may be drafted off as opportunity offers to the Zillah Schools.

Scholarships.

162. A modification of the present system under which Government scholarships are awarded is contemplated, under which the number and amount of scholarships will be limited by a fixed scale, and the benefits of the system will be extended to aided colleges and schools. The change will, it is believed, benefit both the Government and the aided institutions.

Educational publications.

163. 350,982 copies of books were printed for the use of the Educational Department at the Government Press during the year. Their value amounted to Rs. 27,918. During the year there were also sold at the Curator's Depôt 233,559 copies of educational books and maps, realizing the sum of Rs. 39,837. Nearly 100,000 copies were purchased by parties not connected with the Educational Department,—a satisfactory proof of the popularity and cheapness of the educational publications of this Government.

Number of scholars in the N.-W. Provinces.

164. The statement appended shows the total number under education in these Provinces, and the percentage on the population :—

Description.			Number.	Number on Rolls.
Government Institutions.	Schools,	Colleges,	6	1,811
		Superior,	12	2,780
		Middle,	14	1,198
		Lower,	225	15,656
		Hulkabundi,	3,033	1,00,290
		Female,	393	2,097
	Ditto (Normal),	Male,	5	370
		Female,	3	36
		Total,	3,691	1,24,238
Aided Institutions.	Schools,	Colleges,	4	1,200
		Higher,	7	1,864
		Middle,	152	10,987
		Lower,	30	1,464
	Ditto (Female),	Middle,	8	492
		Lower,	106	2,868
	Ditto (Normal),	Male,	2	43
		Female,	2	46
		Total,	311	18,964
Unaided Institutions.		Schools,	4,460	54,610
		Grand Total,	8,462	1,97,812

Population of the N.-W. P., 30,110,615; per cent. under education ·6.

Local Educational Committees.

165. The Local Committees of Education continue to afford valuable aid to the Department, both in securing the continuance of influential members of the community and in aiding the officers of the Educational Department by their experience and advice.

Scholarship to England.

166. The Scholarship to England was awarded to Mahomed Syud Mahmood, son of Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., who accompanied his son to England, taking with him another son to be there educated. The measure has thus been productive in the present instance of a double benefit.

SECTION VI.

Revenue.

167. The administration of the Revenue Department for the year ending on the 30th September, 1868, shows the following results:—

Season.

168. The rains were as a rule injuriously heavy, and the wet and damp caused by excess of rain and fogs in the winter months occasioned considerable loss in the cereal crops from blight. The cotton also proved a failure in many places; still, upon the whole, the season cannot be regarded as a bad one, and the well-stocked granaries throughout the country, which have been the means of tiding the people over the subsequent calamitous season, are a sufficient proof that, speaking generally, the harvests of 1867-68 were not unfavourable.

Land Revenue.

169. The total demand on account of land revenue on the Government roll was £3,909,542 against £3,915,747 in the previous year. The decrease is due chiefly to the progress of the revenue settlement; but, on the other hand, the revenue not on the roll has increased by the same cause from £124,029 in 1866-67 to £145,823 in the present year, so that the total revenue demand has in reality advanced from £4,039,777 to £4,055,365. The actual sum collected within the year was £4,026,035.

Land revenue not on the rent-roll.

170. The large amount of revenue not on the rent-roll points to the fact that the number of settlements completed, but not yet reported for confirmation, is rapidly increasing, which in itself is a serious evil.

171. The recent orders under which the confirmation of settlement in perpetuity is made dependent on data connected with canals—which it is extremely difficult and perplexing to obtain—have, however, occasioned a considerable amount of the accumulation of arrear of settlements completed but not reported, the steady reduction of which has been earnestly pressed upon the Board of Revenue.

Revenue balances.

172. The balance at the close of the year was less than one per cent. of the demand, and even of this the greater part consisted of reductions of revenue allowed at the re-settlement, but not yet struck off the Government books. In about twenty of the thirty-six districts there was practically no balance at all. The real balance, or that "in train of liquidation," was only £5,562. The progress which has been made in adjusting the outstanding balances has been very satisfactory. These have been reduced within five years from above £30,000 to less than £4,500.

Processes for realizing the land revenue.

173. It is also highly gratifying to find that so large a revenue has been realized with so small a resort to measures of severity. There was but one case of sale, and that rendered necessary by the hopeless indebtedness of the proprietor. Of the minor processes, there were nine farms, seven transfers, and five cases of temporary sequestration.

11. The number of dustuks (or notices to pay) issued has fallen from 95,598 to 92,613. There is no reason to apprehend that, as a rule, they are too indiscriminately resorted to.

Suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863.

174. There has been a decrease in suits under the Rent Law from 51,000 to 41,954, owing doubtless to the pressure of the Stamp Law, a subject which has been brought fully under the notice of the Government of India, and at present under their consideration.

Proprietary mutations.

175. The transfers of landed property have increased from 34,004, to 36,971; compulsory transfers—owing to the action of the Courts—have, however, decreased from 5,791 to 5,095.

Partitions.

176. The number of cases in which applications for partition under Act XIX. of 1863 have been made is somewhat less than in the previous year, while the number of partitions completed—231—remains the same. The present law of partition is considered by the Board in some respects complex and unsatisfactory, and proposals for its improvement are about to be submitted.

Papers of village accounts.

177. Continued attention is paid to the education of the village accountants and the accuracy and punctual submission of their annual papers.

Sayer revenue.

178. There has been a considerable decrease in the sayer revenue, attributable to the gradual assumption by the Forest Department of the areas from which the receipts used to be derived.

Sale of confiscated lands.

179. The income from sale of confiscated properties, which has risen from £14,005 to £71,741, has been swelled out by the competition for the lands sold in the Boolundshuhur District. These fetched forty times the annual revenue; and, as there were no less than thirty-six properties, the fact is illustrative of the growing value of land in these provinces as an investment.

Terai District.

180. There has been an increase both in the income and expenditure of the Terai District during the year, the former owing mainly to increased cultivation, the latter caused chiefly by the expenses of the Contour Survey, and larger advances of tuccavee in

consequence of a murrain which prevailed amongst the plough cattle during the year. The season was, on the whole, favourable, though the crops were in many parts injured by the heavy rain-fall. The number of ploughs has increased from 11,361 to 12,030.

Its general condition.

181. There has been a steady and progressive improvement in the condition of the five Terai pergunnahs under direct management since 1858, when they were first placed under the direct charge of a Superintendent. The land revenue has increased from Rs. 65,879 in 1858 to Rs. 1,31,965 in 1865. The area under cultivation has risen from 202,003 beegahs to 579,299, the number of ploughs from 7,121 to 12,036, and the population from 77,701 in 1853 to 91,802 in 1865.

182. The pergunnahs have been opened out by good roads partially bridged, markets have been established at all the principal places, and good drinking wells have been dug in most of the villages. The worst swamps have been drained, and channels for irrigation have been cut from the principal streams. The cost of these improvements has been defrayed from the surplus collections, of which a balance of Rs. 1,05,000 remains at credit. These results are eminently satisfactory.

Kumaon Bhabur.

183. There has been a slight increase in the revenue from the Kumaon "Bhabur." The crops were not quite so good as usual, but they were sufficient to supply the Almorah and Nynee Tal bazars, as well as to feed the population of all the southern pergunnahs of the hills, where the khurreef harvest was to a great extent a failure.

Colonel Ramsay is confident that in a few years, in consequence of the extension of canal irrigation, the Bhabur will produce sufficient grain to save the whole population in Kumaon from all fear of famine. Already upwards of twelve miles of masonry channels have been laid out, and a very con-

siderable extension of the present system of irrigation is in contemplation.

"Chilkya Bhabur."

184. There has been an increase of Rs. 2,311 in the land revenue derived from the "Chilkya" tract. The total income from all sources has amounted to Rs. 25,811. Several new villages have been located, and the demand for land is limited only by the gradual progress of irrigation arrangements. It is proposed to make a masonry channel along the foot of the hills from the Kosee to the Sawuldé river, a distance of four miles, and from thence to dig irrigation rajbuhas through which the water may be distributed to the newly planted villages.

Here, also, the steady extension of irrigation is producing the most satisfactory results.

Progress of Settlement Operations up to the end of the cold weather of 1868-69.

185. The revision of the Land Revenue Settlement has now been brought to a close in ten districts :—

1 Goruckpore.	6 Scharunpore.
2 Bustee.	7 Moozuffernuggur.
3 Jhansie.	8 Boolundshuhur.
4 Ghurwal.	9 Lullutpore.
5 Dehra.	10 Jalaon.

The only one of the settlements which has, however, been conclusively sanctioned by Government is that of Ghurwal, the assessment of which has been raised from Rs. 69,274 to Rs. 96,311, an increase at 39 per cent.

186. The subsidiary operations relating to canal irrigation as affecting the question of permanent settlement in the Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, and Boolundshuhur Districts (referred to in para. 140 of last year's Administration Report), have not yet been concluded, and subsidiary enquiries are being prosecuted as to the sufficiency of the assessments. The preparation of our Settlement Records in Zillahs Jalaon and Lullutpore is still on hand.

187. Settlement operations are in progress in the following districts:—

1 Kumaon.	8 Bareilly, including Pilibheet.
2 Bijnour.	9 Allahabad.
3 Budaon.	10 Allygurh.
4 Shahjehanpore.	11 Azimgurh.
5 Meerut.	12 Mynpoory.
6 Etah.	13 Etawah.
7 Furruckabad.	14 Cawnpore.

188. Settlement operations have been suspended for a time in *Ajmere*, owing to the disorganized state of the agricultural population, the result of the very severe drought from which the district has suffered.

189. The following paras. give details of the progress made in the revision of the present settlement:—

Kumaon.—Measurements nearly completed (the Bhât villages near the Soane have yet to be measured), as also the preparation of the Settlement Records. The Settlement of pergunnah Shore has been finished.

Bijnour.—2,958 (of 3,026) villages have been measured. The assessment of 2,079 villages have been made, all of which have not yet been reported for sanction.

Budaon.—One tehseel (Datagunge) only remains for assessment. The measurement of the whole district has been completed, and the preparation of the Settlement Records is well advanced. The assessment of the district will be finished, it is expected, by the close of next cold weather.

Shahjehanpore.—More than one-half (1,666 of 3,056) of the estates in the district have been measured. No assessments have been declared, but the materials for the determination of the Government demand of the Shahjehanpore tehseel have been collected.

Meerut.—Fifteen of the sixteen pergunnahs which compose the district have been assessed.

Etah.—431 (of 1,418) estates have yet to be measured. No assessments have as yet been declared.

Furruckabad.—The whole of the district has been measured, and the Settlement Papers of a large proportion of the mehals are approaching completion. The revised assessment has been introduced into the Kunouj Tehseel, and the reports on the rent-rolls of three other pergunnahs have been sanctioned.

Bareilly, with Pilibheet.—Of 3,385 mehals, 237 only remain to be measured. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of Settlement Records. The revised Government demand has been introduced into the Kror and Furreedpore tehseels.

Allahabad.—The measurement of nearly one-half (1,159) of 2,443 estates) was effected by the close of the cold season, in the course of which 512,931 acres were measured at an average cost of Rs. 29-1-1 per 1,000 acres. The inspection of two tehseels for assessment has been completed.

Allygurh.—The measurement of four (of six) tehseels was completed by October last. That of the two remaining tehseels is approaching completion. The only records taken in hand were the Field Maps, Khusrahs, and Khuttoonees. No assessments have yet been made.

Azimgurh.—1,785 (of 3,902) mehals have been measured. No revised assessments have been declared.

Mynpooree.—Two-fifths (457,612 of 1,054,690 acres) of its area remain to be measured. No assessments have yet been made.

Etawah.—The Settlement Department broke ground on the district in the beginning of November last: 281 estates were mapped and measured by the end of the cold weather.

Cawnpore.—Ten villages only were measured and mapped in the cold season, settlement operations having commenced late, and the work, which was done through putwarees, having progressed but slowly.

190. The total expenditure for Settlement Establishment during the year was Rs. 6,29,668, and the total charges from the commencement of the present revision of Settlement to the close of last year amount to Rs. 32,67,204.

191. The financial results of the revision cannot yet be stated with accuracy. In the five districts noted in the margin,* however the increase of Government revenue will exceed 11 lakhs of Rupees (£110,000), and in the Rohilkhund Division, a considerable increase in the present demand is also anticipated, possibly from eight to ten lakhs (£8,000 to £10,000).

* Saharunpore, Mozufernuggur, Bolundshuhur, Goruckpore, Bustee.

192. There has been a considerable falling-off in the area under cotton during the past season, and its estimated outturn as compared with the previous year.

Cotton crop.

While in 1867-1868 nearly 1,300,000 acres were sown with cotton, only 890,000 acres were sown in the past season; and, whereas in 1867-1868, 727,026 maunds were produced, last year only 552,516 were obtained. Reduced to pounds, the produce of 1867-1868 was 58,162,080, and of 1868-1869 44,201,280 lbs., and even this estimate is probably too favourable, as in the past year there was considerable loss not only from drought but from severe frost in December.

193. The crop of 1867-1868 was very short, there having been extensive and heavy losses in consequence of the prolonged

and untimely rain, which injured the plants and destroyed the pods. In the present year the deficiency is, of course, due to the directly opposite cause of the long-continued drought.

Hingunghât cotton seed.

194. The same causes which affected the fertility of the indigenous crop prevented the experiment made in a number of districts with exotic and also with Hingunghât cotton seed from having a fair trial. The supply, too, reached the District Officers at a very late period. There seems some doubt whether the Hingunghât seed is suited to the soil and climate of these Provinces; but a full and complete trial will be given it in the coming season.

Cotton manufactures.

195. With regard to the comparative demand for English and country cotton manufactures, it would appear that, while with the upper and middle classes the preference is no doubt for the English manufacture, the lower classes still hold to the coarse, yet cheap and strong, country cloth.

Inland Customs. Importations of salt.

196. During the first half of the year, the unseasonable drought stimulated the transport of salt across the Customs' Line in return for grain and sugar, and the receipts were large; but, as the year advanced, the increasing scarcity and the consequent mortality amongst the cattle unfavourably affected the trade, so that at the close of the year the importations were found not to have been largely in excess of those of 1867-68.

Exportations of sugar.

197. The exports of sugar were less by one-fourth than in the preceding year, owing to the famine prevailing in Rajpootana, the large exports of the previous year, and the scanty supply of the new sugars available.

Income.

198. The gross realizations of the Inland Customs' Department in 1868-69 amounted to Rs. 1,17,25,775 (£1,172,577) as against Rs. 1,21,67,857 (£1,216,785) in the previous year.

Receipts from North-Western Provinces' section of Customs' Line.

199. The receipts from that portion of the line which runs through the North-Western Provinces were as follows:—

	Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1867-68,...	Rs. 45,10,552	Rs. 6,33,857	Rs. 7,019	Rs. 51,51,428
1868-69,...	„ 47,18,191	„ 4,88,598	„ 10,653	„ 52,17,442

Legalization of salt manufacture in British territory.

200. It is proposed to legalize the manufacture of salt within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the view of cheapening its cost. A salt tract, formerly famous for its produce, in the Jounpore District has therefore been selected in which the experiment will be commenced as soon as the necessary provision has been made by the Legislative Council.

Internal Customs' Department.

Receipts.

201. In the Internal Department of the Customs the receipts from all sources have amounted to Rs. 81,294, a slight decrease over the previous year, of which Rs. 45,387 were derived from License Fees, and Rs. 34,835 from duty on salt.

Charges.

Its functions.

The charges have increased to Rs. 1,77,792, so that the Department is not in itself self-supporting. Its chief value is preventive; its functions being to keep down the illicit manufacture of salt, and to regulate its legalized production in connection with the refining of saltpetre; and if it be considered that a revenue of some ninety-six lakhs of rupees is thus protected from loss, the extra expenditure entailed by it is a very trifling sum to pay for the advantages which it secures.

Stamps Receipts.

202. The total receipts from Stamps during the year were Rs. 33,57,594 (£335,759) being an increase of Rs. 1,39,395 (£13,939) upon the income of 1867-68, and of Rs. 7,00,335 (£70,033) on that of 1866-67. This is evidently attributable to the working of the new Stamp Act, in regard to which the opinion of this Government has already been fully expressed.

Inland Bill and Hoondee Stamps.

203. There has been an increase in the sale of every description of Stamp except Inland Bill and Hoondee Stamps, the use of which has to some extent been affected by the money-order offices and the transmission of currency notes as remittances. There is reason to believe that the law is to some extent evaded in the matter of Hoondee Stamps, and the attention of the Commissioner of Stamps has been directed to the subject.

Non-Judicial Stamps.

204. The introduction of the new blue and black stamps, for use as Non-judicial Stamps for documents under Schedule A. of Act X. of 1862, was effected without difficulty on the date prescribed by the Act.

Embossing Press, Allahabad.

205. There were 85,311 papers stamped at the embossing press at Allahabad during the past year. This number is less than in 1867-68; but the values impressed being considerably higher, there has been an increase in the income of the press of upwards of Rs. 10,000.

A new press and a stock of adhesive stamps are shortly expected from Calcutta, when the present system of simply making the impressments with plain cold-steel dies will be superseded.

Excise Receipts.

206. The gross receipts from Excise (Rs. 22,20,128) have exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 5,261. A decrease appears in the Upper Divisions, caused by the scarcity which there

prevailed, but this has been more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the Division of Benares.

207. There has been an increase of Rs. 27,000 under "Spirits," and a small increase under "Drugs;" while, on the other hand, there is a decrease under "Opium" of Rs. 21,000, consequent probably on the extension of the poppy cultivation in several districts, from which it was before excluded, and the great difficulty of preventing the illicit sale of opium in such districts.

Limitation of Liquor Shops.

208. The system of limiting the number of liquor shops, which has of late years been introduced, has been represented by the Commissioner of Excise as likely to lead to a large loss of revenue, and the removal of the restrictions in force has been recommended. He has been informed, however, that the cardinal principle to be kept in view is the securing a maximum revenue from a minimum consumption, and that the indiscriminate opening of liquor shops will not be encouraged.

Certificate Tax.

209. The Certificate Tax (Act IX. of 1868) has produced in the North-Western Provinces £50,835.

More than one-ninth (£5,774) of the whole collections was realized in the one district of Meerut, which stands out prominent as the only Collectorate in which the receipts under this Act exceeded those of the preceding year under Act XXI. of 1867. The number of tax-payers in the Meerut district has risen from 1,694 in 1867 to 5,128 in 1868, notwithstanding the fact that the minimum income subject to the tax has been raised from Rs. 200 in 1867 to Rs. 500 in 1868. But even here, where the Act has been most vigorously and successfully applied, the rate of incidence per head of the population is as low as four-fifths of an anna, while throughout the North-West the rate has been three times as low, or about one pice (*i. e.*, a farthing and a half per head).

210. The total number of persons finally assessed to the tax was 34,294, and of these 5,128, or rather more than one-seventh, were assessed in the Meerut district.

The results in Meerut are very creditable to Mr. Forbes, the Collector, and to his Assistants, Mr. Billings and Mr. Ward, the former of whom made the major part of the assessments. That the Act was not applied harshly or without judgment is evident from the fact that only 29 appeals were preferred against the final assessments.

211. Throughout the entire Province, with its population of over thirty millions—there was no person assessed to the tax under the highest class, *i.e.*, with an income over £40,000.

One native gentleman in the indigo trade has been returned, under the 2nd class, as having an income above £20,000 and less than £40,000; five bankers are returned in the 3rd class, as having incomes between £10,000 and £20,000; and twelve persons, five of whom are Europeans, appear in the 4th class, charged on incomes between £5,000 and £10,000.

In the next class (income between £2,500 and £5,000) appear 61 persons. There are:—

		Incomes between
245 in the	VI. Class	(£1,000 and £2,500)
659 in the	VII. Class	(£500 and £1,000)
1,733 in the	VIII. Class	(£250 and £500)
6,581 in the	IX. Class	(£100 and £250)
24,726 in the	X. Class	(£50 and £100)

212. The districts next to Meerut in the number of persons assessed were—

Cawnpore, ...	... 1,823	Persons charged to the tax.
Allahabad, ...	... 1,467	
Azimgurh, ...	... 1,453	
Allygurh, ...	... 1,414	
Total,	... 6,157	

There is, however, a great interval between them and Meerut; and, measured by the percentage of tax-payers on the population, or the incidence of the tax per head, they in no way approach the high standard which has been attained in the latter district.

This will be seen from the following figures:—

	Population.	Sum realized under Act IX. of 1868.	No. of persons charged under Act IX. of 1868.	Incidences of tax per head on the population.	No. of persons taxed per cent. of the population.	Average tax levied on each tax-payer.
				Rs. As. P.		
Meerut, ...	1,199,593	57,739	5,128	0 0 9	·43	11 4 2
Cawnpore, ...	1,188,862	42,132	1,823	0 0 7	·15	23 1 9
Allahabad, ...	1,393,183	37,254	1,467	0 0 5	·11	25 6 3
Azimgurh, ...	1,385,572	16,893	1,453	0 0 2	·10	11 10 0
Allygurh, ...	925,593	25,416	1,414	0 0 5	·15	17 15 7
Total, ...	6,093,103	1,79,434	11,285	0 0 6	·19	15 14 4

It will be observed that in every hundred persons of the population Meerut has three tax-payers to one at Cawnpore, and has four tax-payers to one at Allahabad.

213. The incidence of the tax per head of population is in Meerut 25 per cent. higher than in Cawnpore, and 80 per cent. higher than in Allahabad; while in Allygurh, the percentage of tax-payers in the population is more than 30 per cent. higher than in Allahabad, and quite as high as in Cawnpore.

214. Amongst the Appendices to this Report will be found a table showing the number of persons charged under the Act, the receipts, the incidence of the tax per head on the population, and the percentage of tax-payers on the population in each district.

Revenues for this and the preceding year.

215. The following statement gives the revenues of the North-Western Provinces for the official years 1867-68 and 1868-69. The

figures under the head of "Registration" are, however, for the Calendar years 1867 and 1868:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, ...	3,98,70,387	4,05,53,650
Customs, ...	52,39,042	52,98,736
Canal Irrigation, ...	19,04,171	31,47,160
Stamps, ...	30,49,201	31,39,277
Excise, ...	19,64,540	20,11,089
Ferries, ...	13,37,509	15,08,398
Roads, ...	7,14,307	6,62,022
Forests, ...	5,18,050	6,53,359
License Tax, ...	3,51,374	4,93,296
School Cess, ...	2,98,864	3,04,162
Registration, ...	2,46,928	2,94,595
Total Rs., ...	5,59,94,373	5,80,55,744

SECTION VII.

Agricultural.

216. The year which has passed away will long be remembered by the people of these Provinces for the scarcity which at one time prevailed, and for the fears entertained that the drought would result in a famine of unparalleled severity—a calamity from which the country was mercifully preserved by timely rain in the latter part of the cold weather.

217. Foremost among the causes which led to the amelioration of distress attendant on the drought, were the great irrigation works of these Provinces, through whose operations the people were enabled to bring to maturity an area of 1,425,702 acres, the greater part of which would have yielded little but for the assistance thus afforded.

218. At the first symptom of danger, a circular was issued, on 9th July, 1868, instructing Superintending Engineers to spare no exertion or expense to maintain full supply of water in canals under their charge; to impress upon Executive Engineers the special necessity of preventing waste as far as possible; and to enjoin the extension of irrigation to the largest possible areas of food-crops.

Circular B.

219. This instruction was shortly followed by further orders, directing attention specially to the extension of food and fodder-crops to the utmost. Officers were enjoined to observe engagements for irrigation of higher-class crops to the last moment; but it was laid down as a principle that the first object in view was to secure wide areas of food-crops for man and beast,

Circular D., dated 18th July, 1868.

whereby the lives of cattle might be saved upon whose labour agriculture depends, and the dispersion and unsettlement of large masses of the agricultural community averted.

220. The gain to Government, it was said, even in a monetary point of view, would be far greater than the canal revenue that could be attained by limiting the use of water to the higher class of crops. Encouragement was given to the officers in charge of the head works of the several canals, who were strenuously labouring to keep up supply as the rivers fell; and detailed instructions were issued for the care and maintenance of all weak points in the channels, that breaches should not result from the pressure of high supply. So well were these instructions carried out, that, without necessity having arisen for Superintending Engineers to exercise the discretionary authority entrusted to them of stopping the watering of higher-class crops, the breadth of lower-class cereals was increased from 2,786 acres in 1867-68 to 85,281 acres in 1868-69, and this was done without a single breach of banks of such importance as to be deserving of report, having occurred throughout the canals, which were running brimful.

221. Throughout this period, notwithstanding the great heat of the season, the Irrigation Officers lived in the field. It was only by the constant personal supervision of European officers that the periodical closures of watercourses requisite to force supply down to distant lands could be maintained; and on the maintenance of periodical closures of village watercourses depended the extension of irrigated area and the safety of the community.

222. The Government has on frequent occasions cordially acknowledged the good service rendered by the Irrigation Officers. Already, in July, Mr. Hair and Lieutenant Harrison were commended for their success in keeping up supply. The

Circular B.

Government of India and Her Majesty's Government confirmed the approval expressed by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and the officers in responsible charge of divisions during the khurreef season; and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has again recorded, in most gratifying terms, the satisfaction of the Government of India at the results exhibited in a preliminary statement of operations submitted at the close of the year.

223. The returns exhibit an increase in the extent of land watered of 665,023 acres over the preceding year—96 per cent. more than that irrigated in 1860-61, the most recent year of scarcity, and 45 per cent. greater than in 1866-67, the previous maximum of irrigation. In Meerut, the irrigation reached the extraordinary extent of 308,161 acres, or 30 per cent. of the entire culturable area of the district; exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of 103 per cent.

224. The following table gives a comparison between the rain-fall in 1867-68 and 1868-69, in Canal Districts:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Percentage of Decrease in 1868-69.
Saharunpore, ...	55·2	31·4	43
Moozuffernuggur, ...	47·6	20·0	58
Meerut, ...	38·9	23·8	39
Boolundshuhur, ...	37·4	17·0	55
Allygurh, ...	35·9	22·5	37
Muttra, ...	31·4	17·7	44
Agra, ...	37·4	19·2	49
Etah, ...	49·8	16·4	67
Mynpoorie, ...	51·9	17·5	66
Futtehgurh, ...	52·6	16·5	69
Etawah, ...	57·7	20·4	65
Cawnpore, ...	60·8	51·0	16
Dehra Doon, ...	88·9	29·3	67
Bijnour, ...	59·1	37·3	37
Terai, ...	72·7	37·4	49
Bareilly, ...	65·3	45·8	30

225. The direct financial results of irrigation in the entire Province during 1868-69 are, a gross income of Rs. 31,47,161, and a gross expenditure of Rs. 10,21,737, showing a net profit of Rs. 21,25,424, or 8·21 per cent. on the entire capital of Rs. 2,58,73,057 expended on the various undertakings. This is very much the largest return yet received, due chiefly, beyond question, to the extraordinary drought, but largely, also, owing to the extension of distributaries; and, though the returns of the present and following years may be somewhat less, experience shows that such a rise in returns is always, to a great extent, of a lasting character.

226. Owing to the continued drought in the months of August, September, and October, it became apparent to the Government that great distress would prevail in many districts of the North-Western Provinces. The Government of India, taking alarm at the reports forwarded by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, issued a resolution, No. 248-259I., dated 24th September, 1868, suggesting and defining measures to be adopted to meet the impending calamity of a great famine.

227. The main pressure of the drought was in the Bareilly, Agra, Muttra, and Bijnour Districts to the north; and in Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Ajmere.

228. Fortunately, some new projects of irrigation which had been under consideration were so far matured as to allow of excavation being commenced for the relief of the poor. The Agra Canal—which, leaving the Jumna at Okla, 12 miles below Delhi, will end at the Karee Nuddee near Agra, after flowing through the districts of Goorgaon, Muttra, and Agra—was commenced on the 5th October, and gave employment between that period and the 31st March to 760,000, or a daily average of 4,292 souls.

229. The surveys of the Ramgunga (now called East Ganges Canal) were not commenced till November, 1868; but, to meet the distress which had arisen in Bijnour District and was threatening Moradabad and Budaon, it was necessary to sacrifice the progress of the surveys; and accordingly, twenty miles of canal channel were laid out and prepared for excavation, in a central position, on the understanding that work would commence on the 15th January unless a previous fall of rain should arrest the necessity.

230. This, fortunately, occurred; and the surveys were resumed, on the arrangement that work could at any time be commenced at a fortnight's notice, if the Collectors of the districts which would be affected by these works, should find the pressure greater than the means of employment at their command could suffice to relieve. But the rain of January so far mitigated the distress previously prevailing, that it was not found requisite to commence the Ramgunga Canal excavation until the month of May.

231. Abundant supplies of bamboos and thatching material were sent down from Bijnour to the site of the work, as well as tools and baskets. Sites for camps were selected, and preparations made for the reception of large bodies of the famine-stricken poor.

232. Works were carried out in the Rohilkhund Terai and the upper part of the Bareilly District, which employed a total of 214,000, or a daily average of 1,426, and afforded relief to the masses who crowded into the wealthy city of Bareilly.

233. In the Meerut Division, preparations were made for carrying out large drainage-schemes, which had been recently prepared; but the necessity for premature commencement did not arise, as supply of labour never exceeded the demand.

234. It was announced in the *Supplement* to the *Government Gazette* of 6th January, 1869, that work for 186,000 persons could be furnished daily by the Irrigation Officers for six months; and particulars of the points to which labour should be directed were carefully explained. But, except to the west of the Jumna and to the east of the Ganges, where irrigation is either entirely wanting or incompletely developed, no need for supply of work occurred, and the agricultural operations of the irrigated Doab almost sufficed to employ the labour of its teeming population.

235. In consequence of the late commencement of the new irrigation works, there is very little to record regarding their progress during the year. The remodelling operations on the Ganges Canal had to be in great measure suspended, pending investigation of a scheme for supplementing the supply of water in the canal by a new head from the River Ganges. Six lakhs were spent in new works on Ganges Canal, three lakhs on Agra Canal in the first six months of operations; Rs. 75,000 in Bareilly Division, and Rs. 37,000 in Humeerpore and Jhansie.

236. An important change has been made in the canal administration by the formation of a new circle of superintendence, in addition to the two formerly in existence. No alteration was made in the extent of charge of 1st Circle, which comprises the Ganges Canal and its branches. The new Agra Canal works are included in the 2nd Circle, which also comprises the Eastern Jumna and Doon Canals, and the preliminary survey operations for a canal from the Rivers Betwa and Dussán in Bundelkhund. On the officer in charge of this circle will devolve the duty of inspecting reservoirs and tanks used for irrigational purposes in Jhansie and Humeerpore, and of promoting new schemes for their improvement. The 3rd Circle embraces all the irrigation works in Rohilkhund, whether existing or in course of investigation.

Endeavour has been made during the past year to extend the general appreciation and knowledge of the work of irrigation, by publishing monthly returns of the quantity and distribution of water, and annual and half-yearly statements of the results of each harvest, and of the complete year. The preparation of these returns caused at first much additional work to Executive Engineers, because the information asked for had either not been previously recorded, or, if recorded, not in the same form; but the business has now become easier, and the institution of the system of returns has been highly commended by the Government of India. Captain C. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Secretary to Government, afforded great assistance in introducing this measure.

THE GANGES CANAL.

237. This work consists at present of 654 miles of main canal, and 3,040 miles of distributaries. It is divided into seven executive charges, and nineteen sub-divisions. The gross income for the year is approximately estimated at Rs. 23,95,013; of which sum Rs. 22,07,531, or 92 per cent., is water-rate, and Rs. 1,87,482, or 8 per cent., is derived from miscellaneous sources. The receipts in 1867-68 were returned at Rs. 13,63,524, and Rs. 12,38,491 water-rate, and Rs. 1,25,033 miscellaneous. There is, therefore, an increase in the total revenue of Rs. 10,31,489, or 76 per cent.; in water-rate of Rs. 9,69,040, or 78 per cent.; and in miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 62,449, or 50 per cent. The great advance under the former head has been already accounted for; the increase in miscellaneous revenue is accounted for by the extensive sales of timber which were effected during the period under review.

238. Fines have unavoidably increased during a year of such pressing demand, when vigorous measures were required to ensure a fair distribution of the available supply of water, and check surreptitious watering.

239. The area irrigated is estimated at 1,069,081 acres, *viz.*, 343,838, or 32 per cent., of khurreef, and 725,243, or 68 per cent., of rubbee crops—sugar-cane irrigation being included in both fusls—against an area of 533,456 acres in the preceding year. Sugar-cane advanced from 55,231 acres in 1867-68 to 63,931 acres in 1868-69; cotton, from 5,616 acres to 45,618 acres; indigo, from 75,684 acres to 79,022 acres; and rice, from 36,365 acres to 40,037 acres.

240. The average discharge of the Ganges Canal at Roorkee is estimated at 4,700 cubic feet per second for the khurreef, 4,800 cubic feet for the rubbee, and 4,750 cubic feet during the year. Deducting the volume running to waste through the tail-escapes, the mean available supplies are found to be 4,360, 4,500, and 4,433 cubic feet for the two fusls and for the year respectively. An average supply of 5,210 cubic feet per second—the largest hitherto admitted—was maintained during the three months of August to October; after which, owing to the decreased volume in the river, it fell on the 7th February to 3,280 cubic feet per second, the smallest supply on record in the year. On the 13th February, it again rose, and during March was in excess of the demand.

241. The returns exhibit a very marked improvement in the irrigating duty of the water consumed; 80 acres of khurreef, and 161 acres of rubbee, having been irrigated by a continuous supply of one cubic foot per second. This shows how much can yet be done to extend the area watered when economy is strictly enforced.

242. The navigation-dues amounted to Rs. 38,783 for the year under review, showing an increase of Rs. 3,565 on the previous year. The average number of boats plying on the canal increased from 450 to 487. The up-traffic is estimated at 9,900 tons, and the down-traffic at 35,700 tons,

besides a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, timber, bamboos, and firewood boated and rafted down the canal, the weight of which is not returned.

243. The following table shows the progress made in remodelling the canal:—

Division.	Cubic Feet Executed.		Expenditure.
	Earthwork.	Masonry.	
			Rs.
Northern, ...	4,096,626	...	19,571
Cawnpore, ...	6,733,444	339,361	86,740
Etawah, ...	8,039,934	205,899	1,09,638
Total, ...	18,870,004	545,260	2,15,950

In the northern division the work consisted of excavation for widening the canal channel between Puttree and Muhewa. The arches of twenty-five bridges have been raised or are in course of progress in the Cawnpore and Etawah Divisions. The sum of Rs. 1,98,000 was expended in the collection of the following quantities of material, *viz.*:—

Bricks, ...	...	10,360,187
Block-kunkur,	...	649,248 cubic feet.
Lime, ...	...	200,080 ,,
Delhi stone,	...	27,140 ,,

244. During the closure of the canal, which continued from the 28th of July to the 13th August, the aprons of heavy material in front and rear of all masonry works were

strengthened and extended, and the floorings of various falls repaired, at a cost of Rs. 57,409. This enabled the canal to carry, without injury, the large supply before spoken of, which was maintained from August to November inclusive.

245. Rs. 1,99,815 were expended on original works on the Ganges Canal of remodelling. Of these the most important were in the northern division. A permanent weir in bed of river below Bheemgodah bund at Hurdwar cost Rs. 7,744; bridges of boats for Hurdwar fair, Rs. 13,357; Ranipore new cut, Rs. 6,463; substituting boulder masonry for crib-work in the talus below Dhunnowrie dam, Rs. 10,087; puddling the floor of the Solani aqueduct with clay, Rs. 6,909; covering bed of the Solani embankment with boulders, Rs. 6,760; on the khadir of Solani and Ganges, in Moozuffernuggur Districts, Rs. 11,242. Great success has been obtained in these works, and the reclamation of swamps is fast progressing. Cross-walls at Asufnuggur falls cost Rs. 5,937. In Meerut Division, Jancekhoord escape took Rs. 34,756; improvement to East Kalee Nuddee, Rs. 16,850; Sirdhana drainage works, Rs. 9,020; Aboo Nullah drainage works for the improvement of Meerut city and cantonment, Rs. 11,427. In Cawnpore and Etawah Divisions, Rs. 8,894 was spent on drainage schemes. In Futtehgurh Division, Jansuth drainage cut, Rs. 6,110. In Boolundshuhur Division, Dadha falls, Rs. 7,181; Kasna falls, Rs. 9,627; right branch extension, including bridges, Rs. 7,938; left branch, bridges, Rs. 1,653.

246. The expenditure on rajbuhas amounted to Rs. 1,49,378, as detailed in the margin.*

* Rajbuhas.

		Rs.
Northern	Division,...	153
Meerut	ditto, ...	16,641
Allygurh	ditto, ...	6,451
Cawnpore	ditto, ...	4,083
Etawah	ditto, ...	69,246
Futtehgurh	ditto, ...	21,690
Boolundshuhur	ditto, ...	31,114
Total, ...		Rs. 1,49,378

The following shows expenditure on repairs and maintenance as compared with that incurred in 1867-68:—

	1868-69.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head Bunds, ...	32,509	50,360
Torrent works, ...	11,342	8,066
Dams and regulator, ...	6,019	7,952
Current repairs, Main Canal, ...	46,118	68,395
Ditto Rajbuhas, ...	1,65,180	1,66,936
Special repairs during closure, ...	57,409	57,659
Establishment and contingencies, ...	3,86,244	3,62,542
Total, ... Rs.	7,04,821	7,21,910

247. The cost of maintenance, then, may be taken at Rs. 168 per cubic foot per second of average supply entering the canal, Rs. 1,077 per mile of main channel, Rs. 232 per mile of rajbuha, and Re. 0-10-6 per acre irrigated. These figures do not include "share of direction" or expenditure on forests and navigation. Later returns, embracing all these things, show that the entire cost of current charges amounts to 11·77 annas per acre irrigated by the Ganges Canal.

248. The outlay on plantations amounted to Rs. 31,609. The number of trees on 31st March, 1869, was 1,570,477, including 460,267 seedlings, against 1,622,000 returned in the previous year. This diminution is mainly due to extensive sales of firewood, and to clearances made in the lower divisions for burning bricks. Measures, however, were simultaneously taken for re-sowing the banks and re-planting them with the more valuable kind of trees.

249. In January, 1869, Mr. Forrest, assisted by Messrs. Howe and Foley, commenced surveying and levelling for the supplementary canal project, to which allusion has before been made. By the end of the working season, they had completed 144 square miles of survey and 1,171 lineal miles of traversing and levelling, and had collected sufficent data to admit of

the completion of a draft project and estimate, the submission of which is shortly expected.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

250. This canal comprises 130 miles of main channel, and 603 miles of distributaries, of which the Bidhoulie rajbuha, seven miles in length, was completed during the year.

251. The gross income from all sources during this period—amounting to Rs. 6,25,459—has exceeded the largest hitherto derived by Rs. 68,082. This enhancement of revenue is attributable to the increased demand for water owing to the failure of the regular monsoon, the quantity of rain which fell during the rainy season being half the usual amount. It is scarcely possible to overrate the benefit derived from the rain which fell in January, for there is no doubt that the crops, which had received only one or two waterings, would not have arrived at maturity without its timely aid.

252. The area irrigated during the khurreef was 102,128 acres, and during the rubbee 171,960 acres; giving a total for the year of 274,088 acres, against 182,544 acres during the preceding year and 239,554 acres in 1866-67. Of this, wheat and barley comprised 57 per cent., sugar-cane 13, rice 11, and other crops 19.

253. An average supply was maintained during the khurreef of 1,119 cubic feet, and 764 during the rubbee, or 941 for the year.

254. The irrigation-duty attained on one cubic foot per second was, 91 acres for the former, 225 for the latter, and 291 for the year. The water-rate realized per cubic foot per second entering the canal was Rs. 663, and 2·25 per acre irrigated.

255. The outlay on original works was as follows, *viz.*:—Yarpore rajbuha, Rs. 18,800; Bhynswal falls and Bunnut bridge, Rs. 8,299; railway culvert, Rs. 4,244; drainage cuts, Rs. 18,035; chokees, Rs. 11,216; minor works, Rs. 4,687; total Rs. 65,281: in addition to which, the sum of Rs. 3,072 was expended from deposits by zemindars.

256. The following statement gives the expenditure on repairs:—

	Rs.
Periodical repairs, ...	29,338
Special ditto, ...	2,808
Occasional ditto, including for head works at Fyzabad, ...	11,278
Petty, ...	11,121
Total, ... Rs.	54,545

If to this we add the sum of Rs. 74,376 for establishment, we get Rs. 1,28,921 as the amount of maintenance;* or the cost of maintenance is—

Rs. 992 per mile of canal,
„ 214 „ „ rajbuhas,
„ 137 „ cubic foot of mean discharge,
„ 0·47, or 7 annas 6¼ pies per acre irrigated.

The entire cost of current charges amounts to 8·99 annas per acre.

257. The gross receipts from plantations were Rs. 7,674, against an expenditure of Rs. 8,675, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,001. The smallness of the returns is accounted for by the sales of timber and firewood being less than in ordinary years, which again is attributed to the falling-off of the demand arising out of the general scarcity. The number of trees alive on the 1st April was 333,324, being 113,960 more than the return of last year.

DOON CANALS.

258. The five small channels, aggregating sixty-seven miles in length, that are known by this name, yielded a gross revenue of Rs. 38,704, or Rs. 33 less than in the preceding year; the falling-off being due to a loss in mill-rent of Rs. 1,677, and in miscellaneous items, Rs. 276. The former is accounted for by the contract for the mills having been accepted in the previous year on terms which were above the

* Exclusive of share of direction, forests, and navigation.

real worth, and could not be carried out. There is also a decrease in the contract water-rent of Rs. 1,677, caused by the Dehra Doon Tea Company having given up a portion of their contract; but this is more than compensated for by an increase in the ordinary water-rate of Rs. 3,663, or 15 per cent.

259. Of the total area of 13,955 acres irrigated during the year, 4,145 acres, or 30 per cent., were watered during the khurreef, being an increase over the preceding year of 3,331 acres compared with other canals in the North-West Provinces. These works still continue to give but a small return on the quantity of water expended. The mean aggregate discharge of the five channels was 174 cubic feet during the khurreef and 150 during the rubbee; the irrigating-duty attained during these periods being 24 and 65 acres respectively. This is chiefly owing to loss of water by percolation, and is being corrected by construction of masonry channels.

260. The sum of Rs. 637 was expended on original works, *viz.*:—Dakra tank, Rs. 516; survey operations, Rs. 121. On repairs there was an outlay of Rs. 11,581, which was subdivided on the following works:—Beejapore Canals, Rs. 1,507; Rajpore Canal, Rs. 1,279; Kutta Puttar Canal, Rs. 3,378; Kolunga Canal, Rs. 398; Jhakun Canal, Rs. 2,579.

261. Rs. 114 were spent on plantations, against an income of Rs. 518, of which Rs. 353 were realized by sale of fruit. There were 7,550 trees alive on the 31st of March, being nearly the same as last year.

JHANSIE IRRIGATION WORKS.

262. These works, which consist of seven tanks, under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhansie, yielded an income of Rs. 3,123, of which Rs. 2,931 was realized by enchanced land-rent.

263. Rs. 25,902 were spent on original works, *viz.*:—Puchwara tank, Rs. 2,000; Muggurwarra tank, Rs. 19,309; and

minor works, Rs. 4,673. Of these, the Puchwara and Muggurwarra tanks are near completion, and are expected to show some return in the ensuing khurreef. Repairs cost Rs. 1,502.

HUMEERPORE IRRIGATION WORKS

264. Comprise nine tanks, under the Collector of Humeerpore. The gross revenue realized on the irrigation of 1,223 acres amounted to Rs. 1,834, giving an increase of Rs. 669 over last year. Expenditure on repairs was Rs. 866.

AGRA CANAL.

265. This is a scheme for utilizing the waters remaining in the Jumna after the supply of the Eastern and Western Canals has been withdrawn. The canal, which will be 140 miles in length when completed, is designed to carry a rubbee supply of 1,100 cubic feet per second, and khurreef supply of 2,000 cubic feet, for the irrigation of portions of the Agra, Muttra, and Goorgaon Districts lying on the right bank of the Jumna.

266. The approval of the Government of India was accorded in July, 1868, to the general scheme, which had been investigated in the preceding year by Mr. Anderson. Detailed estimates are being submitted from time to time for the sanction of the Supreme Government, who authorized in September, 1868, the commencement of the excavation, for the purpose of affording relief. Ground was broken in the first week of October, 1868.

267. Brick-making operations were commenced in September. In October, the building of the temporary quarters, workshops, and chokee was set in hand, of which the two former were completed during the year. Quarrying and collection of rough stone was also carried on; so that by the close of the year the full quantity of stone required for the ashlar work in the Okla weir was delivered. Wells, for the foundations

of under-sluices in the weir, were commenced in December; and by the close of the year, eighteen out of the thirty-five foundation-blocks were got in, four were commenced, and five sunk to an average depth of six feet. A small expense magazine, capable of holding fifteen thousand pounds of powder, required for blasting, was built.

268. A large quantity of timber and material, and plant, such as chains, crabs, jumpers, &c., has been collected.

269. Nothing was done in the excavation of the first eleven miles during the year. From the 11th to the 37th mile the earthwork was put in hand, and three-fourths completed by the close of the year. By the month of February a greater part of the excavation was in progress as far down as the 86th mile. The building of three first-class chokees and temporary quarters on the 2nd Division was commenced, and materials collected at the site of four bridges. Quarries were also opened out for a supply of stone. The canal was marked out to the 109th mile, and the country traversed by the main line from mile 50 was completely cross-sectioned; in the course of which, 1,289 miles were levelled, and 919 square miles surveyed.

270. The following quantities of work were executed during the year:—Earthwork, 69,290,106 cubic feet; first-class masonry, 51,590 cubic feet; rubble masonry, 46,386; ashlar, 11,152 cubic feet; rough stone collected, 12,970 cubic feet. The total expenditure on the new Agra Canal amounted to Rs. 2,97,307, of which the principal items are—Establishments, Rs. 50,884; earthwork, Rs. 1,58,322; head works, Rs. 16,710; miscellaneous, Rs. 27,202; and tools and plant, Rs. 44,189.

271. The diversion of the Gumbheer Nuddee, commenced last year, has been completed. The results have been all that could be desired, the Gumbheer having taken to the new channel and silted up the old one to a considerable depth.

The diversion of the Ootungun, which was begun in December, was also near completion at the close of the year.

SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED BETWA AND DUSSAN CANALS.

272. The necessary data for projects of canals from these rivers were collected during the field season. 2,203 miles were surveyed and levelled, 243 miles of main channels lined out, and 74 miles lockspitted; for at one time it was supposed that immediate commencement would be requisite for famine relief. Gauges were set up, and measures taken to register depths of water in both rivers; numerous discharges were also taken. It was found that though these rivers carry enormous volumes in the monsoon, they actually dried up in January and February; and to make them available for irrigation, it is necessary to find means for storing their monsoon supply. This enquiry has led to very extensive surveys, which have been conducted with much energy and skill under the direction of Lieutenant Bagge, R.E.

273. This officer likewise investigated and prepared eight tank projects, for the employment of the famine-stricken people about Jhansie.

ROHILKHUND CANALS.

274. These canals aggregate 185 miles in length, or 32 miles more than in the preceding year.

275. The gross revenue for the year is approximately estimated at Rs. 32,437, against Rs. 13,543 for last year; the increase being due in part to the opening of the Kylas Canal, but principally to the increased demand for water, for which there was scarcely any call during the previous rubbee. Of the income thus realized, 93 per cent. was water-rate and 7 miscellaneous.

276. The expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 53,168, *viz.*:—East Baigool Canal, Rs. 6,017; Kicha Dhora

Canals, Rs. 107; Paha Canal, Rs. 7,750; Kylas Canal, Rs. 13,928; Sookhee cut, Rs. 23,900; chokees, Rs. 4,466.

277. The expenditure on repairs was as follows:—East Baigool water-courses, Rs. 3,665; Kicha Dhora Canals, Rs. 2,936; Paha Canal, Rs. 150; Kylas Canal, Rs. 1,436; Deoha River works, Rs. 160; total, Rs. 8,347—or Rs. 4,953 less than in preceding year.

278. A decision has been come to during this year on the much-vexed question of the irrigation of Rohilkhund, and it has been arranged to put an end to the whole of the existing earthen bunds on drainage-lines which, being constructed for the irrigation of lands immediately adjoining, without taking advantage of the slope of the country, are necessarily of such a height as to be absolute barriers to drainage, which no longer exists in many parts.

By substituting for these, permanent dams of moderate height, in favourable positions, on the upper course of rivers, where the slope of the country is steep, the available waters can easily be led along the watersheds of the country, the whole extent of which can be commanded without any impediment to drainage. This process has been commenced and is now being carried out.

Seven hundred and ninety-five miles were levelled and surveyed, and projects submitted and sanctioned for the following works, *viz.*:—Burha feeder, Paha and Kylass Canals, the Kylass dam, and the diversion of the Sookhee into the Baigool. Surveys have been made of proposed sites of weirs on the Kicha, Dhora, Kylass, Deoha, and Baigool Rivers. The survey of 120 square miles of country lying between the East Baigool and Pangeli River completes the list.

279. On the sanctioned projects, 12,490,724 cubic feet of earth have been excavated, and a large amount of jungle-

clearance on the Sookhee cut has been made. On repairs, 2,062,917 cubic feet of earthwork have been executed, besides the clearance of 1,085,127 cubic feet of silt.

280. Considering that plan of operations was not decided on till the middle of December, the preparation and submission by the close of the year of so many projects, as well as the actual execution of work upon them in an extremely unhealthy part of the country, is alike creditable to Lieutenant Tickell and to the establishment employed under his orders.

RAMGUNGA CANAL SURVEY.

281. There are two canals to be taken out for the irrigation of the tract lying between the Ganges and Ramgunga Rivers—one from the Ganges at Shampore, near Hurdwar, and another from the Ramgunga at Gao Ghât—both of which are intended chiefly for late khurreef and early rubbee-irrigation, the minimum rubbee supply available being far below the requirements of the district. 1,380 miles were levelled, and 600 square miles minutely surveyed; gauges were fixed, registered discharges taken, main lines of canal marked out, and longitudinal working-sections completed, by the close of the season. The complete designs and estimates are now in progress. The progress of surveys was much interrupted by the necessity for making preparations for famine relief works.

SARDAH CANAL.

282. Surveys are in progress, under the direction of the Oudh Administration, with the view of taking a large volume of water from the Sardah above Pillibheet. Besides the irrigation of Oudh, this canal will provide water for portions of the districts of Pillibheet, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore; and it is expected that the lower portion of this canal will provide, after passing through the Province of Oudh, also for the Benares Division.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the N.-W. Provinces, during the official year 1868-69.

Name of Large Works or Class of Minor Works.	A. restored, B. wholly made, by British Government.	Capital Expended by British Government.		Receipts and Expenditure during the Year.				Remarks showing present condition and prospect of the work.
		In Previous Year.	During 1868-69.	Gross Income.	Share of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and Plantation.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,28,25,463	6,10,253	24,41,559	4,20,311	3,73,911	Surplus, 16,47,337	Satisfactory—improving rapidly.
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	B.	18,57,718	55,811	6,25,450	90,733	63,321	Surplus, 4,71,396	Satisfactory.
Doon Canals, ...	B.	5,40,158	753	38,705	15,539	9,714	Surplus, 13,452	Require much improvement.
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	B.	2,99,584	74,862	36,344	31,317	10,728	Deficit, 5,701	Under reconstruction.
Ditto (Bijnour), ...	B.	69,966	...	3,026	1,564	708	Surplus, 754	Require improvements.
Ditto (Eastern Ganges),	B.	...	10,480	...	...	...	...	New work under construction.
Humeerpore Irrgn. Works,	A.	686	...	1,884	1,402	888	Deficit, 406	Returns paid as land revenue.
Jhansie ditto, ...	A.	28,147	26,602	193	1,007	200	Deficit, 1,014	
Agra ditto, ...	A.	2,19,890	...	...	79	315	Deficit, 394	Works closed.
New Agra Canal, ...	B.	31,445	3,04,399	...	...	...	...	New work under construction.
Total, ...	... Rs.	2,58,73,057	10,83,160	31,47,161	5,61,952	4,59,785	Net Surpls. 21,25,424	

The net surplus, Rs. 21,25,424, gives a percentage of 8·21 on the capital of Rs. 2,58,73,057.

F.

Crops Cultivated during the official year 1868-69.

Name of Work.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Oats.	Vegetables.	Barley.	Garden Produce.	Insufficiently irrigated, &c.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acres.	A.	A.	A.	Acs.	Acs.	Acres.	Acs.	Acs.	Acres.
Ganges Canal, ...	43,289	412,188	418,912	94	60,438	43,761	3,390	76,124	195	448	...	...	8,573	...	...	1,669	1,069,081
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	35,737	144,106	33,901	...	31,733	8,650	...	1,181	...	...	...	836	57	8,914	3,067	5,919	274,101
Doon Canals, ...	3,379	6,040	627	143	417	...	...	...	...	311	259	771	335	1,714	...	...	13,996
Rohilkhund ditto,	28,540	25,314	10,814	1,016	4,372	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	275	70,803
Total, ...	110,945	587,648	464,254	1,253	96,960	52,497	3,390	77,305	195	759	259	1,607	9,351	10,654	3,067	7,863	1,427,981
Bijnour Canals, ...	87	1,899	881	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,052
Irrigation Works. { Humeerpore,	9	107	872	...	185	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1,222
Irrigation Works. { Jhansie, ...	1	45	29	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	4	2	118
Grand Total, ...	111,042	589,699	466,036	1,253	97,333	52,539	3,390	77,305	195	759	259	1,607	9,360	10,654	3,071	7,871	1,432,373

GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS.

Tea manufactured.

283. The outturn of manufactured tea at the Government plantations of Hawul Bagh and Ayar Toli, in Kumaon, has been as follows:—

Hawul Bagh,	...	12,355lbs.
Ayar Toli,	...	10,502 ,,
	Total,	22,857lbs.

Showing an increase of 1,269lbs. over the previous year.

284. Only green tea has been made this year, as, though the cost of its manufacture is more than that of black tea, it finds a much readier sale in the markets of Upper India.

Expenditure.

285. The annual expenditure has been largely reduced. It amounted to Rs. 14,566 last year.

GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Plants and seeds distributed.

286. The indents for plants and seeds which have been complied with during the year have been numerous.

24,532 fruit-trees, and 17,776 timber-trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants have been distributed; as also 1,601 assorted collections of seeds.

Owing to the drought of last hot season, the quantities of pine and other Himalayan seeds collected was much below the average.

287. Considerable quantities of hyoscyamus, atees tubers, kamaila powder, and oak bark have been supplied to the Medical Department, and the Officiating Superintendent has been encouraged to direct his attention to the cultivation of the ipecacuanha and other medicinal plants in the gardens.

Cinchona.

288. A few healthy cinchona plants exist in the experimental gardens at Dehra Doon, but another attempt to introduce this valuable plant has unfortunately failed, although every care was taken of the plants received from Darjeeling in March last, and for a few weeks the greater part of them seemed to thrive, but they all eventually died.

Additions to the gardens.

289. The chief addition to the gardens during the year has been a fine collection of 719 plants, representing over 400 species, received from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

Some packets of seeds of edible dates from the Persian Gulf have also been received from the Oudh Agri-Horticultural Society, and seeds of various species of Australian gum and beef-wood trees, and of the Tinevelly senna-plant, from the Conservator of Government Forests.

Cotton.

290. Five kinds of cotton are grown in the experimental farm. The Hingunghat variety did not arrive until so late in the season as to prevent a decided opinion being given as to its relative value.

For the same reason, the experiment made with seeds of American (James River) Virginian tobacco has not had a full trial this year.

291. A small charge for plants and seeds supplied from the gardens will in future be made. Soldiers' gardens, as heretofore, will, however, be supplied gratis.

SECTION VIII.

Public Works.

(From Imperial Funds).

292. Some alterations in the executive charges were made during the year. The Mohun Pass Road Division was abolished, and in its stead the Saharunpore Division formed, to afford some relief to both the Pokri Division (as it was then called) and the 6th Division Grand Trunk Road. The name of Chukrata was given to the Pokri Division, which was not appropriate, as the range of that name was not finally adopted for the new Military station. The Raneekhet Division was also formed as an additional one, in consequence of the decision come to, to locate a convalescent depôt there instead of at Nynee Tal.

293. On Military works the progress may be described as follows:—

294. *Agra.*—A double-storied barrack for a company of European infantry, commenced in the previous year, was completed, with out-offices. A plunge-bath was also built, and a new roof put in the married-men's barrack, artillery.

Some ranges of store-rooms for the Ordnance Department were commenced for the reception of stores hitherto kept in old Native buildings, which were in a dilapidated state and did not afford proper security.

In the cantonments, one of the four whole-company barracks required by the sanctioned scheme for remodelling the lines for this arm was commenced and well advanced. The scheme comprises the erection of new hospitals, the

conversion of some of the old single-men's barracks and of the hospital into quarters for married men, with construction of some additional quarters for this purpose. The plans, &c., were under preparation for some of these.

The roof of the main hospital-building was accidentally burnt, and was forthwith replaced.

295. *Allahabad.*—The barracks with out-offices, with buildings essential for occupation of the European infantry lines, were all brought near to completion at the close of the year. Shortly afterwards, their final completion was hurried on, and the men moved into them from the old barracks, in consequence of a visitation of cholera. One of the men's hospitals, and that for the women, were less advanced than the rest. Early in the year, on a reconsideration of the decision previously come to by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the construction of quarters for the officers of the garrison at this place was ordered, on plans and estimates which had been previously prepared. The buildings were begun in August, and five single-storied buildings, containing twenty quarters were nearly ready at close of the year; and three double-storied ranges were being roofed in. Some of the buildings were occupied by the officers shortly after, when the men were sent into the barracks.

The barracks for the artillery were well in hand. The barracks (three) for single men had been roofed in, and those for the married men were nearly completed.

The roads and drainage-works were in hand but in a backward state, but were being pushed on at the end of the year by large bodies of workpeople.

The buildings for the regiment of infantry in the new lines had all been completed, *viz.*,—hospital, quarter-guard, cells, magazines, as also wells.

Gun-carriage Agency Buildings.—The masonry of all the principal ranges of workshops had been nearly completed, and in some of them roofing was in hand. The want of iron trusses, expected from England, had caused some of the works to be suspended.

Railway Rest-barracks.—The two blocks for single men were in hand. No. I. had most of the trusses up and the verandah-vaults completed; of No. II., three-fourths of the vaulting had been finished.

Commissariat Buildings.—These consist of four ranges of vaulted buildings for storage of malt-liquor, rum, and dry-goods, and all had been put in hand.

296. *Bareilly*.—The plans and estimates for two new double-storied barracks for the European infantry, to contain school and gymnasium, with dormitories only on the upper floor, were finally sanctioned during the year, and foundations of both were partially executed.

Improvements to existing married-men's barracks, with additional quarters, were also ordered, but not commenced upon.

Planked ceilings were added in all the existing barracks.

297. *Cawnpore.—Construction of Upper Storeys to the European Infantry Barracks* was continued. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 were completed during the year and occupied by troops. Nos. 6, 7, and 10 were completed in 1867-68; so that Nos. 1 and 9 only remained to be finished. Complete new barracks for the married men, European infantry, being requisite, the plans and estimates were finally passed, and four barracks put in hand. The canteen for European infantry was finished, at a cost of Rs. 20,789.

Two hospitals, one for Native cavalry and the other for Native infantry, were finished during the year; and for

improving the *drainage* of cantonments, an expenditure of Rs. 10,766 was incurred.

Bovills' Flour-mill for the Commissariat Department was nearly completed; all the machinery had been fixed.

Ordnance Tannery Buildings.—The bark-shed, tanpits, and saddlers'-shops were nearly completed. The curriers'-shop was finished, with exception of the fittings and flooring. It was expected that the quarters of sub-conductors, and those for non-commissioned officers attached to the tannery, would be completed early in 1869-70.

298. *Chukrata Division.*—The works proposed in this division were:—

(1) *Buildings for Convalescent Depôt at Kailana.*

(2) *Cart-road from Kalsi.*

It was subsequently determined, however, to arrange for the location of a regiment of infantry at Chukrata, during 1869, by erecting hut-barracks; and estimate amounting to Rs. 2,33,727 was sanctioned for these, and work was commenced upon these towards the end of September.

At Kailana, sites were cleared for the depôt-buildings by the Sappers, for whom temporary accomodation was completed. A permanent bungalow (intended eventually for the Depôt Sergeant-Major), was finished in time to be utilized by the sappers. A family-barrack was also commenced (since finished), but operations at Kailana had to be stopped to allow of labour being utilized on temporary accommodation for a regiment of European infantry urgently required at Chukrata.

Twenty-one huts were put in hand, of which fifteen were approaching completion, and the remaining seven inhand, with prospect of completion before the setting-in of the rains.

These huts are designed to contain thirty-eight men each, leaving a spare room for the mess-room. They have since been occupied, and in consequence of want of subsidiary accommodation, the mess-rooms have been also used for dormitories, and the whole strength of the single men of the regiment has been housed in them. Besides these single-men's barracks, quarters for forty families were in hand. The stonework of these was finished. A temporary hospital had also been begun, and has since been finished.

The cart-road from Kalsi was completed to Saiah (that is to say, for the lower half of its length) in sufficient time for the regiment to march up at the commencement of the hot weather; while a road at steeper gradients, but practicable for laden cattle, was formed between Saiah and Chukrata by the route of the Tana Toongree hill, to complete the communication pending completion of the upper half of the cart-road which had been formed throughout to a part of its intended ultimate width. This road in the lower part of its length is carried along a very precipitous mountain-side, the cliffs of sheer rock in many parts being of great grandeur. The works were, therefore, of a difficult and dangerous character. They are reported to have been very efficiently executed under the direction of Captain Ward, R. E., and to have stood well during the rains, but they have proved very costly. Of the workpeople, nine lost their lives by falling rocks or in other ways.

The numbers of workpeople employed on these works in the latter part of the year were very large, and they were thus a source of relief to the poor of the adjoining districts in the Plains, where at that time famine appeared to be imminent.

299. *Meerut.*—The scheme for remodelling the accommodation here for the European troops, comprises the construction of entirely new lines for a regiment of European

infantry, the occupation of the present infantry lines by the artillery, after removal of a large number of the barracks, which are too crowded, and improvement of the cavalry barracks. The two double-storied hospitals for European infantry only were put in hand: of Block No. I., lower-storey walls up to 11 feet above floor; Block No. II., foundation, plinth, and superstructure to 9 feet level. Work was retarded for want of bricks, of which, however, a good supply was in course of manufacture.

Railway rest-barracks were completed, with the exception of doors, painting, &c.

A Brick-kiln on Hoffman's principle, with twenty-four burning-chambers, was in course of construction, and has since been finished, but had not been fired before the rains.

A new channel was in course of formation, &c., for the relief of the Aboo Nullah, which passes through the station of Meerut, with view to preventing the inundations which have hitherto occurred in seasons of heavy floods.

This work was very useful for purposes of relief of distress caused by the scarcity.

300. *Moradabad.*—Complete new barracks for a wing of European infantry have to be provided. Plinths of all the eight half-company barracks were completed; and the superstructure of four raised ten feet high. A large quantity of materials was collected.

301. *Raneekhet.*—With the exception of a bungalow intended as permanent quarters for a Barrack Sergeant, which was completed in order that the Public Works subordinate might be sheltered, work in the cantonment was confined to clearing sites and collecting materials. Stone and wood had, however, been stored in large quantities.

Main Station Road.—Estimated cost Rs. 13,219; expenditure during the year, Rs. 7,720. [This road encircles the cantonments, is eight and a half miles long, and has been laid out with a maximum gradient of 3 in 100, to allow of its being used hereafter for a carriage-drive. It has in the first instance been made eighteen feet wide, but recent orders have been received sanctioning the width to twenty-three feet, inclusive of the outer parapet. Work was commenced on the road in August, 1868, and during the year the road has been opened out eighteen feet throughout; and all scuppers and culverts completed along it.

The station was visited in the latter part of the year by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the situation of all buildings finally determined.

Cart-road from the Plains at Ramnuggur to Raneekhet.—A path, eight feet wide, has been made throughout the upper section of twenty-eight miles, and has also been nearly completed along the middle and lower sections of road. A few culverts had been completed between Raneekhet and Seonee, twelve miles distant, and materials laid down at sites of other culverts, with the object of employing a detachment of European infantry upon the cart-road. Huts for a detachment of two hundred European soldiers and eight officers, with commissariat establishment, were completed at Seonee during the year, at the cost of Rs. 10,123. The detachment was sent up after the close of the year.

Stables for forty stallions completed, at a cost of Rs. 31,758; commenced in 1867-68.

302. *Saharunpore.*—To this division also belongs the new Military road to Chukrata, between Saharunpore and the foot of the Hills. The works of this were continued in the Plains portion, and designs for the bridges to cross two mountain-torrents were under discussion. The project for the works

through the Timli Pass of the Siwaliks was matured, and in anticipation of completion of estimate, the works were commenced for the purpose of providing employment for the poor. They were largely flocked to, and the average number upon them daily was 6,782; Rs. 55,528 being expended.

303. The following are the most important of the Civil works (buildings and roads) in hand during the year:—

304. *Allahabad.—New Public Offices.—Block No. I.*, was finished during the year, and occupied by the Public Works Secretariat and Controller's Office in April.

Block No. II. was finished in January, 1869, and occupied by the High Court in February.

Block No. III.—Nearly the whole of the interior masonry finished. The stone pillars of upper verandah were being put up.

Block No. IV.—The arches between girders of roof were about being turned, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by January, 1870.

An estate was purchased at a cost of Rs. 60,000, for the residence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, and plans and estimates for requisite additions and alterations were prepared by the end of the year.

305. *Cawnpore.—Memorial Church.*—The difficulty in getting stone-cutters, mentioned in the Report of 1867-68, was not entirely overcome during the past year; and this, together with the ornamental nature of the work, retarded progress. Considering the drawbacks, however, the progress was fair. The superstructure may be said to have been raised generally to between ten and fourteen feet above floor-level.

306. *Jails.—New Central Prisons at Bareilly, Futtehgurh, Allahabad, and Benares.*

At *Bareilly*, nothing was done beyond the collection of materials.

At *Futtehgurh*, five large barracks, with the exception of the roof of one, were completed, while a sixth barrack was advanced as far as the relieving-arches. Five latrines and a well were also completed.

At *Allahabad*, one corridor of cells for Europeans and another for Natives were completed during the year, while a second corridor of cells for Natives was half finished. A well, eight feet diameter and ninety feet deep, was finished, and two others had been commenced.

At *Benares*, the west block of buildings was completed, with exception of tiling to division-wall between Nos. 2 and 3 Barracks. Arrangements had been made for commencing with the east block, by opening out foundations of four barracks. The *District Jails* at *Meerut* and *Agra* were also under construction during the year.

At *Meerut*, two barracks were completed, and a fifth was in progress. One of the wings of the hospital was also well advanced.

At *Agra*, the remaining two of the six double permanent barracks were finished and occupied. Two workshops and one godown, with their enclosure-wall, were also completed. The hospital and guard-room had been commenced.

All the above works were being executed under the superintendence of Officers of the Jail Department, mainly with prison-labour. The Public Works Officers completed additions to the jails at Azimgurh and Jounpore, and had commenced the construction of a district jail at Bustee.

307. *Court-houses.*—A court-house and residence for an Assistant Magistrate was built at Kussiya, the headquarters of a new sub-division in the Goruckpore District. Additions and improvements were made to the court-houses of the Magistrate and Collector at Saharunpore, Allygurh, Budaon, Etawah, and Humeerpore. A Sessions Court-house at Boolundshuhur was completed.

308. *Tehseelees.*—Ten new tehseelees were completed and eight were put in hand, and more or less advanced.

309. *Police Buildings.*—Including the Police stations in hand at the close of 1867-68, fifty-three stations of the 1st and 2nd Class, were under construction during the year, and of these twenty-one were completed.

The expenditure on Police buildings (new works) amounted to Rs. 1,34,763.

310. *Hawalats or Lock-ups for Prisoners under Trial.*—One of these was also completed at Saharunpore, at a cost of Rs. 16,956. Materials were collected for the commencement of others at Cawnpore and Etah. Reduction in the scale of the buildings for this purpose was considered desirable, and the projects for others were therefore delayed.

311. *Educational Buildings.*—No buildings of this class were undertaken in this Department; but grants-in-aid were made for additions to the Bishop Cotton School, and to the Cainville Young Ladies' School at Mussoorie. The foundation was laid by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of a school for Natives at Bareilly, and of another at Cawnpore.

312. *Post-office Buildings.*—On minor post-offices and subsidiary buildings Rs. 14,807 were expended.

313. *Miscellaneous.*—Among other works, a lightning-conductor was attached to the Taj Mausoleum at Agra.

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314. *Rohilkhund Trunk Road.—Saharunpore and Umballa Road* to the boundary of the North-Western Provinces, completed as a metalled line, at a cost of Rs. 49,988. The expenditure during the year, however, was Rs. 9,263—most of the work having been done in the previous year.

Metalling of the Ganges Crossing at Futtehgurh was completed during the year.

Metalling from Sunka River to Rampore Territory.—The first coat was consolidated, and arrangements were being made to complete the collection of metal for the second coat.

Metalling in the Rampore Territory.—Last year, the manufacture of material (burnt-clay) was reported as in progress. For the under coat the material had all been collected, as also kunkur for the upper coat.

Widening of the Road between Moradabad and Tigree.—This work was taken up specially as an additional one to those included in the budget, to afford employment to the distressed population during the dearth which prevailed in the latter part of the year; it was carried out over a length of six miles before the close of the year.

315. *Hattrass and Bareilly Road.*—On increasing width of metal, Rs. 4,000 were expended.

Kuchla Ghât Crossing.—Embanked Roadway across the Sands of the Ganges at Kuchla Ghât on the road between Budaon and Muttra.—This work was also put in hand as an emergent one for the purposes of relief, at the cost of the One per Cent. Income-tax Fund; and about one-fourth of it was completed during the year. The sandy bed of the river is about two miles wide, and it is hoped by these works to confine the river during floods to a single channel about 4,000 feet wide,

and to keep the roadway above flood-level throughout the remainder.

On this a daily average of 1,267 people found employment, and the expenditure to end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,602.

316. *Nynee Tal Cart-road.—Nynee Tal.*—The upper section of the cart-road between Jeolee and Kail Khan, about ten miles in length, which was not entirely completed when the road was taken over from the Civil District Officers, was opened out for traffic in March, and carts have since that date plied up to the barracks at Kail Khan. The Commissariat Department has found considerable saving of expense in the transport of stores to result from this.

Bridging Kitcha River, Bareilly and Nynee Tal Road.—It was expected that the foundations, which consist of thirty-four wells, would be completed by June, 1869.

317. *Bridges on Nynee Tal and Bareilly Road.—Masonry Bridges over the Dhora and Dharonia Nuddee on the Nynee Tal and Bareilly Road*, each to be of three spans of thirty feet, were sanctioned in replacement of wooden-pile bridges which had fallen into decay. The well-foundations of both were nearly completed. A larger bridge of eight openings, also to replace a pile-structure over the Kitcha River on this road, was commenced.

318. *Navigation of Ganges from Allahabad to Dinapore.—Improving Navigation of Ganges below Allahabad.*—Operations of the usual character for improving the navigation were carried out during eight months of the year, *viz.*, from April to June, 1868, and from November, 1868, to end of March, 1869, and channels for navigation maintained throughout. Tolls were collected from steamers and boats plying on the river, to the amount of Rs. 23,693. Two wrecked boats and nine sunken trees were removed from the river-bed.

319. The expenditure of the Department during the year is shown in the following statement:—

Sub-heads.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military, ...	31,01,087	3,59,833	34,60,970
Civil Buildings, ...	15,92,842	1,27,312	17,20,154
Agricultural, ...	3,19,193	3,95,615	7,14,808
Communications, ...	2,68,876	8,87,587	11,57,463
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	24,371	8	24,379
Establishments, ...	...	...	17,18,771
Tools and Plant, ...	...	...	2,38,878
Profit and Loss, ...	...	...	22,392
Increase to Stock, ...	...	...	5,71,003
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	... Rs.	96,28,818

(FROM LOCAL FUNDS).

320. *District Roads Mainly.*—The income of the year amounted to Rs. 15,64,140, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,08,398, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,55,742.*

321. It was reported by the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, during the course of the year, that since the year 1858-59 a balance had been standing in the books of his office to the credit of the Ferry Fund, on account of unutilized income previous to that year, amounting to more than nine lakhs of rupees. The Government of India having recognized this balance, a general review was made of the principal requirements in respect to road works throughout the Provinces, and many large allotments were made from this balance, and from that available in the One per Cent. Income-tax Fund.

The large income shown in the above table is thus accounted for; and the sums exhibited are those placed at the disposal of the District Road Committees.

Particulars of the above will be found in the following table:—

* Exclusive of Ajmere, from which no report has yet been received.

Statement of Expenditure according to Division.

District.	Receipts.	*Civil Buildings.*		*Communications.*		*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Balance.
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.
Agra, ...	2,43,543	...	...	53,834	88,330	12,377	1,856	21,767	...	1,78,164	65,379
Allahabad,	4,11,760	...	548	1,71,719	64,302	2,660	478.	28,294	...	2,68,001	1,43,759
Benares, ..	3,07,975	1,000	252	71,278	81,209	2,805	...	24,278	...	1,80,822	1,27,153
Jhansie, ...	93,257	...	16	28,441	24,709	7,091	1,050	6,875	...	68,182	25,075
Kumaon,*...	41,319	...	...	24,318	2,494	...	...	9,690	...	36,502	4,817
Meerut, ...	2,39,713	870	...	69,562	58,863	1,412	506	31,757	2,183	1,65,153	74,560
Rohilkhund,	2,30,624	...	...	1,09,134	77,522	3,508	...	18,690	...	2,08,854	21,770
TOTAL, ...	15,68,191	1,870	816	5,28,286	3,97,429	29,853	3,890	1,41,351	2,183	11,05,678	4,62,513

* Including Gurhwal.

322. The following are the chief works under construction during the year:—

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323. *Agra Division.*—In the *Furruckabad District*, a bridge of two arches, each 20 feet, was constructed during the year on the road between Sowrick and Tirooa. The bridging of the Soorajpore and Ramgunga Road was in progress; and thirteen syphon-culverts for canal rajbuhas were built.

The Muddunpore Bridge on the Futtehgurh and Bewur Road, estimated to cost Rs. 46,000, was progressing satisfactorily, and will, it is expected, be completed in 1870.

In the *Mynpoorie District*, two bridges, one estimated to cost Rs. 3,984 and the other Rs. 2,810, were completed during the year. A third bridge, estimated to cost Rs. 5,411, was in progress, as also a section of the Kishnee and Kurhul Road, on unmetalled line.

Muttra District.—The metalling of the Muttra and Julleysur Road was nearly finished. Several works were undertaken for relief purposes, and on these an expenditure of Rs. 8,500 was incurred. On tree-planting along roads, and in forming nurseries, there was an expenditure of Rs. 3,800.

Etah District.—The metalling of the Etah and Awah Road was in progress at close of the year, and the raising of the Marohara and Miricha Road was completed. In the *Agra District* most of the works were undertaken to afford employment to the poor, *viz.*, the raising of the Futtiabad and Mulpooria Roads, and the excavation of several tanks. Trees have been planted on several lines of road. In the *Etawah District*, a road leading from Phupoond to the Dibeapore Railway Station was completed.

324. *Allahabad Division.*—In the *Jounpore District*, the metalling of the Jounpore and Mirzapore Road was completed,

while the work for completing the Jounpore and Lucknow Road within the districts was well advanced.

In the *Banda District*, the railway-feeder between Banda and the Manickpore Station of the Jubbulpore line was the chief work in progress; and an expenditure of about Rs. 17,000 was incurred on it.

In the *Futtehpore District*, the metalling of the Bukewar Road between Kora Jehanabad and the Mowhar Railway Station was completed; as also the metalling of four miles of the Bindkee and Chilla Road.

In the *Humeerpore District*, the metalling of the Humeerpore and Mohaba Road, and the construction of a direct line of road between Mhow Rampore, *viâ* Raot, to Calpee were in hand, and an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 incurred on them. Two miles of the first-mentioned road were completed during the year, and metal for twelve miles more had been collected.

In the *Allahabad District*, embankments of unmetalled lines of roads in Pergunnahs Khyragurh and Barra were undertaken for relief purposes, and an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 was incurred out of an allotment of Rs. 23,588.

In the *Cawnpore District*, the Pandoo Bridge on the Cawnpore and Humeerpore Road was completed, and opened for traffic on the 15th June. The Rind Bridge on the same road was well advanced, and it is expected will be completed in December, 1869. The metalling of the Humeerpore Road was completed throughout the first nineteen miles towards Humeerpore.

325. *Benares Division.*—In the *Goruckpore District*, arrangements were being made for metalling the road towards Fyzabad; metal valued at Rs. 6,300 having been collected. Three bridges on the Seekreegunj Road were completed; as also part of the road from Goruckpore to Bustee.

In the *Ghazeepore District*, a metalled road was made leading to the staging bungalow from the Benares Road.

In the *Bustee District*, the Amee Bridge on the Bustee and Mhendowal Road, and the Manooramah Bridge on the Bustee and Tanda Road, were commenced; while bridges and culverts on the Bustee and Mhendowal Road were nearly finished.

In the *Azimgurh District*, the raising of certain roads and the construction of culverts had been completed.

In the *Mirzapore District*, the opening-out of several roads gave employment to the destitute people; the expenditure on road-making being Rs. 22,000. The raising of the Chunar Road was pushed on during the year.

In the *Benares District*, two small bridges were completed.

326. *Jhansie Division.*—In the *Jaloun District*, numerous small works were undertaken to afford relief to the distressed population. The principal work was the Kotra and Jaloun Road, which was close on completion.

In the *Jhansie District*, the bridging of the Mhow and Leechoma Ghât Road and of the Guroutha and Baragunj Road was completed; as also stone causeways across the beds of the Sooknaie and Suprar Rivers. A staging bungalow at Bubeena was well advanced, and when completed will supply a long-felt want of accommodation for travellers between Jhansie and Saugor.

In the *Lullutpore District*, the chief works in progress were the Mehrownee Road, and the road between Talbehut and Tehree. These and several other less important works afforded employment to the distressed population.

327. *Kumaon Division.*—In *Kumaon*, a new road from Almorah to Thul was in progress; it was opened out throughout from three to ten feet.

In *Gurhwal*, a distance of sixty-three miles of the old road from Sreenuggur to the Nithi Pass was opened up, widened, and improved, including about twenty-eight miles of entirely new road where the line required alteration.

328. *Rohilkhund Division.*—In the *Budaon District*, a bridge of three arches, estimated to cost Rs. 1,418, was in progress, and several minor works had been completed.

In the *Shahjehanpore District*, the metalling of several roads was well advanced towards completion.

In the *Bareilly District*, the Poorunpore and Furreedpore Road was completed; and good progress was made with the construction of pontoons for the proposed bridge over the Ramgunga.

In the *Bijnour District*, a bridge on the Dhampore and Dhanoura Road, estimated to cost Rs. 3,455, was completed.

In the *Moradabad District*, three bridges on the Nynee Tal Road, in the valley of the Ramgunga, were under construction, and employment was given to destitute people by collecting kunkur, at a cost of Rs. 11,000, for metalling the loop line of road connecting the Meerut and Bareilly Road with the town of Moradabad.

329. *Meerut Division.—Moozuffernuggur District.*—The following were the principal works undertaken:—

Approach road to railway station, ... Completed.
Metalling Shamlee Road, ... ditto.
Hindun Bridge at Tetavee, This work has been in hand for many years, and has now been brought to completion.
Earthwork on the Shamlee Road and on the Deobund and Bijnour Road, Both works in progress.

Two railway serais, at Moozuffernuggur and Khatowlee, have been projected. Very little progress has been made on the latter, owing to a scarcity of bricks.

In the *Saharunpore District*, the only important work undertaken was the metalling of the Saharunpore and Dehra Road; expenditure incurred Rs. 10,000—work completed. Good progress has been made with a serai, &c., which is being erected in the vicinity of the railway station.

Meerut District.—Sirdahanah and Barote Road—This was undertaken as a special relief work. A 30-feet broad road with an easy slope has been made, where before a deep and irregular cart-road existed among the ravines of the Rivers Hindun and Krishna. A large quantity of tools was also purchased in anticipation of extensive works being requisite for famine relief.

Boolundshuhur District.—The following are some of the works undertaken in this district:—

Secundrabad and Gelowtee Road has been raised and bridged and partially metalled.

Railway Serai at Chola Station, almost completed, and is described as a handsome and substantial building.

Causeways of Kunkur over the Ganges Sands.—A length of 4,230 feet × 14 feet was undertaken as an experiment, and the result of the late rains on the work will be watched.

In the *Allygurh District*, the principal works are *Bridge over Kirwun Nuddee*, nearly finished; *Serai at Somnah Railway Station*, work in hand.

Poneytee and Kasgunj Road.—Three and a-quarter miles newly metalled.

In the *Dhoon*, progress was made with several useful lines of road, namely:—

From Luckeewala to Rikhekhes—opening up the eastern end of the Doon from Dehra.

Hurdwar to Tuppokra—a connection with the Bhagarutty Valley Road.

Tonse Bridge to Kalsi—a direct line between Dehra and Kalsi, at the western extremity of the Doon, on the cart-road to Chukrata.

Dhoodhee to Hariwala—opening communication between the tea plantations on the Western Doon and Mussoorie.

SECTION IX.

Forests.

330. The net revenue derived from all the forests amounted to Rs. 2,41,611, being Rs. 3,202 less than entered in the budget-estimate. Both gross receipts and expenditure were to a small extent in excess of estimate.

331. In Kumaon and Gurhwal the whole of the stock of timber in depôts was sold off. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,83,920, of which Rs. 1,47,183 had been realized at the close of the year. The receipts from minor produce in these forests were nearly Rs. 40,000, or about 25 per cent. over estimate.

332. 1,623 trees were felled in the Gurhwal Forests and 1,000 in the Kumaon, but not brought out, during the year.

333. The measure which had been found successful for a few years previously in preventing fires in these forests—namely, clearing roads of thirty or forty feet in width around them—proved this year unavailing, and fires ran through nearly the whole of the forests. This may probably be ascribed to the extreme dryness of the season; but the Conservator thinks that more extensive measures of precaution will be found necessary. The matter is one of the utmost importance, demanding the most careful attention of the Forest Officers.

334. The exclusion of cattle from the Gurhwal Forests has now been made complete, except in a few places where cattle-stations can be safely permitted. Great ravages were, however, committed by wild elephants on the young sâl trees, the usual pasture resorted to by these animals being rendered scarce by the scant rain-fall of the year.

335. The new revenue settlement has been completed in Gurhwal, and has given to the Government the complete control of the grazing in the forests; sufficient extent of forest being left unreserved to provide all requisite pasturage for the neighbouring villages.

336. No new roads appear to have been made during the year, but new lines have been projected into the valleys both of Gurhwal and Kumaon, more remote from the Pla the forests in which have not yet been worked.

337. Precautionary measures were taken for the conservation of the woods in the vicinity of Raneekhet, in anticipation of the location in the neighbourhood thereof of a detachment of Europeans, as well as for ensuring supplies of firewood to the Commissariat Department; and a young officer was appointed to the control of this.

338. The seeds of forty varieties of Australian trees (*eucalypti, acacias, casuarinas*, &c.), also of some varieties of English trees, were sown in a nursery at Raneekhet under the care of the Executive Engineer, Captain Birney, and these have since proved to have germinated very successfully. It is in contemplation to try, also, plantations of fruit-trees in this station; and on the neighbouring hills, which are devoid of trees, to commence plantations of forest-trees next year. It is hoped that in this way much may be done in the interests of the forests, while the introduction of the fast-growing valuable timber-trees of Australia, if it can be effected, will be of the greatest benefit. Supplies of orchard fruits will be of much advantage in so extensive a settlement as Raneekhet is likely to become, and it is an object which may well be aided by the Forest Department.

339. *Doon, Jounsar, and Bhagarutty Valley.*—In the forests of the Doon, Jounsar, and Bhagarutty Valley collectively, the expenditure was Rs. 49,813 in excess of cash realizations

of the year. The sum of Rs. 43,000, about, was, however, due for timber supplied to the Chukrata Division, Public Works.

340. The budget-estimate of receipts from the timber felled in the Bhagarutty Forests during the previous year was not realized, in consequence of the want of water in the river for floating out the logs. The receipts in Jounsar from the Public Works Department were considerably larger than anticipated in the budget. In the Doon, the receipts, on the whole, were nearly according to anticipations, but minor produce afforded more and timber less than expected. The expenditure on the road up the Bhagarutty Valley was far greater than had been looked for, and the estimate framed for this work is found to have been little more than one-third of the probable cost.

341. In the *Doon Forests*, most of the boundaries have been laid down. A broad line of road, twelve and a half miles in length, has been cut eastward from the Mohun Pass Road within the Doon, with five cross-roads which divide the forests off into blocks. Other similar roads will yet be made, and when completed will facilitate conservancy measures. The wood felled in making these roads is found to cover the cost.

342. The interspersion of private forests with those of Government is a cause of difficulty in preventing fires, and also in securing a proper revenue from the minor produce, the amount of which at present is certainly insignificant compared with what it might be. The Conservator's attention will be given during the present year to framing measures which will tend to remedy these evils.

343. In the *Jounsar Forests*, commencement was made of the marking-off of good tracts for future treatment as State Forests of the first class during the year. The respective rights of Government and of the landholders in forests and waste-lands were laid down.

344. The determination come to by the Government of India of sending a regiment of European infantry to Chukrata in the summer of 1869, rendered very active operations requisite for the supply of wood for building purposes to the Executive Engineer. These were undertaken entirely by the Assistant Conservator, Captain Murray, and were well managed. The only means of conveyance of the scantlings and planks from the forests to the station available being porterage by men, the cost has been great; and to obviate this in future, and avoid the evil of diverting large numbers of the agricultural population to such labour, the construction of tracks into the forests, wide and of easy grade enough for mule-carriage, was commenced upon.

345. Arrangements were made for ensuring the conservancy of the forests and woods in the neighbourhood of Chukrata, and also for meeting the requirements of the Commissariat Department and private individuals in respect to firewood.

346. In the *Bhagarutty Valley*, the survey of the deodar forests was commenced; and, as this progresses, measures for demarcating and protecting them will be put in force. The practice of "kheel" cultivation has been entirely put a stop to.

347. The construction of the road up the valley was proceeded with, and for forty-six miles from the Plains it had been nearly completed. On the upper part, however, merely a narrow path existed, with no better passages of the streams crossed than trunks of trees cut and allowed to fall across and lie at any chance inclinations. The works of this road will now be pushed on steadily, with view to obtaining sleepers for the State railways, as without it supplies of food for the workpeople could not be introduced.

348. *Rohilkhund Forests.*—These remain under the immediate charge of the District Revenue Officers. They are

not conserved, and are principally valuable for their yield of bamboos. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 34,250.

349. *Goruckpore Forests.*—These were deprived of the supervision intended for them by the death of the Assistant Conservator, Mr. Vipon, an officer of much promise, whose early death is a cause for much regret. Another officer has since been placed in charge, but the forest limits have yet to be settled, as a preliminary to conservancy.

350. The Conservator has not yet been able to personally inspect these forests. There was a net revenue of Rs. 4,419, and there is no doubt that these forests will eventually prove of much value.

351. *Jhansie Division Forests.*—The yield of these forests, which are under the Forest Officers, is very small, and outlay on plantations caused the expenditure to be in excess of receipts. The Conservator has not yet visited them either.

352. *Canal Plantations.*—The net revenue amounted to Rs. 49,117. This was much in excess of budget-estimate, and was mainly due to large quantities of trees being available in the Meerut Division of the Ganges Canal for sale, and the demand for firewood for the railway and brick-making in the Public Works Department there. The increase in the numbers of seedlings in these plantations was large, and this is the more satisfactory as the year was one of drought.

SECTION X.

Post Office.

Post-offices and letter-boxes newly opened.

353. Fourteen new letter-boxes were established during the year.

Of 54 post-offices newly established, as many as 15 have been permanently sanctioned, and the postage collections of other 29 post-offices being found sufficiently large to defray the cost of their maintenance, application has been made for their being permanantly established; 6 post-offices are still under experiment, while three have been closed owing to their receipts not covering the cost of establishment.

Changes in the working of postal lines.

354. In May, 1868, the runners' line between Meerut and Khoorja in the Boolundshuhur District was abolished, and arrangements were made for the conveyance of mails by horse-dâk.

The contract which formerly existed for mail-service of the lines from Futtehgurh to Cawnpore and Shekoabad was put an end to in July, 1868, and in lieu thereof a mail-cart line was established from Etawah to Futtehgurh, and ultimately extended to Bareilly in October, 1868.

Owing to the facilities afforded by the Delhi Railway, the mail-cart line between Meerut and Ghazeeabad was abolished on the 15th December, 1868.

Change in overland mail route.

355. In December, 1868, the transit of the overland mails was transferred from the Indore to the Nagpore route, and the establishment in the Agra and Khundwa line was reduced to six horses at each stage.

On the 1st January, 1869, the mail-cart from Meerut to Rajpore was abolished, in consequence of the opening of the railway to Umballa, and a new contract for the conveyance of mails by horse-dâk from Saharunpore to Rajpore.

Transfer of post-offices.

356. The Post-office at Seronge, together with the mail lines from Beora to Sehore, and Goonah to Bhilsa, was transferred to the Central Provinces; while the Post-offices at Sakuldeah, Gahmere and Dildarnuggur were taken over from Bengal. The postal lines named in the margin have been newly opened during the year under review.

1. Regowlee to Bala Huria.
2. Sherekote to Kashee-pore.
3. Kheree to Raneekhet.
4. Soojangurh to Seekur.
5. Saharunpore to Sirsa-wul.

Extent of postal lines.

357. The extent in miles of each class of the postal line at the close the year under report is given in subjoined memorandum:—

Total Distance in Miles on which the Mails were carried.

By runners	...	...	6,286
,, contract,	...	...	580
,, rail, ...	...	...	698
,, mail-cart,	...	...	914
		Total, ...	8,478

The average cost per mile per annum of carrying the mails and parcels by mail-cart and runners is Rs. 273-4-2 and Rs. 21-15-1 respectively.

Rate of travelling of mails.

358. The average rate of travelling of the mails by different modes of conveyance, as taken from the time-statment of the dry and rainy seasons, is shown in the following statements:—

Number.	Mode of Conveyance.	Description of Road.	Average Speed per Hour during the Rains.	Average Speed per Hour during the Dry Seasons.	Remarks.
1.	On lines where the mails are carried in cart throughout the year.	Metalled and bridged road.	8 to 9½	10 to 11.	Including detention at post-offices and rivers.
2.	On lines where the mails are carried partly in carts and partly on horseback.	Ditto.	6 to 7 miles per hour.	9 to 10 miles per hour.	Ditto ditto.
3.	On lines where the mails are conveyed by runners, the stages being five or six miles apart, and two men at each stage.	Road fair and bridged.	3½ to 4½ miles per hour.	5 to 6 miles per hour.	Ditto ditto.
4.	Ditto ditto, the stages long, and only one runner at each stage.	Road a mere track, and hilly.	2½ to 3½ miles per hour.	3 to 4½ miles per hour.	Ditto ditto.

359. An abstract of the correspondence returns of the year is given in the subjoined table:—

Correspondence returns.

RECEIVED.

Year.	Letters.				Newspapers.			
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.
1867-68,	7,663,428	6,490,748	519,827	14,674,003	901,536	65,653	11,656	978,845
1868-69,	8,529,369	6,990,049	435,355	15,954,773	953,279	66,793	11,716	1,031,788
	Increase,	...	...	1,280,770 8·72	Increase,...		...	52,943 5·40

Year.	Parcels.				Books.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Steam.	Indian.	Total.
1867-68, ...	48,413	38,760	60,553	147,726	30,343	85,445	115,788
1868-69, ...	44,744	5,194	70,826	150,764	41,610	89,462	131,072
	Increase,	...	...	3,038 2·05	Increase,	...	15,284 13·19

POSTED.

Year.			1867-68,	1868-69,		
Letters.	*Posted in the Post-office.*	Paid.	6,267,529	7,013,806		
		Bearing.	6,646,608	7,106,528		
		Service.	1,602,949	1,742,071		
		Registered.	199,627	212,663		
		Total.	14,615,763	16,075,067		
	Re-directed.	Ordinary Letters.	1,287,604	1,319,617	Increase, ...	
		Registered Letters.	12,680	16,860		
		Total.	1,300,284	1,366,467		9·58
	Grand Total.		15,916,047	17,441,534	1,525,487	
Papers.	*Posted in the Post-office.*	Paid.	635,332	652,337	Increase, ...	
		Service.	70,611	82,429		
		Total.	705,943	734,766		
	Re-directed.		62,272	62,185		
	Grand Total.		768,215	796,951	28,736	3·74
Parcels.	*Posted in the Post-office.*	Paid and Stamped.	25,209	27,928	Increase, ...	
		Bearing.	23,127	22,347		
		Service.	52,383	59,578		
		Total.	100,719	109,860		
	Re-directed.		2,771	2,882		
	Grand Total.		103,490	112,732	9,242	8·93
Books.	*Posted in the Post-office.*	Paid.	47,398	53,182	Increase, ...	
		Service.	7,173	7,647		
		Total.	56,571	60,829		
	Re-directed.		9,418	9,676		
	Grand Total.		65,989	70,504	4,515	6·84

360. The number of unclaimed and refused covers of each class received and disposed of in the Dead-letter Office during the year under report, is shown in the subjoined table. The proportion disposed of is 28 per cent.:—

Unclaimed and refused letters.

	Disposed of.	Remaining Undisposed of in the Dead-letter Office.	Total.
Total number of paid unclaimed articles received and disposed of, ...	11,330	5,002	16,332
Total number of bearing unclaimed articles received and disposed of, ...	70,375	200,641	271,016
Total number of paid refused articles received and disposed of, ...	1,140	396	1,536
Total number of bearing refused articles received and disposed of, ...	64,513	144,619	209,132
Total number of paid illegible articles received and disposed of, ...	1,755	6,425	8,180
Total number of bearing illegible articles received and disposed of, ...	7,258	46,986	54,244
Total, ...	156,371	404,069	560,440

The proportion of unclaimed covers to the whole number received at the Post-offices is 3·24 per cent.

DISTRICT POST.

361. The result of the District Post operations is shown below:—

District Post.

Number of covers sent to District Post in 1867-68,		1,177,277
Ditto, ditto, in 1868-69,		1,131,172
Decrease, ...		46,105

The above decrease is owing to the extension of the operations of the Imperial Post in the interior of the districts, and the conversion of a large number of districts into Imperial Post-offices.

The number of covers received from the District Post of the N.-W. Provinces for transmission through the General Post is 776,315, and the number returned undelivered was 55,691—a proportion of 7·17. The management of this branch is still experimentally with the Postal Officers. Sub-Inspectors are appointed in each district, whose supervision is believed to have a beneficial effect; and orders have issued during the year for placing the establishments in communication with the District Officers, in order that complaints may more readily be brought to notice and remedied.

Highway-robberies.

362. Twenty mail highway-robberies were committed in the British and foreign territories during the year; 6 of robbery and 2 of attempt were committed in the Native States, and the remaining 12 took place in the districts of the North-Western Provinces—in 5 of which the suspected parties were apprehended and convicted, and in 8 cases the plundered mails were recovered through the exertions of the police, without apprehension of the robbers.

Post-office robberies.

363. Seventeen cases of post-office robberies were reported during the year; in 4 the suspected parties were punished, and in 5 the enquiry showed that the theft, if it actually occurred, must have been committed by the senders or their servants, and not during transit. The remaining 8 cases are still pending enquiry.

Complaints.

364. Complaints of various kinds were made by the public, of which 83 were established and the parties in fault punished; in 14 cases the complaints were preferred apparently on insufficient grounds; in 17 instances it was discovered that no blame rested with the Post-office establishment; in 65 cases the enquiry proved unsuccessful; and in the remaining 6 cases, enquiry is still pending.

Travellers by mail-cart.

365. Mail-cart dâks for the conveyance of travellers are available in this circle in the following lines:—

Agra to Khundwa.	Cawnpore to Jhansie.
Agra to Jeypore.	Etawah to Bareilly.

The receipts derived from passengers travelling by mail-cart, as shown in the margin, exhibit an increase of Rs. 1,229-12-3 in comparison with the results of the previous year. It is apparently owing to the establishment of the new mail-cart line between Etawah and Bareilly, and the increased receipts accruing from the Agra and Jeypore, and Cawnpore and Jhansie lines.

Receipts for 1867-68,	Rs.	22,176 1	6
Ditto, 1868-69,	„	23,405 13	9
Increase,	Rs.	1,229 12	3

Postal establishment.

366. The following is a memorandum of the numerical strength of the staff of the Post-office establishment as it stood on the 1st April, 1869:—

Postmaster-General, ...	1
Inspecting Postmasters, ...	15
Superintendents of Mails, ...	4
Assistant ditto, ...	1
Sub-Inspectors, ...	18
Postmasters, ...	45
Deputy Postmasters, ...	357
Writers, Moonshees, &c., ...	355
Overseers, ...	144
Peons, Duftries, &c., ...	1,141
Bullock-train Guards, ...	142
Runners, Coolies, &c., ...	2,317
Coachmen,...	92
Syces and Drivers, ...	1,669
Workmen, ...	434

SECTION XI.

Survey.

Work done by Survey-parties.

367. Two Survey-parties have been at work during the season 1868-69: that under Captain A. D. Vanrenen surveyed an approximate area of 972 square miles in the District of Bijnour; the party under Mr. J. Campbell surveyed about 400 square miles. The probable cost for the year is a little over Rs. 82,000, being at the rate of about Rs. 60 per square mile. The survey of the environs of Moradabad, in the scale of 16 inches to the mile, is nearly completed.

368. Levelling operations were also fairly started towards the close of the field season, and they will be carried on in conjunction with the Irrigation Department—the one Department checking the other. About 314 linear miles were completed.

SECTION XII.

Vaccination.

Vaccination returns.

369. The vaccination returns for the past season show a total of 266,587 known successful cases, being an increase of 68,270 over the previous year. As only six additional vaccinators have been employed, this large increase must be ascribed to a growing appreciation of vaccination on the part of the people, and to greater skill and tact on the part of the vaccinators.

Successful operations.

370. The average number of successful operations performed by each vaccinator per mensem was 261; and the average percentage of success has increased by 2·36, being now 85·69.

Expenditure.

371. The whole annual cost of the establishments has been Rs. 77,684, which, divided by the number of successful cases, makes the cost of each successful case but Rs. 0-4-7, being about one-fifth of the cost allowed by the Government in England when the patient is vaccinated at his own house, as is invariably the case in these Provinces.

Kumaon Circle.

372. The only circle in which a diminution of cases is shown is that of Kumaon and Gurhwal; and it is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that almost the whole of the adults are now protected. The result is, that hereafter the vaccinators' operations will be confined more and more to the infantile population. Inoculation has now been prohibited in Kumaon by law, and vaccination may be said to have thoroughly established itself. The almost total immunity from small-pox enjoyed by the people

of this circle during the past few years is a most convincing proof of the value of vaccination. The percentage of successful cases gives the very high figure of 95·65.

Rohilkhund Circle.

373. The Rohilkhund Circle shows good progress, but the climatic conditions of the Plains place it, of course, as yet far behind Kumaon.

Agra and Meerut Circle.

374. The Agra and Meerut Circle is double the size of Rohilkhund. Although, therefore, the number of successful cases has largely increased, the proportion as compared with the population is less than in Rohilkhund. The percentage of success is also slightly less.

Allahabad and Jhansie Circle.

375. In the Allahabad and Jhansie Circle the progress has been great, though, in the Jhansie Division especially, there are many prejudices to combat. This also is true of the Benares Circle, which is the most backward of all—partly from religious prejudice, and partly from the hold which inoculation has obtained in the division.

Instruction of Native medical practitioners.

376. The experiment of instructing hukeems and baids in the art of vaccination has met with some success, and will be continued during the coming season.

Ajmere.

377. In Ajmere there has been fair success.

Vaccine Depôt.

378. From the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt there has been distributed 16,529 vaccine-crusts, and 4,156 vaccine-tubes. The quality of the virus has been all that could be desired, and the quantity was more than sufficient to meet all demands.

379. The results of the past year's operations are shown below:—

Circle.	Divisions contained in each Circle.	Population of Division.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of Cases.	Number of Successful Cases.	Percentage of Successful Cases to Total Population.
Kumaon and Gurhwal.	Kumaon, ...	385,790	13	21,801	20,056	3·16
	Gurhwal, ...	248,742				
Rohilkhund, ...	Rohilkhund,	5,166,071	46	79,831	68,276	1·32
Agra and Meerut,	Agra, ...	4,685,823	88	112,778	94,912	1·02
	Meerut, ...	4,577,088				
Benares, ...	Benares, ...	5,591,223	34	19,781	15,367	0·27
Ajmere, ...	Ajmere, ...	426,268	7	8,782	6,858	1·60
Allahabad and Jhansie.	Allahabad, ...	4,508,144	66	88,617	61,148	1·10
	Jhansie, ...	1,011,192				
	Total, ...	26,600,341	254	331,590	266,587	...

Proposed increase of vaccinators.

380. A proposal for the increase of vaccinators in the Plains Circles has been submitted to the Government of India, and is still under consideration.

SECTION XIII.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Number of lunatics in confinement.

Cost.

Causes of increased expenditure.

381. There were 602 lunatics treated in the Bareilly and Benares Asylums during the year, at a gross cost of Rs. 29,854, or Rs. 76 per head, being an increase of upwards of Rs. 21 on the average cost of each lunatic for the previous year. The increase is due to the high rates of food and clothing, and to the inclusion of the allowances of the Superintendents, which were omitted from the calculation of cost in former years.

Analysis of mental diseases of patients.

382. The following statement shows the principal attributed causes of mental diseases in the patients treated during the year. It will be seen that out of the 252 cases of which the causes were known, upwards of 56 per cent. were brought on by the excessive use of intoxicating drugs and ardent spirits:—

Intoxicating drugs, ...	139
Intemperance and extreme use of ardent spirits, ...	13
Epilepsy, ...	37
Fever, ...	15
Other causes, ...	48
Unknown, ...	350
Total, ...	602

Cures.

383. 105 lunatics were discharged cured, and 12 made over to their friends improved, being a ratio of 19 per cent. on strength.

Mortality.

384. The mortality was unhappily very high—above 35 per cent.; but, as explained in previous reports, it mainly arises from the extremely debilitated and miserable condition in which the patients are received into the asylums. Forty-eight, out of 140 deaths, occurred during the first year of confinement.

Employment of lunatics.

385. The employment of the lunatics in industrial labour has been carried on at both institutions with very good results, particularly in respect to the treatment of the lunatics. They are employed only on light labour, sufficient to occupy the mind without taxing either the nervous system or physical strength of the patients.

New asylums at Agra, Cawnpore, and Benares.

386. A new asylum has been commenced at Agra, and it is proposed eventually to construct another at Cawnpore. The construction of the new asylum at Benares has been delayed by a difficulty as to the site on which it was to be built, but it is now being proceeded with.

DISPENSARIES.

Number of dispensaries.

387. One 2nd class sudder dispensary and one 2nd class branch were raised to the 1st class during the year, and three new branch dispensaries were opened. There are now twenty-eight 1st class and ten 2nd class sudder, and forty-two 1st class and thirty-six 2nd class branch institutions.

Number of patients.

Expenditure.

388. There were 558,286 patients (including 16,619 house-patients) treated during the year, and 50,853 surgical operations performed, at an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 2,01,611.

This shows an increase of above 35,000 patients, of nearly 10,000 in the number cured, and 7,600 relieved; also of

about 6,000 surgical operations, and of 6,244 successful operations. The mortality has decreased, although the number treated was so much larger than in the previous year.

Surgical operations.

389. The large proportion of successful capital operations (3,983 out of 4,483) is very satisfactory. The percentage of deaths was only $3\frac{1}{3}$; and of the deaths, 44 out of 150 were cases of fracture. Of the 585 cases of lithotomy, 87 per cent. were also successful.

Income.

390. There has been an increase of nearly Rs. 20,000 in receipts, and of Rs. 17,000 in invested capital.

General health of population.

391. The general immunity from epidemic disease, and the comparative general healthiness of the population, are no doubt attributable to the dryness of the year. On the other hand, there was doubtless some increase of sickness and mortality from dearth and scarcity of food.

RAJAH KALEE SHUNKER'S ASYLUM.

Blind and Infirm Asylum, Benares.

392. There were 132 admissions into this institution during the year, the average number of inmates being 110. This includes the lepers, who live in a separate building, as well as the blind and infirm. The monthly cost of each inmate has been Rs. 3-14-8. Those who are able to work have been employed in industrial occupations, but a great proportion are old and infirm. An attempt was made to teach the blind to read by the help of books printed in raised characters. It has not been very successful, but renewed efforts will be made.

Blind Asylum, Bareilly.

393. There has been an average number of twenty-six inmates in this institution, the total number at the close of the year being 48, of whom 10 were females. Two of the men have learnt

to read pretty fluently, and most of them have been taught some simple manufacture. The cost of each person has been Rs. 5-4-8 per mensem.

ALMORAH LEPER ASYLUM.

Almorah Leper Asylum.

394. This asylum was established in 1843, and was entirely supported by private charity up to 1864.

395. It now contains 107 inmates, all suffering from this loathsome disease. There are now forty-five houses on the site of the asylum, each adapted to hold two persons, and built on a regular plan; and recently, washing and bathing-rooms, latrines, a store-room, and school-room have been added. Two casual wards and two infirmaries are at present in course of erection.

396. The mortality has necessarily been great, but it has been reduced from 155 per 1,000 in 1866, to 85 per 1,000 in the past year.

397. The asylum is now connected with the Kumaon Mission. Many of the inmates have been taught to read, and the majority of them have adopted the Christian faith.

398. The institution deserves the sympathy and support of all who are in the neighbourhood, and is a gratifying proof of what can be done by Christian benevolence towards alleviating the sufferings of lepers, and affording them comparative ease and comfort during the short and cheerless remainder of their days. And it is believed that the institution is appreciated as such by the people.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Passed students.

399. Twelve students of this school passed at the close of the summer session as 1st class Native doctors, and fifteen passed at the end of the winter course.

400. Twenty-six of these students were Mahomedans, one only being a Hindoo. This is significant and important with reference to the proposal for establishing a Medical College in these Provinces, as it shows that here it is the Mahomedan portion of the population which turns most readily and instinctively to the study of surgery and medicine, whereas in Bengal it is the Hindoo. At the same time, it also shows that the result of due encouragement by Government would be to provide the subordinate medical service with a class of officers entirely distinct from that supplied by the presidency institutions, and who generally found service in these Provinces uncongenial to their habits and constitutions.

Class from which the body of the students are drawn.

SECTION XIV.

Vernacular Literature.

401. There were nineteen newspapers published in these Provinces during the year, with an aggregate circulation of 5,016 copies. The number and circulation of the papers has somewhat diminished, but an improvement is apparent both in style and in the selection of topics. As might be expected, matters connected with the internal administration of the country receive most attention. A large number of articles on education have appeared, including a few on female schools: this is a hopeful sign of the turn of Native feeling in this direction.

Newspapers published.

Of the 19 newspapers published, 10 are Oordoo, 6 Oordoo and Hindee, 1 Hindee, and 1 Bengalee.

402. Six magazines were also published, having a circulation of 1,092 copies. Last year there were but two such periodicals, with an issue of 426 copies. All of these are in the Oordoo language, excepting the two Sanskrit journals published at Benares.

Magazines.

403. The total number of publications registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1861 was 468, but a considerable number of these consist of periodicals, reports, almanacs, &c., which can hardly be classed as books. The number of *bonâ fide* literary works was but 255.

Books, periodicals, &c., registered under Act XXV. of 1861.

404. Of the 468 publications, 146 are in Oordoo, 107 in Hindee, 99 in English (many of these, however, are Government reports), 28 in Persian, and 11 in each of the Arabic and Sanskrit languages; 56 are in two languages, and 2 appear in three languages.

Language of works.

405. New and original works are rare, the most being reprints, compilations, or translations. Religious and educational works abound: of the former nearly 50 have been published, with an aggregate issue of 48,000 copies; while of educational books, the Government Press alone issued 26, with an aggregate of no less than 282,000 copies.

Their general character.

406. Fifty presses have been at work during the year. The following schedule shows the outturn of all those which printed more than twelve works during the year:—

Presses.

No.	Press.	Works.	Copies.
1	Medical Hall Press, Benares, ...	41	41,130
2	Government Press, Allahabad, ...	39	287,000
3	Mufid Khalaiq Press, Agra, ...	27	49,600
4	Literary Society Press, Bareilly, ...	26	17,500
5	Hoscini Press, Agra, ...	25	11,500
6	Satya Prakash Press, Agra, ...	24	9,750
7	Nurul Absar Press, Allahabad, ...	24	5,298
8	American Presbyterian Mission Press, Allahabad, ...	23	32,175
9	Muhammadi Press, Agra, ...	22	28,150
10	Newul Kishore Press, Cawnpore, ...	19	22,700
11	Dilkusha Press, Futtehgurh, ...	18	18,766
12	Roorkee College Press, ...	17	9,350
13	Secundra Press, Agra, ...	17	7,417
14	Nizami Press, Cawnpore, ...	14	17,750
15	Khurshaid Hind Press, Moradabad, ...	14	2,800

407. The notification of this Government offering substantial rewards for literary effort begins to bear fruit. Already nearly one hundred manuscript and lithographed treatises have been sent

Offer of Government rewards for Vernacular literary productions.

for examination. The full reward of Rs. 1,000 has been given in two instances—to Baboo Deva Shastree of the Benares College for a valuable treatise on Algebra, and to Moulvee Nuzeer Ahmud, Deputy Collector, for an excellent sketch of Mahometan domestic life entitled the "Bride's Mirror."

408. The subject has widely attracted attention, and there is every prospect that the hope expressed in last year's Report, that the action of Government will have the effect of stimulating sound and approved authorship, will be fulfilled.

SECTION XV.

Registration.

Number of registrations.

409. There has been an increase of 22,168 in the number of instruments registered during 1868,—the total number being 154,713.

Compulsory,

410. The increase in compulsory registration might in part be attributed to the unfavourable season, which has probably rendered necessary a greater number of transfers of property, and the execution of a larger number of money-bonds than usual: as, however, there is a still greater increase in optional registrations, it is no doubt due in great measure to the advancing popularity of registration. The increase in compulsory registration has been 16·2 per cent., while that in optional has been nearly 23 per cent.

And optional.

General increase of registrations.

411. The increase is general throughout almost every class of instruments. The number of registrations of open wills has increased 20 per cent., a fact indicative of a preference for this species of registration, which in its bearing on the interests of the people is equally beneficial with that of the deposit of wills.

Fees.

412. The amount of fees realized during the year has been Rs. 2,94,595, being an increase of nearly Rs. 50,000 as compared with 1867.

Average cost of registration.

413. The average cost of registration per instrument, after deducting from the total receipts the charges for searches, issues of commissions, authentications of powers of attorney, and penalties, was Re. 1-15-9, as compared with Re. 1-13-0 of the previous year; while the comparative average rates of fees per instrument of compulsory and optional registration were as follows :—

	1867.	1868.
Compulsory, ...	Rs. 2 4 0	Rs, 2 9 0
Optional, ...	,, 0 8 0	,, 0 11 6

Special registrations.

414. The number of special registrations under Section 52 of the Act has increased from 11,534 to 17,744.

Receipts and charges.

415. The total receipts have been Rs. 2,94,757, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,89,587, showing a balance to credit of Government of Rs. 1,05,170.

Indices.

416. The alphabetical indices for the whole of the Provinces for 1868 have been compiled in the General Registry Office up to July last, and they are expected to be brought up to date in a few months.

Registration of joint-stock companies.

417. Fifteen joint-stock companies have been registered under Act X. of 1866 during the year, but these were all old companies which had been originally registered in Calcutta.

SECTION XVI.

Sanitation and Public Health.

418. During the year under review the public health of the Province was remarkably good. This is borne out by the decreased mortality recorded for the year as shown in the following table:—

General health. Mortality.

Population.	Cause of Death.	1867.	1868.	Percentage of Deaths to Population. 1867.	1868.
29,588,653	Fevers, ...	172,144	173,205	...	...
	Cholera, ...	57,873	16,398	...	...
	Small-pox, ...	39,715	29,983	...	...
	Dysentery and diarrhœa,...	21,907	20,680	...	...
	Leprosy, ...	665	1,059	...	...
	All other causes, ...	79,745	78,561	...	...
	Total, ...	372,013	319,886	1·25	1·08

NOTE.—*It should be understood that the returns from which the above figures have been compiled, although imperfect, are reliable as relative statements.*

419. The most important cause of the decreased mortality above shown was due to the comparative freedom from cholera-disease enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Province during the latter

Cause of its decrease.

year; indeed, cholera was epidemic during the year 1868 only in the districts which border on Bengal Proper—all the districts north and west of Allahabad having been almost free from this fatal form of disease during the year. It should be added that experience seems to prove that the inhabitants of the districts which border on Bengal Proper are likely to suffer from cholera in its epidemic form at certain times in every year, whereas the disease, although present at all times in almost every district of the Province, is less likely to become epidemic above Allahabad.

As regards small-pox, it is worthy of notice that in the districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai, where vaccination is most generally practised, only twelve deaths from this cause were recorded in 1868.

Inspections made by Sanitary Commissioner.

420. During the past year the Sanitary Commissioner has inspected fifty-eight towns and cities of the Province, and has reported concerning their sanitary condition. The general result is that, where municipal funds have been carefully administered, and a fair amount expended in sanitary improvements, a marked change for the better in the sanitary aspect of the place is reported; some towns, on the contrary, have been found much neglected in this respect, and this has been due in almost every instance to the want of funds for the furtherance of this important work. The work of improvement does, however, proceed slowly and surely, and District Officers without exception evince a praiseworthy endeavour to ensure its continuance.

In the villages, the improvement effected has been confined to the more general removal of the manure-heaps to the outside of the villages.

Fairs—their sanitary registration.

421. During the year under review no record has been received of the outbreak of contagious disease at any of the numerous fairs which have been held. A comprehensive set of rules for the

management of these fairs and their proper sanitary regulation has been issued during the year. The Hurdwar fair was not attended by any extraordinary number of people, and passed off without incident worthy of record.

Proposed registration of deaths.

422. The question of an improved form of registration of deaths—that now in force being imperfect and untrustworthy—has been carefully considered, and the result arrived at is that the agency of the police will be required for this purpose; and a scheme of registration in accordance with this opinion has been prepared, and is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

SECTION

Finan

423. *Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and Expendi*

RECEIPTS.

	Headings.	Actuals of 1866-67—11 months.	Actuals of 1867-68.	Budget-estimate of 1868-69.	Actuals of 1868-69.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue, ...	3,81,77,415	4,08,40,164	4,20,00,000	3,99,19,584
II.	Tributes, &c., ...	14,62,180	17,03,726	15,86,000	13,81,109
III.	Forest, ...	5,77,955	5,18,050	6,44,000	6,53,389
IV.	Abkaree, ...	19,03,971	22,14,751	21,50,000	22,38,901
V.	Assessed Taxes, ...	10,782	9,96,749	8,48,600	6,14,423
VI.	Customs, ...	4,77,967	7,12,331	5,56,000	5,59,936
VII.	Salt, ...	47,82,653	46,48,173	51,47,000	48,56,587
VIII.	Opium,—*Nil.*				
IX.	Stamps, ...	24,42,746	32,13,145	35,51,000	33,27,582
X.	Mint,				
XI.	Post-office, } *Nil.*				
XII.	Telegraph,				
XIII.	Law and Justice, ...	8,84,924	8,66,833	10,23,400	10,80,932
XIV.	Police, ...	4,19,306	4,76,025	5,82,000	4,81,054
XV.	Marine,—*Nil.* ...				
XVI.	Education, ...	52,980	66,254	70,000	51,125
XVII.	Interest, ...	3,969	2,343	2,000	1,146
XVIII.	Miscellaneous, ...	2,68,950	1,45,801	1,50,000	4,03,295
	Total, ... Rs.	5,14,65,798	5,64,04,345	5,83,10,000	5,55,69,063

XVII.

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cial.

ture of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1868-69.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Headings.	Actuals of 1866-67— 11 months.	Actuals of 1867-68.	Budget-estimate of 1868-69.	Actuals of 1868-69.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt, ...	*Nil.*			
2	Interest on Special Loans for Public Works, ...				
3	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts, ...	48,211	53,953	51,000	31,185
4	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, ...	7,63,188	2,21,306	1,52,000	2,21,216
5	Land Revenue, ...	29,51,936	34,10,491	37,14,232	36,05,327
6	Forest, ...	3,11,283	2,95,874	4,08,400	4,11,778
7	Abkaree, ...	3,46,281	3,58,847	3,55,400	3,96,613
8	Assessed Taxes, ...	17	31,742	26,500	2,850
9	Customs,—*Nil.*				
10	Salt, ...	5,68,396	6,19,071	7,43,600	6,85,847
11	Opium,—*Nil.*				
12	Stamps, ...	1,32,252	1,64,242	1,67,000	1,61,173
13	Mint,	*Nil.*			
14	Post-office,				
15	Telegraph,				
16	Allowances to District and Village Officers,...	44,898	49,236	82,300	58,186
17	Administrations and Public Departments,...	10,62,753	11,89,754	11,86,600	12,45,437
18	Law and Justice, ...	33,65,142	38,13,930	41,30,100	40,73,682
19	Police, ...	34,09,545	37,63,348	40,68,700	38,55,391
20	Marine,—*Nil.*				
21	Education, Science, and Art, ...	8,82,452	10,19,803	10,42,100	10,06,868
22	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,51,407	1,77,583	1,80,700	1,95,174
23	Medical Services, ...	3,34,105	4,52,492	5,34,700	5,00,396
24	Stationery and Printing,	2,33,165	2,27,233	2,07,100	2,08,406
25	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services,	3,30,527	3,14,242	3,44,500	3,58,210
26	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	6,97,838	8,12,010	8,61,300	7,80,915
27	Miscellaneous, ...	2,06,700	2,16,555	2,20,000	2,63,119
28	Superannuations, &c., ...	2,92,176	3,70,362	3,86,500	3,96,700
	Total, ... Rs.	1,61,31,372	1,75,62,074	1,88,63,032	1,84,58,472

424. The following remarks may be made upon the comparative financial statement for the past year:—

425. RECEIPTS.—*I. Land Revenue.*—The decrease which will be observed under "I. Land Revenue" is owing to remissions and suspensions of demand rendered necessary by unfavourable harvests.

II. Tributes, &c.—The badness of the season in Rajpootana has also delayed the payment of some instalments of Tribute.

III. Forests.—The improvement in Forest receipts has arisen from large sales of timber, as explained in a previous section of this Report.

V. Assessed Taxes.—The Certificate-tax has proved considerably less productive than the License-tax of 1867-68.

VI. Customs, VII. Salt, IX. Stamps.—The receipts from Customs, Salt, and Stamps have been noticed elsewhere.

XIII. Law and Justice.—The chief increases under this head are in Judicial Tulubana receipts and in Registration-fees.

XVI. Education.—A decrease in the sale of books has diminished the receipts from Education.

Large credits on account of unclaimed deposits explain the considerable increase under Miscellaneous.

426. DISBURSEMENTS.—3. *Interest on Service Funds, &c.*—The bank agents failed to draw the interest due on Treasury-notes in their hands.

4. *Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.*—The excess expenditure has been caused by refunds of assessed taxes not provided for in the budget.

5. *Land Revenue.*—The increase is caused mainly by the extension of the survey and settlement operations in these Provinces.

10. *Salt.*—The introduction of an enhanced scale of establishment has occasioned the increase under this head.

17. *Administrations and Public Departments.*—The chief increases under this head are from "Tour Charges," "Official Postages," and "Sanitary Administration."

18. *Law and Justice.*—The savings under "High Court," arising from the absence of two of the Judges for several months, and in the provision for the Government Advocate, have been more than counterbalanced by the increase in salaries under "Criminal Courts," and the additional charges for Judges and Sub-Courts Establishments, as also by the higher cost of food for prisoners under "Jails."

19. *Police.*—The increase as compared with the previous year has been caused by the Railway Police charges, and expenditure on account of "Clothing."

21. *Education.*—The charges on account of the Thomason College at Roorkee, hitherto paid out of the Public Works budget-grant, have this year been charged under this head; this, however, has been more than balanced by much smaller charges on account of schools and grants-in-aid.

27. *Miscellaneous.*—The excess over the grant, as also the increase as compared with the previous year, is owing to the expenditure of Rs. 49,000 as the Government contribution towards the relief of sufferers from the prevailing scarcity.

CURRENCY.

Notes in circulation.

427. The amount of notes in circulation has varied considerably during the past year 1868-69, leaving at the close a decrease of Rs. 32,75,390.

428. The decrease in April, 1868, was owing to the cancellation at Calcutta of notes to the value of Rs. 15,00,000. In May, again, notwithstanding the cancelling of Rs. 6,00,000 at Calcutta, there appears an increase of Rs. 3,46,310.

429. The decrease in all the other months, with the exception of November and January, is attributable also to cancellations at Calcutta, *viz.*—in August, Rs. 8,01,000; October, Rs. 10,00,000; February, 1869, Rs. 10,00,000. December shows an increase of Rs. 2,79,270, although Rs. 3,00,000 were cancelled at Calcutta during that month.

In November, a large amount of notes which had been received from Calcutta as remittances were paid in by the Bank of Bengal and Native bankers.

430. Of the Rs. 39,56,500 stated to be in circulation on the 31st of March, 1869, Rs. 8,11,020 were held in the various Treasuries, and Rs. 11,90,300 by the Head Commissioner, on that day. This reduces the value of notes in actual circulation in the hands of the public to Rs. 19,55,180, against Rs. 22,85,680 on the 31st of March, 1868, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,30,500 in actual circulation.

431. One reason, apparently, for the decrease in circulation is that the Treasuries of this circle have not for the last six months been fully supplied with notes; the Allahabad Treasury not being in a position to buy notes for transmission to the District Treasuries. The Assistant Commissioner of Currency was requested on two occasions, from Fyzabad and Azimgurh, to remit notes by post, they not being procurable at the respective Treasuries.

Difficulties in the way of increased circulation.

432. Government notes are said by the Assistant Commissioner to be but slowly finding favour with the people of these Provinces. The chief objection to them is their not being easily convertible

elsewhere than at Allahabad. With bankers, &c., they are of course considerably used for remittances.

433. The Assistant Commissioner remarks, also, that Natives unacquainted with English, object to receive currency-notes on the ground of the absence of any mark or letter in the Vernacular by which they may distinguish the circle to which the notes belong; and, as notes of other circles are not cashed here, they are naturally suspicious of receiving them by mistake. He quotes an instance where a man brought in two notes of the Lahore and Nagpore Circles respectively, which he had just taken in the bazaar, understanding them to be of the Allahabad Circle. Refused payment, he and his friends, to whom he relates the circumstance, are henceforward naturally shy of currency-notes.

SECTION XVIII.—*(Conclusion).*

Meteorology.

434. The number of stations at which meteorological observations were made was the same as that in 1867, but there are now fourteen principal stations as noted in the margin, from which registers will in future be regularly received, although some of them have furnished registers for only a part of 1868. The instruments used at these stations are—a mercurial barometer, dry and wet-bulb thermometer, maximum and minimum thermometers, a solar and grass radiation-thermometer, and a rain-gauge. There are also wind-gauges at Dehra, Roorkee, Bareilly, Agra, Lucknow, Benares, and Jhansie.

Meteorological stations.

Chukrata.
Dehra.
Roorkee.
Nynee Tal.
Meerut.
Bareilly.
Futtehgurh.
Agra.
Lucknow.
Ajmere.
Goruckpore.
Allahabad.
Benares.
Jhansie.

An allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem has been sanctioned to the officers in charge of most of these observatories and arrangements have been made for the instruction of their Native assistants.

A proposal has been made by the Meteorological Registrar for the removal of the observatory at Nynee Tal to the neighbouring Hill-station of Raneekhet, and is under consideration.

Temperature and rain-registers, with occasional weather-notes, have also been received from the second-class stations; but the instruments used at these cannot be depended upon as accurate.

435. Lectures on the elements of meteorology, and on the use and construction of meteorological instruments, were delivered in the Agra Medical School to the senior students, several of whom passed creditable written examinations held by the Reporter in March last.

Lectures at Agra, on meteorology.

Wards' Institution, Benares.

436. There have been four admissions during the year, and six of the wards have left on the attainments of their majority.

Admissions.

437. The institution continues to prosper. The training received by the wards is excellent in its character, and the sound instruction received by them in the Benares College, together with the manly exercises which they are taught to practise, and the gentlemanly bearing encouraged in the institution, are in every respect calculated to fit them for the discharge of the duties which will devolve on them in after-life.

Progress of institution.

Twenty-one wards remained in the institution at the close of the year.

Government Press.

438. The money value of the outturn of work performed by the Government Press during the year stands at Rs. 2,94,639; the expenditure (including the usual annual debit of Rs. 20,000 for renewal of dead-stock) being Rs. 2,22,889, leaving a gross profit on the working of the Press of Rs. 71,748. Deducting from the gross profit a sum of Rs. 10,936 (being the interest on capital invested in dead-stock and raw material, calculated at five per cent. on the total amount), there remains a net profit of Rs. 60,812, which sum has therefore been saved by Government, even on

Work performed.

Expenditure and profit.

the assumption that the whole printing-work of the Government could be undertaken elsewhere at the very moderate rates charged by the Government Press.

439. The expenditure, outturn, and net profit of the Press for the past three years, as given below, shows that, while the printing-work accomplished has increased year by year, the management has improved in economy and efficiency, as evinced in the increased scale of profit accruing to Government:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Outturn.	Net Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67, ...	1,94,924	2,50,400	44,525
1867-68, ...	2,14,720	2,78,455	53,920
1868-69, ...	2,22,889	2,94,639	60,813

Report on the Rampore State.

440. A Report on the Political Administration of the Rampore State, prepared by the Commissioner of Rohilkhund, will be found as an appendix to this Report. The Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to march through the Nawab's territories in the course of the year, and found all the arrangements to be so satisfactory that His Highness was complimented by His Honor on the excellence of the administration.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces.	Between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ East.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh, and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelkhund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore; and on the east and south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The Non-Regulation portions under this Government are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division of the North-Western Provinces, from its isolated position, requires some distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between latitude 22° 15′ and 27° 45′ north, longitude 71° 45′ and 77° 22′ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypore, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypore. The Ajmere Division comprises Ajmere Proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypore, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. The Meywar possessions consisting of three pergunnahs, and the Marwar of two, were made over to the management of the British in 1822-23. The British portion now forms a component part of Ajmere Proper.

MOST RECENT SURVEY.

Rampore Jagheer.

Tract Surveyed.	Position. Latitude.	Position. Longitude.	Date of Survey.	Area in Square Miles.	Cost per Mile.	Boundaries of the Territory.	
Rampore Jagheer.	N. 28° 25′ to 29° 10′	E. 78° 54′ to 79° 28′	November, 1864. to February, 1866.	890	Rs. As. P. 30 9 11	N., Terai. S., Budaon. E., Bareilly. W., Moradabad.	The boundaries are all well defined, being marked by masonry platforms at village tri-junctions along the line of boundary between Rampore and Bareilly and Rampore and Moradabad.

	Character of Survey, ...	Topographical, on the scale of 2 miles = 1 inch. Village boundaries were not surveyed; classification of soil was not attempted; pergunnah divisions are shown.
	Character of the surface,	The country is nearly a dead flat; the only inequalities to be found are along the course of the River Ramgunga, where, owing to numerous and frequent changes in the channel, the land is not all of the same elevation. The silting-up in parts of the old beds of nullahs and former branches of the Ramgunga River and Kossilla Nuddee, has led to the formation of numerous *jheels* or marshes of various lengths, but all alike narrow, except in the southern portions of Pergunnah Shahabad (south of the Ramgunga), where no such peculiarities occur. The soil is rich. Irrigation is from wells and water-cuts or *gools*. There are no forest-tracts.
	Crops, ...	Wheat, gram, cotton, sugar-cane, and a little rice.
	River and Streams,...	The only river is the Ramgunga, which flows south-east through Pergunnahs Shahabad and Putwai. In the dry season it is only 30 or 40 yards wide, and fordable for the greater part of the year. During the rainy season it is subject to high floods, and not unfrequently changes its channel. There is a bridge of boats at the point where the road crosses from Rampore to Shahabad. The only large stream is the Kosee or Kosilla, which runs south from the Terai past the town of Rampore, and is fordable throughout the year.
Communications.	Roads, ...	11 miles of the road from Moradabad to Nynee Tal (bridged and partly metalled), and 19 miles of the Imperial road from Moradabad to Bareilly (bridged but unmetalled), run through this jagheer. Besides these there are several minor roads for internal communication; the only one which is carried out of the district is that which leads from Rampore *viâ* Shahabad to Budaon.
	Railway, ...	The proposed Indian Branch Railway traverses the district through Pergunnah Shahabad south of the Ramgunga River.

N. B.—A report on the Rampore State will be found in Supplement I. to the Appendices.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, 1868-69.*

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of					
		Waste.											
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or Granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing Navigable Rivers and Canals.		Made Roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.			Railroads.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		10.			11.
	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.		Miles.			Mls.
			British Possessions.					Rivers	Canals	1.	2.	3.	
1.—The Kumaon Himalayas, ...	669	270	11,420	12,359	97,909	1,920	95,989	26	66	410	360	1,040	...
2.—Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges, ...	27,450	7,867	10,033	45,350	426,730	2,318	424,412	2,395	801	2,262	3,034	2,003	472
3.—Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges, ...	9,298	3,759	4,927	17,984	492,510	500	492,010	723	36	678½	2,003	3,767	217
4.—Ajmere, ...	252	211	659	1,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	37,669	12,107	27,039	76,815	1,017,149	4,738	1,012,411	3,144	903	3,350½	5,397	6,810	689

Lakhiraj, square miles, ... 6,872

Total, ... 83,687

A. 3.—CLIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Places of Observation.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean Maxima.	Mean.	Mean Minima.	Mean Maxima.	Mean.	Mean Minima.	Mean Maxima.	Mean.	Mean Minima.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Roorkee, ...	9·00	17·89	·11	27·00	101	87	72	96	90	78	74	58	44	S.W., N.W., calm.	S.E., S.W., calm.	N.W., calm.
Meerut, ...	13·37	11·03	·00	24·40	101	89	76	97	91	79	*	*	*	N.W., W.	W., E., calm	W.N.W., calm.
Muttra, ...	11·30	88·40	·00	94·70	101	92	83	98	94	88	*	*	*	N.E., E., S.W.	Various.	
Agra, ...	1·35	16·17	·00	17·52	105	94	79	98	91	83	76	64	51	N.W.	Various.	Various.
Ajmere, ...	1·42	8·33	·60	10·35	*	95	77	*	88	79	*	65	47	Various.	W.S.W.	N.E., S.W.
Goruckpore, ...	10·30	20·48	·00	20·48	98	86	75	96	87	80	75	65	49	*	E., W.	E., W.
Morar, ...	3·35	3·10	·00	6·45	105	94	83	97	92	88	75	65	56	W.N.W.	W., S., N.W.	N.N.W.
Allahabad, ...	0·90	11·09	·00	11·99	102	88	77	96	89	82	*	*	*	N.E., E., W.	S.W., W.	
Chunar, ...	2·52	33·79	·00	36·31	109	92	75	99	91	83	79	64	49	E., W.	W., S.W.	W.
Benares, ...	1·68	29·75	·00	31·43	107	89	73	110	97	89	79	66	42	W., various.	W., S.W.	Various.
Nagode, ...	1·49	19·51	·25	21·25	102	91	83	91	86	81	74	65	57	N.N.W.	S.E., W., S.W.	N.N.E.
General Mean,...	5·10	23·10	·096	27·38	103	91	77	98	91	83	76	64	50			

The mark * shows that, either from want of instruments or from accident, no observations have been taken.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties, or not.	Principal articles of production, including Manufactures and Mines.
Kumaon.				Rs.			
Tehree, ...	Feudatory.	None.	About 200,000	80,000	None.	None.	Chiefly grain. No mines are worked, though there are iron and copper ores.
Ajmere.							
Shahpoora, ...	Feudatory.	Rs. 10,000	About 100,000	2,50,000	About 1,000 Foot, and 500 Horse Total, 1,500	Transit duties.	Purely agricultural.
Bohilkhund.							
Rampore, ...	Feudatory.	Neither.	484,961	10,00,000	2,384	None.	Superior description of rice and sugar, fire-arms, and a description of cloth called "khais."

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. Provinces.*

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
Rohilkhund.	Bareilly (Rampore State).	Nawab Mahomed Kulb Ally Khan Bahadoor, descendant of Nawab Ally Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Rampore.	Jagheerdar; has Criminal and Civil powers within his own territories.	Hunfeea; Pathan; Islam.	35	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindee. Privately educated.	In the management of his Territory.	Has a sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has two sons.	The Rampore Jagheer has an area of about 890 square miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men.
Benares.	Benares.	Maharajah Ishree Pershad Narain Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Bena-	Rajah of Benares.	Brahmin; Veda.	50	By private tuition.	In the management of his estate.	Yes.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has, by adoption.	The zemindaree of the whole Province of Benares, comprising the districts of

Benares	Bons	rej, Goutum Buns.										Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Jounpore, was bestowed on Rajah Muheep Narain Singh (grandson of Bulwunt Singh), on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781, for a stipulated payment of 40 lakhs of rupees. In 1794, it was decided to introduce the Bengal Regulations into the Province of Benares, and an agreement was accordingly made with the Rajah, on 27th October, 1794, under which the present Rajah now holds. In the letter from the Government of India, No. 2006, dated the 24th April, 1861, the Governor-General in Council, in granting the right of adoption to the Maharajah, declares that, although the Maharajah of Benares does not exactly come within the definition of the chiefs to whom the right of adoption has been conceded, yet that the very exceptional powers which have been given to him, and which he actively exercises within his own possessions, and the high dignity of his house, bring his case within the spirit in which that concession was made to others, *viz.*, to those chiefs who administer their own territories. The Rajah is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns.
Kumaon.	Gurhwal.	Bhawance Shah. Tehree, Gurhwal.	Rajah.	Rajpoot; Hindoo; Sooraj Bunsee.	47	Privately.	Governing his estates.	Yes.	Yes.	Two sons.		
Ajmere.	Ajmere.	Rajah Luchmun Singh of Shahpoora, of the family of the Rana of Oodeypore.	Annual income is about Rs. 2,25,000, derived from the estate, which is hereditary.	Sasodia Rajpoot, of the Ranawat Khamp; Hindoo.	25	Privately educated; knows a little Hindee.	In the management of his estate.	Has a sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	The present incumbent, the Rajah Dheeraj of Shahpoora, is the only Chief of Ajmere who governs his own territories. He is descended from Sooraj Mul, younger son of the Rajah of Oodeypore. The title of Dheeraj was conferred by the British Government. Sooraj Mul received as his portion the pergunnah of Khyrar in Meywar, and his son also obtained from the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi a grant (in reward for his gallant services) out of the khalsa Crown-lands of Ajmere, of the pergunnah of Phoolia, and founded the present town of Shahpoora. The Rajah holds Khyrar under the Sovereign of Oodeypore, and Shahpoora under the British Government. In 1847, he received a sunnud from Government, fixing the amount of his tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum His estate is ancestral.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
Meerut.	Allygurh.	Rajah Teekum Singh Bahadoor, C.S.I., son of Rajah Bhugwunt Singh Bahadoor, and grandson of Rajah Phop Singh Bahadoor.	Zemindar; his annual income amounts to Rs. 72,926 as detailed below. Zemindaree estates, Rs. 40,304 Malikanah, ... „ 18,963 Muáfee estates, „ 13,659 Total, Rs. 72,926	Hindoo; Jât; Boisnee.	69	Received a private education; knows Persian and Nagree.	In the management of his estates and the duties of Honorary Magistrate.	No sunnud.	Yes.	Has a son named Koour Kishen Pershad, and two grandsons.	The first man of any note in this family was Nundram, who rose into power in the time of Aurungzebe, from whom he received the title of Foujdar. He died about A. D. 1695, leaving four sons, from the eldest of whom the Moorsaun family are descended, the present Rajah being his great-great-grandson.
							Teckum Singh has received the Star of India, 3rd Class.				

Furruckabad.	Rajah Oodeyt Narain Singh, landed proprietor in the Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, and Mynpoorie Districts, adopted son of Rajah Juggut Singh.	Estates are managed under the Court of Wards.	Thakoor; Rughela; Hindoo.	13	Studying at the Benares College.	At school, and at present residing in the Wards' Institution at Benares.	No sunnud.	Yes.	No.	Residence at Tirwa, in the Furruckabad District. Possesses estates yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,28,302, in 157 villages. The Government demand on the same is Rs. 1,51,293.
Agra. Etah.	Rajah Dilsookh Rai.	Estimated yearly income Rs. 20,000, derived from zemindaree, Rs. 17,000, and from an indigo factory, Rs. 3,000.	Kyath; Hindoo.	67	Private tuition.	As zemindar and Honorary Magistrate.	Has no sunnud.	...	Has one son, Kooer Singh.	The property has all been acquired by Rajah Dilsookh Rai, who, previous to the mutiny, had purchased land paying about Rs. 3,000 to Government. During the mutinies of 1857, he did good service to Government, in acknowledgment of which confiscated villages, assessed at Rs. 15,000 revenue, were bestowed upon him, and he also received the title Rajah Bahadoor, and a khilaut of Rs. 5,000 in value.				

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age. Y.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
(Continued).	Muttra.	Rajah Pirthee Singh Bahadoor, Talookdar of Awa, in the Muttra District; a descendant of the Chundra Bunsee Rajahs.	Has a large estate in the Muttra, Allygurh, and other districts, paying about Rs. 35,000 to Government and has an annual income from his zemindaree, and profits from trade in indigo of Rs. 1,25,000.	Rajpoot; Jadon; Hindoo.	31	Knows Hindee and Persian, and is studying English.	In the management of his estates.	Has no sunnud.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has no heir.	Estate founded by Thakoor Bukht Singh, great-grandfather of Rajah Pirthee Singh. Bukht Singh, 100 years ago, acquired a Talooka of 60 or 70 villages from the ruling power. The Thakoor sided with Lord Lake, who permitted him to retain the fort of Awa and its environs. Petumber Singh, his grandson, received the title of Rajah from Lord Auckland in 1839. Rajah Pirthee Singh showed conspicuous loyalty in the mutinies, and received khilluts and a zemindaree in reward. Estates paying about Rs. 70,000 are ancestral, the remainder are acquired.

AGRA.										
Rajah Bulwan Singh, late Rajah of Benares, of the family of Maharajah Bulwunt Singh and Chet Singh, of Benares.	Under the orders of Government, resides at Agra, and receives an allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month.	Brahmin; Gowtum; Hindoo.	69	Privately educated: knows Hindee and Persian.	No employment.	Has no sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has male heir.	Rajah Bulwan Singh is the son of the famous Rajah Chet Singh of Benares, who made an attack on Warren Hastings, and was subsequently exiled to Agra.
AGRA.										
Rajah Mahendur Singh, of Bhudawur.	Has 27 villages bearing jummaof Rs. 39,930–15–0 in maifee; receives Rs. 24,000 annually from Government. Has also two villages as jagheer in the zillah of Mynpoorie.	Thakoor; Bhudowria; Hindoo.	33	Privately educated.	In the management of his family estates.	The Rajah was adopted himself, and so was his grandfather; the practice of adoption therefore prevails. He does not, however, hold a sunnud of adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	No male heir.	The Rajah of Bhudawur is the head of the Bhudowrees, a branch of the Chowhan family of the Rajpoots. They derive their distinctive name from Bhudawur, near Atyr, south of the Chumbul River, in the Gwalior Territory. This place once formed the centre of their domains, which included the pergunnah of Pinahut in the Agra District. The Rajah's family appears in the latter days of the Moghul Empire to have attained a high position, and even in the time of Shah Jehan they are mentioned as mansubdars of 1,000; but Sir H. Elliot advances good reasons for the belief that before that time they were held in no great consideration. The present Rajah possesses an ancestral jagheer of thirty villages in Pergunnah Bah Pinahut.			

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd).

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
(Continued).	Agra.—(Concld.)	Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I.	The Rajah has a jagheer of Rs. 12,000 in the Gwalior State, a similar jagheer in conjunction with his brother in the Dholepore State, and maâfee villages in the Agra and Benares Districts, which yield a profit of about Rs. 5,000, bestowed on him by the British Government for loyal services during the mutiny.	Deccanee; Brahmin.	46	Privately educated.	In the management of his family affairs.	Dinkur Rao is a titular, not a territorial Rajah.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has one son.	Dinkur Rao is the well-known ex-Minister of Gwalior, which he ruled for several years with signal success. His estates are all acquired.
		Rajah Lokender Singh, Pertapner.	Annual income from zemindaree Rs. 19,513; pays Government jumma (hereditary property) Rs. 44,000.	Chuttree; Chowhan; Hindoo.	39	Private tuition; knows Hindee.	In managing his estates.	Has no sunnud.	Primogeniture not followed in the family.	Has a male heir.	The origin of this family is traceable to Rajah Oram Rao, of Neemrana, about 40 miles west of Ulwur. Rajah Somer Shah, son of Omur Rao, was the ruler of Etawah. The old fort on the bank of the Jumna was built by him. On the death of Rajah Somer Shah, the greater portion of the estate was

Agra.—Etawah.

lost through family feuds; the remnant is held by the present Rajah. The Koours of Dhulpoore, Soonoo, Poorn, Salaqta, &c., belong to the same family. Their estates form an integral part of the Raj.										
Rajah Juswunt Rao, C.S.I.	Annual income, ... Rs. 40,001 Rent-free grant in perpetuity, ... 11,871 Ditto for life, ... 8,139 Nemindaree profits, ... 5,000 Trade income, ... 12,000 Estate held by Thakooranee Adhar Koover, ... 3,000	Brahmin; Kanoujia; Hindoo.	55	Private education; knows Hindee.	Managing his estates, and performing the duties of Honorary Magistrate.	Has no sub-nud.	Primogeniture is followed in the family.	Has a son, Lall Bulwunt Singh.	Rajah Juswunt Rao, C.S.I., belongs to the family of Beerbul, Wuzeer of Akbar. Akber granted Rao Man Singh a jagheer of one lakh in the Etawah District, with the title of Rao. The jagheer continued in the family for two generations, when it was confiscated on account of family feuds. Eight generations later, Rao Khurug Rao was appointed Nazim of Etawah by Nawab Sufdur Jung Munsoor Ally Khan Bahadoor. In 1803, Lord Lake granted Rao Eshree Singh, the grandfather of Rajah Juswunt Rao, a life jagheer for services rendered in the wars with Holkar. As a reward for his conspicuous loyalty during the mutiny, Rajah Juswunt Rao obtained the title of "Rajah Bahadoor," with a jagheer, and he has since received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class.				

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or no.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
	Etawah.—(*Concluded*).	Rajah Mahendur Singh of Bhurrey, belongs to the ancient family of Sringeerickh.	Annual income Rs. 34,661-1-2, from zemindaree.	Chuttree; Sengur; Hindoo.	17	Studies at the Benares College.	Residing in the Wards' Institution at Benares.	Has no sunnud.	Primogeniture is followed in the family.	The Rajah is unmarried.	It is traditionally reported that Rajah Kesho Deo, the progenitor of this family, came from Sunguldeep, and that Rajah Jeychund of Kunnouj gave him his daughter (Deokulla) in marriage, with a rich dowry, consisting of the pergunnahs of Phuppoond, Ooreya, Cawnpore, &c. Ranee Deokulla founded Mouzah Deokullee, still extant in the pergunnah of Dullelnuggur. After several generations, Rajah Seyngoon Deo founded Mouzah Seyngoonpore. He had five sons, one of whom, Murjad Deo, succeeded him, and made the following distribution of the Raj:— Roorao was made over to Biswa Chund, who had the title of Rajah; Kukhaetoo was made over to Munohur Dass, who had the title of Rao. Mookut Singh was descended from Murjad Deo, who had the title of Rao, and had a son, Purtap Singh, the father of the present Rajah Mahendur Singh.
(*Concluded*).		Rajah Rampertab Singh, Talookdar, head of the family who formerly	Titular Rajah of Mynpoorie; acknowledged income Rs. 45,146, a	Recognized head of the Chouhan class in the Mynpoorie	24	Private tuition; knows Nagree and Shurafee, and a little Per-	In the management of his estates.	Has no sunnud.	Primogeniture.	Has no male heir.	The pedigree furnished by the late Rajah Bhowance Singh is in 93 descents, and

Agra.—I

Mynpoorie.

held the Mynpoorie Raj, Sumbut 596.	gift from the British Government for loyal services by his father, Rajah Bhowanee Singh, in 1857, zemindaree and talookdaree.	District Hindoo.	sian and English.							begins with Rajah Jug Dutt, who, according to tradition, lived 100 years. Purtab Rudruji, the seventy-sixth of the line, settled at Mynpoorie, Sumbut 1420.

The last on the list are—91, Sultan Singh, 1828 Sumbut; 92, Dalel Singh, 1886 Sumbut; 93, Gunga Singh, 1904 Sumbut.

As Sultan Singh died childless, the Ranee sent for Dalel Singh from Agotha, and he enjoyed the title 51 years. He was succeeded by Gunga Singh, who died 1904 Sumbut; and, as his son Chatta Singh had died before his father, the succession was disputed for 3½ years, when Nirput Singh was declared heir, and after him Tej Singh, whose estates were confiscated for his conduct in 1857. On the suppression of the mutiny, the Raj was conferred on the late Rajah Bhowanee Singh, a relative of Tej Singh, and father of the present incumbent.

Rajah Luchman Singh, resident of Koraoli, head of the family, which formerly held the Kunnouj Raj.	Rajah & Honorary Magistrate of Koraoli. Acknowledged income about Rs. 9,000. Possesses proprietary rights in Mynpoorie, Cawnpore, Furruckabad, and Etah Districts.	Thakoor; Rajbour; Hindoo.	55	Private tuition; knows Nagree and Persian, and a little English also.	Independent.	Has no sunnud, but the custom of adoption exists in the family.	Primogeniture.	None at present.		The Rathours are Soorujbunsee Thakoors, the head of whom, Rajah Jai Chund, is said to have come from Ajoodhia, and settled at Kunnouj. Luchmun Singh claims to be the 30th in descent from Rajah Jai Chund, and has this year been raised to the dignity of Rajah for his active exertions in the cause of education, and for general good services.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
	Jhansie.	Rajah Kesho Rao, of Goorserai of the Jaloun family of Deccanee Pundits.	The Rajah's annual income is about Rs. 78,000, derived from his Oobaree estate.	Deccanee; Pundit.	Above 80 years.	Educated at Goorserai, knows Sanskrit and Mahrattee.	Manages his estate, and is an Honorary Magistrate.	No.	No.	Has five sons, the eldest of whom is debarred from succession for rebellion.	In Sumbut 1782, Nursingh Pundit, great-grandfather of Kesho Rao, came over from Poona with the Peshwa's forces, and in recognition of his services, the Peshwa gave him the Jaloun estate, to which Goorserai formerly belonged. Nursingh had two sons. In 1832 Sumbut, the estate was divided, and Dinkur Rao, father of Kesho Rao, came to Goorserai. He was succeeded by his two sons, and on the death of his elder brother, Kesho Rao became the owner of the whole estate. The elder branch of the family remained in Jaloun, and their jagheer lapsed to Government in the absence of a male heir. Kesho Rao remained loyal during the mutiny, but his elder son joined the rebels, and has in consequence been debarred from succession. Kesho Rao holds a fine estate on an Oobaree tenure, paying a light quit-rent, and has received the title of Rajah Bahadoor from Government.
		Mân Singh, Jagheerdar of Rampoora; Sooruj Bunsee, or Kuchwaha Thakoor.	Rajah; annual income Rs. 20,000 in maâfee.	Kuchwaha Thakoor.	57	Can read and write Hindee; privately educated.	In the management of his estates, and exercising the powers of	He is permitted to adopt an heir on condition of paying a nuzzurana of	Primogeniture.	Has a nephew.	The Rampore family is supposed to have migrated to this part of India about A.D. 944. It claims

					an Honorary Magistrate.	one-half of his annual income.			to be a branch of the old house of Oodeypore. In the reign of Aurungzebe, A. D. 1690, Juswunt Singh accompanied the troops of that Sovereign to the Deccan. The succeeding Emperor, Shah Alam, gave Juswunt Singh a grant confirming to the family the estates of Kuksies, Sersee, Boodukta (now Rampore), yielding a yearly rental of two lakhs. In 1628, at the end of the reign of Shah Jehan, the first Peshwa invaded this part of the country. The new Government confirmed the above grant. Later, the Gwalior army, under Bulwunt Rao Soobah, seized the estate, leaving only the present villages, yielding yearly Rs. 30,000. These were confirmed to the family by the British Government.
Lochun Singh, Jagheerdar of Gopalpoore, Sooruj Bunsee or Kuchwaha Thakoor.	Rao. Rs. 20,000 in maafee.	Kuchwaha Thakoor.	41	Can read and write Hindee; was educated privately.	In the management of his estate.	No sunnud.	Primogeniture.	One son.	This family, like that of Rampoora, is of the Kuchwaha clan, and a junior branch. On leaving the Deccan, they appear to have settled at Lahar, west of the Pahooj, now in Scindia's territory. In 1706, Shah Alum, Emperor of Delhi, conferred on the family a grant of several villages in the pergunnah of Judoorkhee (now Gwalior territory), yielding a yearly rental of Rs. 40,000; also the title of Rao.
									The nuzzurana payable amounted to Rs. 21,000 yearly.
									In A. D. 1745, the Gwalior Government seized the estate, and in A. D. 1775, gave the family a grant of 32 villages, paying a nuzzurana of Rs. 21,000. These villages were, however, resumed, and another grant given for only 12 villages, free in perpetuity, which are still in possession of the present Jagheerdar.
Roop Shah, Jagheerdar of Jugmunpore; Rikh Bunsee, or Senghur.	Rajah; Rs. 32,433; estates under the Court of Wards.	Senghur Thakoor.	16	At the Benares College.	Residing at the Wards' Institution, Benares.	No sunnud.	Primogeniture.	None.	The present estate is said to have been conferred in dower by a Rajah of Kunnouj in A.D.1099, on the marriage of his daughter with a chief of this family. The estate was confirmed to the family by Raghonath Rao, Peshwa, to whom a yearly nuzzurana of Rs. 7,470 was paid. In 1846 A. D., the nuzzurana was reduced by the British Government to Rs. 2,500.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
Jhansi.—(*Concld.*)	Jaloun.—(*Concld.*)	Kirpal Singh of Sarawan, Rikh Bunsee; a branch of the Juggumanpore family, a minor.	Dewan; zemindaree.	Senghur Thakoor.	16	Is being taught Oordoo and Hindee.	Under education by a private tutor.	No sunnud.	Primogeniture.	None.	
		Rajah Mungul Singh of Bhinae, of the Jodhpore family.	Annual income is Rs. 52,000, derived from his Talookdaree estate which is hereditary.	Ratour; Rajpoot of the Khamp of Joudha; Hindoo.	21	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the administration of his estates.	None.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	Oogur Sein, son of Chunder Sein, Rajah of Jodhpore, and a contemporary of the Emperor Akbar, obtained in the early part of the 17th century a grant of Bhinae and seven other pergunnahs, and with them the title of Rajah. The family were dispossessed of all their estates except Bhinae. Up to the year Sumbut 1810, no service was performed by, and none required from, the Rajah; but in Sumbut 1811, a fixed jumma was settled on the estate. The title of Rajah has been recognized since the commencement of British rule. The family of Bhinae is next in antiquity to Mursooda. The estate is ancestral.
Meerut.											

A.												
A.	Rajah Kullyan Singh of Pesaugun, of the Jodhpore family.	Annual income about Rs. 30,000, and is derived chiefly from the revenue of his zemindaree estate, which is hereditary.	Ratour; Rajpoot of the Khamp of Joudha; Hindoo.	31	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estate, and as an Honorary Magistrate.	Has no sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has a son who is being educated in the Ajmere College.	The founding of Peaugun by the ancestors of the present Rajah is mentioned in Todd's *Annals of Rajisthan*. From the enquiries instituted by the late Hon'ble Mr. Cavendish, former Superintendent of Ajmere, it appears that the title of "Seh Neem Hazaree" and a jagheer were conferred on the ancestors of the present Rajah by the Emperor Aurungzebe. The title of Rajah has always been recognized. The family is descended from Oodey Singh of Marwar. The estate is ancestral.		
Rohilkhund.												
Moradabad.	Rajah Misr Kalka Pershad, grandson of the late Rajah Misr Byjnath, of Bareilly.	Income about Rs. 55,000 annually, ancestral.	Kunouja Brahmin.	26	By private tutor in Persian and Hindee.	In superintending his estate.	None.	Jagheer has been entailed.	Has no male heir.	The title of Rajah and a jagheer of Government of Rs. 15,000, were granted to the present possessor's grandfather, the late Rajah Misr Byjnath, for loyal services rendered to the State during the mutiny of 1857.		
Bijnoor.	Rajah Pertab Singh Baladoor, of Tajpore.	Income derived mainly from his landed estates. They pay to Government a	Thugga; Hindoo.	41	Private education.	Resides upon his estates, and is occupied with their management. He is also an	No sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has three sons.	The family was founded in this district upwards of a century ago, by one Bulram Singh, great-great-grand(fa-		

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
(Continued).	Bijnour.—(Concluded).		revenue of Rs. 77,000 per annum. His income may be taken as Rs. 1,50,000. He received his title in 1858 for good and loyal services rendered in the disturbances of 1857.				Honorary Magistrate.				ther of the present Rajah. Bulram Singh had acquired the estate of Azimpore, in Pergunnah Bashto, and settled upon it. He and his son, Ramkishen, added to the property, and the latter bought the estate of Tajpore, where he settled. His son, Kidha Singh, further enlarged the family estates;

and, having rendered valuable services to the British Government on the first occupation of the province, received the estate of Gopalpore in jagheer, in recognition of his services.

The next incumbent, Jeeraj Singh, died young, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rajah.

Rohilkhund.	Shahjehanpore.	Rajah Juggunnath Singh, adopted son of Rajah Raghonath Singh of Powayn.	Annual income 33,234, being the profits of zemindaree estates and maikana allowances.	Hindoo; Rajpoot; Gour.	55	Was privately educated; can read and write Hindee and Persian.	In the management of his estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate.	None.	...	None.	The estates and the title were originally bestowed on Rajah Oodey Singh, by the King of Delhi, and the Mussulman Governor of Oudh.
	Moradabad.	Rajah Sheoraj Singh, of Kasheepore, C.S.I., lineal descendant of the Rajahs of Kumaon.	At present lives upon the income of his rent-free and zemindaree estates, estimated at Rs. 75,000 per annum.	Chuttree; Lunar race; Hindoo.	46	Is a good Nagree scholar, and understands Persian, and which language his daily transactions are carried on.	In the management of his private estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate.	Has no authorizing adoption.	The custom of primogeniture obtains in his family.	Has male heir.	Rajah Sheoraj Singh is a descendant of the family which reigned in Kumaon until it was occupied by the Goorkhas. He has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of India, and has received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class.
		Rajah Goor Sahoy, of Moradabad, lineal descendant of Jeyram Dass and Jeesook Rai, of Harriana, zillah Hansee, whence	Lives upon the income of his rent-free and zemindaree estates, estimated at Rs. 30,000 per annum.	Jât; Hindoo.	64	Privately educated; knows Persian.	In the management of his estates.	None.	The custom of primogeniture obtains in the family.	Has two sons.	The title of Rajah was conferred upon Goor Sahoy by the British Government in recognition of his loyal services during 1857. Of the property pos-

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
Rohilkund—(*Concluded*).	Moradabad.—(*Concluded*).	his ancestors migrated to Moradabad about three hundred years ago.	him by Government. He is the acknowledged head of the Jât community in Moradabad, and possesses great influence with them.								sessed by him, part is hereditary, part acquired by him by purchase, and the rest granted to
		Rajah Sheoraj Singh, known as the descendant of the family of Rajah Nunn Rae, the seat of whose Government in the Province of Kuttair was Majolah.	The Rajah is a minor. He lives upon the income of his estate.	Thakoor; Rajpoot; Solar race.	17	Under private tuition; is learning Persian and English.	Is employed in study, and the management of his estate.	None.	Family follows primogeniture.	The Rajah is unmarried.	The father of the present Rajah was Rajah Heera Singh. The family is said to have resided at Mouzah Majolah for nearly 400 years.

ALLAHABAD.

Allahabad.

Lall Ram Pertab Singh, Rajah of Mandah, Pergunnah Khyragurh.	Net income from ancestral zemindaree, Rs. 82,218; income from ancestral rent-free villages in perpetuity, Rs. 21,563; total annual income, Rs. 1,03,776, managed by the Court of Wards.	Guhnrwah; Chuttree; Sooruj Bunsee; Hindoo.	10	Being educated in the Wards' Institute, Benares.	Studying.	Has no sunnud	Family follows primogeniture.	...	The family claims descent from Rajah Jye Chund of Kunnouj. In A.D. 1193, when Shahab-ood-deen Gouree came to India, Jye Chund was killed by him. His descendants were scattered to Benares and other places, and many of them became Mahomedans. One, Bhojraj Deo, the 13th in descent from Jye Chund, is said to have settled in Mandah, which was then a dense jungle and governed by Bhurs. He expelled them, and founded the Mandah Raj. Lall Ram Pertab Singh, the present Rajah, is the 22nd in descent from Bhojraj Deo. His estates are ancestral, and are at present under the management of the Court of Wards.
Rajah Tejbul Singh, Talookdar of Dyah, Pergunnah Khyragurh.	Net income Rs. 26,167, derived from ancestral zemindaree.	Gahurwah; Chuttree; Sooruj Bunsee; Hindoo.	33	Private tuition; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estates.	Has no sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has male heir.	This is a branch of the Mandah State. Tejbul Singh obtained the title of Rajah Bahadoor for loyalty during the mutiny. On Rajah Murdan Shah succeeding to the Mandah Raj, he conferred the Talooks of Dyah on his son Chutturpal Singh, by whose nephew Lall Dhowkul Singh, the present Rajah, was adopted.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
Allahabad.—(Concld.)		Rajah Bunsput Singh of Barrah.	Net annual income from ancestral zemindaree, Rs. 33,439.	Bughel; Chuttree; Hindoo.	34	Private tuition; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estate.	Has no sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has male heir.	Is descended from Maharajah Bhyagra Deo Jee of Goojrat. The Rewah Rajah and Barrah Rajah are from the same family. The estates are ancestral.
Allahabad.—(Concluded).	pore.	Rajah Luchmee Narain Doobey; belongs to the family of Rajah Sheo Lall Doobey.	Annual income is Rs. 85,000, obtained by right of inheritance from zemindaree.	Brahmin; Hindoo.	18 years and 4 months.	Is being educated at the Benares College.	Residing in the Wards' Institution at Benares.	Has no sunnud.	No.	None.	The ancestor of this family, Sheo Lall Doobey, obtained the title of Rajah, and received Talooka Badlapore, for killing a rebel, Sultunat Singh, in A.D. 1793.

Joun											
	Rajah Mahesh Narain Singh, belongs to the family of Teelukdaree Rajah Harkoour Singh.	Annual income is Rs 22,156, partly ancestral zemindaree, and partly income of jagheer obtained in reward for good service during the mutiny.	Chuttree; Raj Bunsee.	56	Private tuition.	In the management of his estate.	None.	No.	Has no son.	Rajah Harkoour Singh acquired possession of the Pergunnahs Gurwara, Ghissoah, Moongra, Chanda, Karee, and Khurreeatdost, and realized rents from the zemindars. He was the Teelukdaree Rajah. Rajah Mahesh Narain rendered good service during the mutiny, and in recognition received a zemindaree.
4	Yameen-ood-dowla Wuzeer-ool-Moolk, Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor Sowlat Jung, ex-Nawab of Tonk in Rajpootana; of the family of Ameer-ood-dowla Mahomed Ameer Khan Bahadoor Shumshere Jung.	Lives on an allowance of Rs. 60,000 per annum from the revenues of Tonk.	Afghan; Mahomedan.	38	Private tuition.	No employment.	Yes.	Primogeniture is not followed.	Has nine sons.	The territories of Tonk were granted to the ex-Nawab's grandfather, Nawab Ameer-ood-dowla Mahomed Ameer Khan Bahadoor, by Maharajah Holkar, and were by treaty guaranteed to him by the British Government. Mahomed Ally Khan succeeded his father, and was deposed on the 18th December, 1867, his eldest son being appointed in his stead. He has been ordered by Government to reside at Benares.	

BENARES. BOUNDARY.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State, to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
(Continued).	(Continued).	Run Indur Bikram Shah, a Prince of Nepal, son of Raj Indur Bikram Shah, of Nepal.	Residing at Benares on his private means.	Chuttree; Sooraj Bunsee; Soddia Hindoo.	37	Knows Devanagree.	No employment.	No.	No.	No issue; has brothers and nephews.	The Prince came to Benares 23 years ago, when he was 14 years of age; his eldest brother is Rajah of Nepal, and his second brother is also in that country. His younger brother, Beerindur Bikram, resides in Benares.
		Rajah Sham Sikar Ooreir Bahadoor, Reasut Coorg Asthan, of the family of Maharajah Ooreir Raj Indur Ooreir Bahadoor.	Enjoys a political pension of Rs. 200 a month, and has property in Benares yielding about Rs 2,000 a year.	Chuttree; Sewa Charee; Hindoo.	36	Private tuition; knows a little of English and Persian.	No employment.	No.	Yes.	None.	The eldest brother, Lingraj, is allowed a pension of Rs. 500 a month for life, and his three younger brothers, Rs. 200 each. His mother, Maharanee Nunjum Majee Sahiba, receives Rs. 600, and the other Ranees Rs. 50 each, per mensem from Government. Has no landed property in Benares, where he resides by order of the Government. Possesses four bungalows in the station of Benares.

	Benares.	Nawab Iftikharuzzamanee Begum, *alias* Kureemut-oonnissa Begum, Shahzadee of the family of the ex-Princes of Delhi, and descendant of the Emperor Shah Alum.	Enjoys a political pension.	Shahazada Taimoree Googanee; Soonut Jumat.	39	Private tuition.	In the management of her household affairs.	No.	Yes.	No.	Is descended from Mirza Jehandar Shah, eldest son of Shah Alum, who came to reside at Benares in May, 1787. She is represented in the person of her husband, Mirza Fyaz-ood-deen Bahadoor. Has the privilege of corresponding direct with the Viceroy and Governor-General, and with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.
		Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., family of Goutum Buns, but now called by the name of Asam Singh.	Has been granted one-fourth of the income of Syudpore Bitree, in lieu of jagheer, and has also private estates, personal and hereditary, yielding about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 a year. His total income	Hindoo; Bhoomhar Brahmin.	52	Privately educated.	In the management of his estates.	No.	Family follows primageniture.	Koomar Sumbhoo Narain Singh.	Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh claims descent from Nur Singh Deo, but the family records go back only to Murdan Sahi, who, about A.D. 1704, was sole Talookdar of Anundpore or Derikho. His grandson, Asun Singh, was chief minister to Rajah Bulwunt Singh,

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
	Benares.—(*Concld.*)		amounts to between Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 80,000 a year.								and afterwards for a few years to Rajah Chet Singh. Rajah Bulwunt Singh conferred upon him the Syudpore Bhitree estates. In the disputes with Chet Singh, he rendered great services to the British Government. Baboo Asun Singh was succeeded by Baboo Shiva Narain in 1801, and the latter by his son, Hur Narain, in 1830. Sir Deo Narain succeeded in 1846. The title of Rao Bahadoor was conferred upon him in 1852. In recognition of his services during the mutiny of 1857, Her Majesty's Government conferred upon him the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a khillut of Rs. 10,000, with a perpetual grant to heirs male of Rs. 20,000 out of the Syudpore Bhitree income. He received the Order of the Star of India, 2nd Class, in 1866.
(*Continued*).	zeopore.	Thakoor Pershad Narain Deo, Rajah of Huldee, of the family of Maha-	Income, Rs. 2,000 per annum, derived from zemindaree.	Rajpoot of the class of Hyhobuns; Hindoo.	10	Is being privately educated by an English tutor.	Is studying at home.	Has no sunnud.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has no heirs.	

Ghazipur.	Rajah Chunder Jeet Deo Bahadoor.	The family is at present in reduced circumstances. The Rajah receives an allowance of Rs. 887-8-0 per annum under treaty engagements, and has about Rs. 500 a year from small shares in a few villages.	Musulman.	40	Well educated. Has served as a Thanadar in Goruckpore, and as a Tehseeldar in Azimgurh District.	Has at present no employment.	No.	Yes.	Has a son.	The Rajah is descended from a family of Gautum Rajpoots. At the time of Jehangeer Shah, his ancestor, Abhiman Singh, turned Mahomedan, and obtained a grant of a zemindaree of 22 pergunnahs, forming the greator part of the district of Azimgurh. In 1772. the family was
Azimgurh.	Mahomed Salamut Khan, Rajah of Azimgurh.									

ejected from its possessions by the Nawab of Oudh.

Shortly before the cession to the East India Company, Mahomed Nadir Khan, the representative of the family, obtained the assignment of some villages in nankar from the Chukladar, and at the time of the establishment of the British Government, he obtained a grant of these villages, and a pension of Rs. 150, subsequently increased to Rs. 300 a month. At the death of Mahomed Nadir Khan in 1826, the pension was discontinued, but his successor, Mahomed Mobaruk Khan, remained in possession of the nankar villages till they were resumed at the settlement in 1836. On the resumption of the villages, a pension of Rs. 887-8-0 per annum was granted to Mahomed Mobaruk Khan, and, by the orders of Government, this pension was in 1856, on the death of that Chief, continued to Mahomed Salamut Khan for his life.

BENARES.—Ghazipur.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing, Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Continued.	Gorruckpore.	Rooder Pertab Singh, Rajah of Anowla.	The Rajah's income is about Rs. 6,000 per annum, derived from landed property.	Sirneyt Rajpoot; Hindoo.	Y. About 60 years.	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estates.	No.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a son.	Anowla was a portion of the Sattassee Raj, confiscated to Government. Before Rajah Bhugwunt Singh died, he divided his Raj between his three sons, and apportioned Anowla and Bhowapar to Jugdheer Singh, from whom the present Rajah is descended.
		Kishen Pertab Bahadoor Sahee, Rajah of Tumkoohee.	The net annual income of the Rajah is abont Rs. 50,000, derived from zemindaree, which he obtained by inheritance.	Bhumar Rajpoot; Hindoo.	23	Privately educated; knows Hindee and Persian.	In managing his estates.	No.	No.	Has.	The Rajah is descended from Futteh Singh, Rajah of Hooshyarpore in Sarun, who killed his brother and fled to Tumkoohee, formerly included in the territory of the Nawab of Oudh. The present Rajah is the sixth in descent.

Sirdar Soorut Singh Bahadoor, C.S.I., of the Majeetea family, Punjab.	Net annual income of Rs. 11,000 from his estates, with a money pension of Rs. 400 a month.	Sikh.	43	Privately educated; knows Goormookhee, Hindee, and Persian.	In the management of his estates.	No.	Family does not follow primogeniture.	None.	Originally a resident of the Punjab, was, by order of Government, deported to Benares, where he was residing when the mutiny broke out in

1857. For his gallant and loyal conduct in 1857, he was rewarded by the grant of an estate of Rs. 11,000, and has received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class.

Benares.—Bustoo.

Rajah Mahindur Singh, C.S.I., Rajah of Bansee; family of Soorujbunsi, of Ajoodhia.	Annual income of Rs. 1,22,796.	Chuttree; Sirnoyt Hindoo.	44	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estates and as an Honorary Magistrate.	Has no sunnud save that of nankar from Government.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has a son.	Dulcep Singh, one of his ancestors, with a considerable force, and with the assistance of the Pithowra Ra-

jah, came to Gorackpore when it was occupied by the Doomkuttar Chuttrees, who had a fort at Doomingurh, near the Gorackpore City, and having defeated them, took possession of the district. Duleep Singh had three sons: the first son was the ruler of Pergunnah Oonowla, the second of Suttasee, and the third of Pergunnah Mughur. Hasdeo Singh, Rajah of Mughur, the ancestor of the present Rajah, having left his Raj, came to Pergunnah Bansee, and settled there. The Government jumma of the ancestral estate, is Rs. 26,015-2-8, and that of the estate in Pergunnah Nagur, &c., assigned to him in reward for loyalty and good services during the insurrection of 1857, is Rs. 23,568-15-10. Has received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class.

Rajah Mahesh Seetla Bukah Bahadoor Singh, of Bustee, family of Rajah Pirthma Deo Singh	Annual income Rs. 65,345-7-9, from zemindaree, ancestral and acquired.	Chuttree; Hulbunsa Hindoo.	21	Educated at the Wards' Institution and the Benares College; knows English Oor-	In the management of his estate.	No.	Follows primogeniture.	None.	The family is said to have come from Goojrat 22 generations ago. The Government jumma of the ancestral estate is

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N.-W. P.*—(Concld.)

Division.	District.	Name of Individual, and Family and State to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing Adoption, or not.	Family follows Primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heirs, or not.	Remarks.
					Y.						
	Bustee.—(*Concluded*).	Ghaho Moojbagoolanee, of Goojrat.				doo, and Devanagree.					Rs. 14,976-13-7, and that of the estate assigned to him in reward for loyalty and good services rendered to the State during the mutiny is Rs. 12,038-6-11, or a total Government jumma of Rs. 27,015-4-6.
		Bhowanee Goolam Pal, Rajah of Majhowlee.	Annual income of Rs. 38,200. Of this the Government jumma is Rs. 19,983. Zemindaree ancestral.	Chuttree; Soorujbuns Hindoo.	24	Privately educated; knows Hindee.	In the management of his estates.	...	Family follows primogeniture.	Has a son.	The Rajah is said to be descended from Tiluk Deo, Rajah of Kumaon.
	(*Concluded*).	Rajah Bhoop Indur Bahadoor Singh of Bijeypore, of the family of Rajah	Annual rent-roll is Rs. 1,68,059-6-6, interest on promissory-	Guhurwar; Hindoo.	6	...	...	No.	Family follows primogeniture.	No.	Has ancestral estates, and a malikanah was granted at the time of settle-

Juggut Bahadoor Singh.	note, Rs. 978; total, Rs. 1,69,037-6-6.								ment. A jumma of Rs. 10,000 was fixed for

Talooka Bijeypore, and other estates were settled with him. Is a minor of six years of age. His estates, which are at present considerably encumbered, are under the management of the Court of Wards.

Lall Keso Surn Sahee Deo, Rajah of Burhur, belonging to the family of Rajah Kullinjer.	Annual rent-roll, Rs. 97,870-15-0-	Chundeyl Hindoo.	19	Educated in the Wards' Institution and the Benares College.	...	No.	No.	No.	The first Chief and founder of this family was Orundeo, the only living representative of his clan, who, assisted by the Rajah of

Bijeypore, wrested Ageree, Burhur, Bijehgurh, Bardhee, and Singrowlee from the Bolunds, the former Kings of that part of the country (Bijehgurh, half of Singrowlee, and Bardhee, were subsequently separated and bestowed on other branches of the Chundeyl family); and he and his successors ruled uninterruptedly until A. D. 1744, when they were deposed by the Rajah of Benares, who held and governed their territory until A. D. 1782, when Rajah Cheyt Singh of Benares rebelled, and the ejected Chundeyl Chief, Adit Sah, was restored to the possession of his zemindaree by Warren Hastings in 1782. The present Rajah has just attained his majority, and received charge of his estates from the Court of Wards.

Rajah Nar Indur Bahadoor Sah of Singrowlee, belonging to the family of Rajah Oodwunt Sah.	Annual rent-roll Rs. 35,000.	Khurwar; Benbune Hindoo.	31	Privately educated.	...	No.	No.	Has male heirs.	Has ancestral estate. Descended from Rajah Oodwunt Sah. From the time of Chuttur Sah this family has risen to distinction. The Chief of Singrow-

lee was formerly a dependent of the Burhur Raj. Mr. Jonathan Duncan settled his estates with him separately; but, as Singrowlee is one of the estates forming the malikanah grants of the Burhur family, the Singrowlee Rajah pays his rent (Rs. 701) to the latter.

Mirzapore.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
MEERUT, ...	Dehra Doon, ...	2	934	102,831
	Saharunpore, ...	4	2,227	866,483
	Mozuffernuggur, ...	6	1,650	682,189
	Meerut, ...	38	2,368	1,199,593
	Bolundshuhur, ...	28	1,910	800,481
	Allygurh, ...	43	1,858	925,538
KUMAON, ...	Kumaon, ...	4	6,000	385,790
	Gurhwal, ...	1	5,500	248,742
ROHILKHUND, ...	Bijnour, ...	7	1,884	690,975
	Moradabad, ...	16	2,460	1,095,306
	Budaon, ...	10	1,971	889,810
	Bareilly, ...	12	2,925	1,464,199
	Shahjehanpore, ...	37	1,713	918,850
	Terai, ...	1	734	91,802
AGRA, ...	Muttra, ...	24	1,610	800,321
	Agra, ...	11	1,882	1,029,760
	Furruckabad, ...	10	1,694	915,943
	Mynpoorie, ...	5	1,666	700,220
	Etawah, ...	27	1,631	626,444
	Etah, ...	3	1,400	614,361
JHANSIE, ...	Jaloun, ...	19	1,544	405,272
	Jhansie, ...	4	1,610	357,774
	Lullutpore, ...	2	1,947	248,146
ALLAHABAD, ...	Cawnpore, ...	54	2,353	1,188,862
	Futtehpore, ...	6	1,580	680,786
	Banda, ...	10	3,030	724,372
	Allahabad, ...	6	2,765	1,393,183
	Humeerpore, ...	7	2,289	520,941
	Jounpore, ...	9	1,555	1,015,427
BENARES, ...	Goruckpore, ...	5	4,583	1,983,816
	Bustee, ...	5	2,797	1,465,697
	Azimgurh, ...	...	2,554	1,385,872
	Mirzapore, ...	13	5,200	1,054,413
	Benares, ...	...	995	793,277
	Ghazeepore, ...	6	2,195	1,332,403
AJMERE, ...	Ajmere and Mhairwara, ...	5	2,672	426,268
	Total, ...	440	83,686	30,016,137

BRITISH TERRITORY, 1868-69.

Chief Towns, with Population (above 5,000).		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.
6.		7.	8.
Dehra, ...	6,847	423	3
Saharunpore, ...	44,119	1,926	10
Kyrana, ...	16,953	1,039	11
Meerut, ...	79,378	2,062	20
Khoorja, ...	24,584	1,596	9
Coel, ...	48,403	2,029	21
Almorah, ...	6,151	3,487	9
... ...	...	4,417	3
Nujeebabad, ...	19,557	3,028	12
Moradabad, ...	57,304	3,027	18
Budaon, ...	31,044	2,020	16
Bareilly, ...	105,649	3,438	23
Shahjehanpore, ...	71,719	2,355	16
... ...	...	488	2
Kosee, ...	12,419	1,069	16
Agra, ...	142,667	1,144	21
Furruckabad, ...	73,110	1,645	18
Mynpoorie, ...	21,179	1,412	14
Etawah, ...	27,220	1,592	13
Khasgunj, ...	15,107	1,434	10
Calpee, ...	18,514	953	11
Mow, ...	19,410	699	10
Lullutpore, ...	9,258	750	8
Cawnpore, ...	113,601	2,272	17
Futtehpore, ...	20,478	1,617	11
Banda, ...	27,573	1,265	13
Allahabad, ...	105,926	3,994	22
Raat, ...	17,690	918	5
Jounpore,...	25,531	4,363	15
Goruckpore, ...	50,853	8,114	14
Mhendawul, ...	7,349	7,563	11
Azimgurh, ...	14,543	6,316	14
Mirzapore, ...	71,849	5,376	14
Benares, including Cantonment, ...	173,352	2,299	9
Ghazeepore, ...	34,386	5,114	15
Ajmere, ...	34,763	936	12
... .	...	92,180	466

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRI

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.
1.	2.	9.	10.	11.
Meerut, ...	Dehra Doon, ...	6	95	13
	Saharunpore, ...	17	116	29
	Mozuffernuggur, ...	14	24	12
	Meerut, ...	27	18	17
	Bolundshuhur, ...	14	112	28
	Allygurh, ...	27	38	20
Kumaon, ...	Kumaon, ...	7	150	50
	Gurhwal, ...	3	103	81
Rohilkhund,	Bijnour, ...	10	24	8
	Moradabad, ...	14	16	13
	Budaon, ...	15	26	20
	Bareilly, ...	20	33	16
	Shahjehanpore, ...	14	43	34
	Terai, ...	2	50	50
Agra, ...	Muttra, ...	12	133	19
	Agra, ...	17	18	3
	Furruckabad, ...	11	29	19
	Mynpoorie, ...	16	15	10
	Etawah, ...	20	44	24
	Etah, ...	13	34	12
Jhansie, ...	Jaloun, ...	11	22	12
	Jhansie, ...	10	20	14
	Lullutpore, ...	7	36	24
Allahabad,	Cawnpore, ...	18	45	29
	Futtehpore, ...	11	35	19
	Banda, ...	10	40	21
	Allahabad, ...	27	24	8
	Humeerpore, ...	10	98	37
	Jounpore, ...	12	72	14
Benares, ...	Goruckpore, ...	11	46	32
	Bustee, ...	9	32	12
	Azimgurh, ...	9	34	28
	Mirzapore, ...	10	96	62
	Benares, ...	8	20	19
	Ghazeepore, ...	9	28	10
Ajmere, ...	Ajmere and Mhairwara,	11	64	28
	Total, ...	462	...	...

TISH TERRITORY, 1868-69.—*(Concluded).*

Number of Police	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
		Land.	Gross.
12.	13.	14.	15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
210	72,432	54,857	1,29,690
880	2,06,156	10,75,700	14,58,938
723	1,80,615	10,76,099	12,49,196
1,556	3,69,831	19,60,771	23,12,058
721	1,71,049	19,30,194	20,53,257
736	3,28,530	18,40,363	21,11,156
155	1,11,667	1,31,769	3,48,272
26	35,534	95,453	1,11,485
596	1,83,498	8,72,358	10,07,825
854	3,05,848	11,73,269	14,71,463
760	2,58,302	10,09,080	11,80,446
5,076	3,86,271	16,85,282	18,54,471
672	3,07,758	9,71,723	12,17,597
110	45,869	2,04,120	2,10,922
761	2,11,467	16,62,617	35,09,056
1,535	3,79,189	16,13,633	53,10,776
915	3,10,307	10,63,319	14,01,349
561	2,32,140	10,88,181	12,26,792
522	2,16,463	11,67,265	2,74,777
440	1,06,871	7,28,090	12,14,714
590	1,73,045	7,62,509	8,40,252
843	2,43,600	4,05,081	8,51,203
479	1,77,073	83,339	1,22,984
893	3,28,339	21,39,211	23,57,697
565	2,33,558	14,21,406	15,39,358
723	89,346	13,30,578	14,07,148
1,410	2,38,628	19,90,709	23,26,510
551	1,62,700	10,56,403	11,32,854
594	1,66,092	12,40,011	14,36,588
706	2,47,760	11,45,641	18,86,495
452	1,63,915	13,43,154	14,47,555
492	2,33,019	14,81,804	16,77,165
709	1,04,894	8,35,448	8,75,699
1,109	2,30,880	8,95,435	12,64,127
802	2,97,768	14,99,227	18,00,000
1,567	3,22,421	3,16,468	5,91,995
30,294	78,32,835	3,93,50,517	5,12,11,870

Districts.	Inhabited Houses.				
	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of Dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Doon, ...	1,238	18,976	20,213	41,380	26,256
Saharunpore, ...	19,955	158,882	178,837	295,887	250,493
Mozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	159,260	228,805	197,071
Meerut, ...	21,378	276,406	297,784	413,351	350,397
Bolundshuhur, ...	7,270	107,499	114,769	262,080	244,403
Allygurh, ...	33,334	156,425	189,759	314,885	281,293
Kumaon, ...	...	...	86,399	117,218	124,097
Gurhwal, ...	49,186	...	49,186	75,891	79,952
Bijnour, ...	...	...	149,967	227,279	212,005
Moradabad, ...	...	...	250,672	370,852	336,829
Budaon, ...	...	180,665	180,665	297,119	263,627
Bareilly, ...	7,631	69,633	77,264	495,258	428,701
Shahjehanpore, ...	2,439	180,186	182,625	313,867	272,108
Terai, ...	...	21,509	21,509	35,532	25,824
Muttra, ...	13,492	164,481	177,973	270,518	241,253
Agra, ...	33,813	184,765	218,578	359,265	309,058
Furruckabad, ...	...	261,064	261,064	314,210	277,029
Mynpoorie, ...	...	...	148,916	244,071	208,225
Etawah, ...	2,562	132,046	134,608	220,668	187,319
Etah, ...	...	...	120,269	213,728	179,184
Jaloun, ...	9,565	81,401	90,966	144,391	130,850
Jhansie, ...	19,249	57,750	76,999	119,957	111,357
Lullutpore, ...	...	...	36,382	78,243	73,963
Cawnpore, ...	92,400	184,889	277,289	422,258	371,846
Futtehpore, ...	8,855	148,996	157,851	229,617	215,223
Banda, ...	...	...	169,138	242,159	230,001
Allahabad, ...	7,102	292,207	299,309	476,509	443,124
Humeerpore, ...	17,788	96,127	113,915	179,536	165,000
Jounpore, ...	1,065	195,514	196,579	358,131	315,933
Goruckpore, ...	...	...	359,655	624,147	594,921
Bustee, ...	468	239,137	239,605	448,904	429,588
Azimgurh, ...	1	297,067	297,068	464,149	443,087
Mirzapore, ...	3,202	175,128	178,330	345,236	344,196
Benares, ...	...	...	116,507	268,894	265,508
Ghazeepore, ...	...	291,103	291,103	450,046	457,098
Ajmere, ...	...	...	86,117	146,942	86,426
Railway, ...	...	...	...	10,086	2,418
Military, ...	...	...	...	38,961	8,405
Total, ...	...	...	6,007,330	10,160,030	9,194,668

LATION.

Population.				Classification of Population.		
Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other Mixed Classes.	Natives.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
19,908	15,287	102,831	110	791	120	...
179,954	140,149	866,483	389	1,126	110	111
141,261	115,052	682,189	414	36	18	13
234,330	201,515	1,199,593	508	317	328	529
162,689	131,309	800,481	424	43	90	23
184,764	144,596	925,538	498	66	74	67
82,797	61,678	385,790	64	180	29	4
51,995	40,904	248,742	50	26	...	8
141,743	109,948	690,975	367	17	17	120
209,599	178,026	1,095,306	445	38	21	107
182,656	146,408	889,810	451	21	5	55
287,750	252,490	1,464,199	501	713	...	137
181,039	151,836	918,850	1,713	71	6	98
16,461	13,985	91,802	125	3	...	...
164,552	123,998	800,321	496	81	...	69
198,631	162,806	1,029,760	548	873	619	900
187,369	137,335	915,943	1,694	51	90	278
147,814	100,110	700,220	420	58	11	104
128,329	90,128	626,444	384	52	9	13
128,559	92,880	614,351	437	20	40	...
76,950	53,081	405,272	262	14	13	...
68,853	57,607	357,774	222	54	28	...
51,533	44,407	248,146	126	11	3	...
213,908	180,850	1,188,862	502	426	231	214
126,639	109,307	680,786	431	44	22	33
136,092	116,120	724,372	239	46	42	13
257,994	215,556	1,393,183	504	398	685	741
94,622	81,783	520,941	228	11	30	...
197,716	143,647	1,015,427	653	34	23	17
427,113	337,635	1,983,816	446	53	26	188
315,005	262,110	1,455,697	556	14	...	...
288,351	189,685	1,385,872	545	20	35	...
197,541	167,440	1,054,413	302	117	12	188
143,854	115,021	798,277	797	235	650	413
251,576	173,683	1,332,408	589	157	169	210
122,540	70,360	426,268	160	558	...	49
1,123	817	14,444	...	685	128	...
5,086	3,865	56,317	...	14,371	284	...
6,018,786	4,713,414	30,086,898	16,600	21,881	3,968	4,702

Districts.	Classification of Population.—(*Concld.*)				
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Dehra Doon, ...	91,073	10,823	24	...	...
Saharunpore, ...	585,781	273,098	...	6,257	...
Mozuffernuggur, ...	482,450	190,318	...	9,354	...
Meerut, ...	889,887	291,194	...	17,338	...
Bolundshuhur, ...	650,982	149,343	...	...	...
Allygurh, ...	829,295	93,557	...	2,479	...
Kumaon, ...	52,392	128,986	...	9	204,190
Gurhwal, ...	247,963	733	...	12	...
Bijnour, ...	468,566	222,255	...	...	...
Moradabad, ...	733,034	362,106	...	...	...
Budaon, ...	772,368	117,361	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	1,157,347	306,002	...	...	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	797,910	120,759	6	...	...
Terai, ...	57,918	33,681	...	...	...
Muttra, ...	729,804	66,802	...	3,565	...
Agra, ...	927,628	99,740	...	...	...
Furruckabad, ...	809,102	105,560	...	862	...
Mynpoorie, ...	662,597	37,450	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	589,220	37,150	...	...	...
Etah, ...	558,200	56,091	...	...	...
Jaloun, ...	365,596	39,649	...	...	...
Jhansie, ...	343,766	13,916	10	...	...
Lullutpore, ...	220,637	5,073	...	11,278	11,144
Cawnpore, ...	1,114,870	73,121	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	608,876	71,811	...	...	...
Banda, ...	669,761	43,110	...	17	11,388
Allahabad, ...	1,178,929	183,335	...	465	28,630
Humeerpore, ...	488,161	32,739	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	927,945	87,408	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	1,792,489	191,046	14	...	...
Bustee, ...	1,232,114	223,569	...	...	...
Azimgurh, ...	1,204,642	181,175	...	...	...
Mirzapore, ...	927,798	68,330	...	...	57,868
Benares, ...	721,684	70,087	...	198	...
Ghazeepore, ...	1,204,989	126,978	...	...	...
Ajmere, ...	347,742	54,058	66	23,795	...
Railway, ...	10,706	2,925	...	...	...
Military, ...	30,154	11,508	...	...	...
Total, ...	25,484,376	4,183,057	120	75,629	313,218

TION.—(*Concluded*).

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigrations or Immigrations during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		Emgn.	Imgn.	
19.	20.	21.	22.		23.
49,583	53,248	Paharee and Oordoo, ...	...	...	
470,954	395,529	Oordoo, ...	865	...	Including European Troops at Roorkee.
280,849	401,340	Ditto, ...	...	...	
521,890	677,703	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
405,647	404,834	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	...	...	
698,908	526,630	Nagree and Oordoo, ...	7,261	10,438	
360,767	25,023	Oordoo and Paharee, ...	...	...	
202,591	46,151	Nagree, ...	124	...	
270,080	414,895	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
060,506	434,801	Oordoo and Persian, ...	...	...	
630,528	259,282	Hindee, ...	...	...	
995,086	469,113	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
665,326	253,524	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	2,988	2,590	
56,507	35,295	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	
438,673	361,649	Devanagree and Oordoo,	...	...	
569,541	460,219	Hindoostanee & Hindee,	...	...	
530,869	376,074	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
446,816	253,904	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	...	...	
894,015	232,429	Ditto ditto, ...	7,129	6,665	
872,137	242,214	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	
217,760	187,522	Ditto ditto, ...	1,000	...	
167,253	190,521	Hindee, ...	...	...	
145,813	102,863	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	16,890	3,225	
717,813	471,049	Ditto ditto, ...	45	...	
854,015	326,771	Hindee, ...	...	...	
412,396	311,976	Ditto, ...	...	...	
773,343	619,840	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	...	...	
303,027	217,914	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	
633,351	382,076	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	279	...	
1,585,478	428,338	Hindee, ...	...	...	
1,126,881	329,816	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	3,953	...	
901,049	484,823	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	104	...	
650,234	474,179	Hindee, ...	...	...	
870,414	429,803	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	1,574	...	
708,790	625,613	Hindee, ...	1,585	...	
223,594	202,674	Mixed Hindee, ...	...	...	
...	84,440	...	...	...	
...	56,317	...	...	...	
17,915,976	12,170,922	...	43,802	22,918	

E.—FISCAL.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

Survey.

Area Previously Surveyed in Miles.				Cost per Mile.			Surveyed during the Year, with Cost per Mile.		
		Revenue.							
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By Villages.	By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	1,442	...	...	...	42 14 2	...	...	1,372 square miles. Cost per square mile, Rs. 60-0-5.

E.—FISCAL.

1.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—*(Concluded).*

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue Assessed.	Date of Expiry of Settlement.	REMARKS.
		Rs		
Settled in perpetuity, ...	10,973	56,57,423		
Settled for 30 years or upwards, ...	45,760	2,69,66,123		
Settled for 10 years and under 30, ...	6,152	17,56,976		
Settled under 10 years,	788	1,88,485		
Settlement in progress,	13,142	46,68,320		
Total, ...	76,815	3,94,37,332		
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights, ...	3,684	1,01,26,964		
Ditto, without such record,	433	5,35,601		
Settlements during the year, ... Detailed,	764	2,51,838		
Summary,				

E.—FIS

2.—*Surveyed and Assessed Area in*

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultiva	
	Irrigated.					
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Debra Doon, ...	8,565	21,953	35,832	66,350	...	22 959
Saharunpore, ...	82,485	77,573	621,382	781,440	...	202,880
Mozuffernuggur, ...	184,988	157,035	307,696	649,719	...	199,712
Meerut, ...	277,350	299,996	453,694	1,031,040	...	185,957
Bolundshuhur, ...	36,640	283,530	455,821	775,991	...	262,205
Allygurh, ...	73,935	459,774	369,143	902,852	66,749	49,348
Kumaon, ...	...	...	252,800	252,800	252,800	124,800
Gurhwal, ...	...	2,965	106,720	109,685	...	24,950
Bijnour, ...	3,052	29,728	541,850	574,630	...	236,408
Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	808,197	11,695	317,433
Budaon, ...	...	200,891	628,549	829,440	...	206,080
Bareilly, ...	84,855	259,807	768,143	1,112,835	...	362,544
Shajehanpore, ...	...	343,681	344,631	688,312	6,120	185,826
Terai, ...	...	...	...	89,367	...	124,332
Muttra, ...	21,221	297,171	381,820	700,212	17,023	123,683
Agra, ...	2,311	432,641	374,996	809,948	8,723	78,956
Furruckabad, ...	23,647	255,442	337,190	616,279	...	144,646
Mynpoorie, ...	...	...	...	563,200	...	72,320
Etawah, ...	60,889	166,770	283,163	510,822	217,485	115,278
Etah, ...	35,604	170,688	360,593	566,885	...	152,873
Jaloun, ...	...	18,749	584,710	603,450	...	96,574
Jhansie, ...	161	22,165	395,594	417,920	6,469	226,491
Lullutpore, ...	...	24,376	219,478	243,854	...	516,828
Cawnpore, ...	101,139	296,257	436,636	834,032	...	130,333
Futtehpore, ...	...	234,160	304,649	538,809	...	113,359
Banda, ...	...	...	...	889,600	...	542,720
Allahabad, ...	50	345,574	644,594	990 218	...	212,371
Humeerpore, ...	1,222	12,519	738,791	752,532	22,308	328,840
Joumpore, ...	...	561,135	34,328	595,463	...	286,625
Gorruckpore, ...	...	907,121	683,899	1,591,020	...	777,149
Bustee, ...	...	730,914	324,819	1,055,733	...	425,448
Azimgurh, ...	...	796,750	16,690	813,440	...	220,800
Mirzapore, ...	...	198,823	614,658	813,481	...	268,665
Benares, ...	...	238,971	202,818	441,789	...	27,337
Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	...	923,224	...	175,770
Ajmere, ...	36,646	30,325	94,309	161,280	42,240	92,800
Total, ...	1,034,760	7,877,475	11,919,990	24,105,849	651,612	7,625,800

C A L.

Acres, for the year 1868-69.

TED.		ASSESSMENT.									REMARKS.
Uncultivable Waste.	Total Area Assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre as Cultivation.			Rate per Acre as Cultivable Lands.			Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.			
8.	9.	10.	11.			12.			13.			14.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
488,555	577,864	56,118	0	13	6	0	9	11	1	8	0	
224,440	1,205,760	1,004,556	1	4	63	1	0	4	0	13	4	
153,296	1,002,727	1,120,427	1	11	7	5	9	9	1	1	10	
298,523	1,515,520	1,985,274	1	14	9	1	11	1	1	4	11	
138,570	1,176,766	1,267,892	1	10	0	1	3	6	1	1	3	
142,954	1,161,903	1,840,243	2	0	7	1	14	11	1	9	4	
3,196,800	3,827,200	127,112	0	8	0	1	0	3	0	0	6	
3,370,645	3,505,280	95,633	0	14	0	3	13	4	0	0	5	
284,314	1,095,322	1,187,165	2	1	0	5	0	4	1	1	4	
206,924	1,344,249	1,325,240	1	10	3	1	2	0	0	15	9	
183,680	1,219,200	927,701	1	1	10	0	14	4	0	12	2	
317,143	1,792,522	1,694,601	1	8	4	1	2	4	0	15	1	
189,289	1,069,547	974,571	1	6	8	5	3	11	0	14	7	
253,593	467,292	163,528	1	13	3	1	5	0	0	5	7	
101,649	942,567	1,659,643	2	5	11	13	6	7	1	12	2	
242,126	1,139,753	1,614,699	1	15	10	1	12	9	1	6	8	
265,227	1,026,152	1,125,312	1	13	2	7	12	5	1	1	6	
417,280	1,052,800	1,121,041	1	15	10	1	12	3	1	0	10	
174,655	1,018,240	1,199,592	2	5	7	1	14	8	1	2	10	
158,704	878,462	732,311	1	4	6	4	12	7	0	13	3	
241,643	941,667	874,458	1	7	2	1	3	11	0	14	10	
293,120	944,000	487,642	1	2	8	2	2	5	0	8	3	
281,824	1,042,506	151,383	0	9	11	0	4	7	0	2	3	
522,220	1,486,585	2,139,211	2	9	0	16	6	7	1	7	0	
348,443	1,000,611	1,421,406	2	10	2	2	2	8	1	6	6	
437,120	1,869,440	1,304,784	1	7	5	2	6	5	0	11	2	
510,503	1,713,092	2,033,334	2	0	10	9	9	2	1	3	0	
331,026	1,434,706	1,056,403	1	6	5	3	3	6	0	11	9	
91,543	973,631	1,251,972	2	1	8	1	6	9	1	4	1	
503,429	2,871,598	1,157,354	0	11	8	0	7	2	0	6	5	
245,706	1,726,887	1,323,157	1	4	0	0	14	3	0	11	6	
564,480	1,598,720	1,490,600	1	13	4	6	12	0	0	14	11	
826,735	1,898,881	844,897	1	0	7	3	4	3	0	7	2	
137,293	606,419	900,173	2	0	7	32	14	10	1	7	10	
258,904	1,357,898	1,499,227	1	9	11	8	7	2	1	5	10	
421,760	718,080	379,552	...			...			...			
16,821,116	49,103,877	39,538,212	1	10	2	5	3	0	0	12	10	

E.—FIS

6.—*Land*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue Last Year, 1867-68.		Revenue This Year, 1868-69.		Cost of Collections.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years, ...	3,89,29,828	3,85,12,128	3,88,85,109	3,76,46,534	...
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year, ...	44,424	23,033	28,144	27,972	...
Total, ...	3,89,74,252	3,85,35,161	3,89,13,253	3,76,74,506	...
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year, ...	33,507	10,454	1,31,351	...	...
Total, ...	3,89,40,745	3,85,24,707	3,87,81,902	3,76,74,506	19,72,189
Collections from Government estates, ...	2,19,795	2,14,707	2,03,228	1,94,719	34,670
Income from sale of Govt. estates, ...	2,83,090	2,83,090	7,03,273	7,02,673	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue, not included in above, ...	13,67,252	13,36,648	16,33,492	15,77,649	4,752
Grand Total, ...	4,08,11,482	4,03,59,152	4,13,21,895	4,01,49,547	20,11,611

CAL.

Revenue.

Net Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for Arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates Sold.	Cause of Increase or Decrease of Revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the Annual Assessed Revenue.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
				Demand of 1867-68, ...		4,08,11,482
				Demand of 1868-69, ...		4,13,21,895
...	...	...	...	Net Increase, ...		Rs. 5,10,413
				Increase.		
...	...	...	...		Rs.	
				Alluvion, ...	8,218	
				Resumed Maafee,...	1,896	
				Land relinquished,	15	
...	...	...	...	Increased Jummabundee, ...	1,83,092	
				Sale proceeds of Government estates,	6,57,073	
				Transfer, ...	3,610	
				Revision of Settlement, ...	1,76,400	
...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous, ...	31,637	10,61,941
				Decrease.		
3,57,02,317	11,07,396	1	1,408	Diluvion, ...	6,747	
				Deficit Jummabundee, ...	57,980	
				Lands appropriated,	3,181	
1,60,049	8,509	...	...	Transfer, ...	2,516	
				Revenue assigned,...	26,491	
				Deficit sales, ...	4,767	
7,02,673	600	...	...	Revenue of Government estates, ...	2,75,076	
				Miscellaneous, ...	1,74,770	5,51,523
15,72,897	55,843	...	...	Net Increase, ...		Rs. 5,10,413
3,81,37,936	11,72,348	1	1,408			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATURE.

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Government, North-Western Provinces, for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year 1868-69.

Title of Bill.	By whom Proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Fate, Result or present Position of the Proposed Bill.
Bill for amending the Law affecting the responsibilities of landholders in the matter of Police.	Government, North-Western Provinces.	The provisions regulating the responsibilities of landholders in the matter of Police lie scattered through many Regulations, the greater portion of which have been repealed or have become obsolete from changes in the system of administration. This fragmentary state of the law was an obstacle to the due enforcement of the duties of this class, without whose active co-operation the successful action of any system of Police could not be hoped for in these Provinces. This Bill was, therefore, proposed in order to codify the law on the subject.	Under the consideration of the Government of India.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 2—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of Offences Reported, and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted for each Offence in the N.-W. Provinces, in the year 1868.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences Reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under Trial.	Remarks.
Murder, ...	Detail is not given in the High Court's Criminal Statements for 1868.					
Culpable homicide, ...						
Grievous hurt, ...						
Rape, ...						
Dacoity, ...						
Theft, ...						
Receiving stolen property,						
Robbery, ...						
House-breaking, ...						
Criminal breach of trust, ...						
Petty offences, ...						
Total, ...	1,09,629	1,06,782	34,906	70,249	1,234	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 3—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1868.

Class of Tribunals.	No. of Persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.					Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during present year.		Received by Transfer.	Total.	Discharged without Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Remaining at end of year.		
		By Arrest.	By Summons or Recognizance.										
Village Officers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates (Honorary), ...	No Return.									No Return.			
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates, ... Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District, Chief Magistrates of Districts, ...	994	47,592	57,413	829	106,828	18,112	16,784	70,256		445	1,231	8 days.	265,649	
Total Magistracy, ...	994	105,005		829	106,828	18,112	16,784	70,256		445	1,231	...	265,649	
Sessions Court, ...	1,182	1,806		...	2,988	...	797	1,989		...	202	8 days.	...	
High Court, ...	24	604		...	630	...	...	597		...	...	...	...	
Grand Total, ...	2,200	107,415		829	110,446	18,112	17,581	72,842		445	1,433	...	265,649	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 4—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1868.

Nature of Punishments.	Number of Persons Punished.								Remarks.
	By Village Officers.	By Unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local Paid Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	High Court.	Total.	
Fined, ...	Not shown.	39,609				24	...	39,633	
Imprisoned, ...		15,748				1,549	...	17,297	
Flogged, ...		3,248				11	...	3,259	
Ordered to find security, ...		1,611				...	...	1,611	
Imprisoned and fined, ...		2,777				234	...	3,011	
Imprisoned and flogged, ...		354				3	...	357	
Death, ...		...				86	*57	143	* On a recommendation from the Magistrate, the sentence of death, after confirmation, was in one case commuted to transportation for life.
Total Persons Punished, ...	...	63,347				1,907	57	65,311	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 4—(Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1868.—(Concluded).

Nature of Punishments.	Number of Persons Punished.							Remarks.
	By Village Officers.	By Unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local Paid Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	High Court.	Total.	
Detail of Sentences of Fine and Imprisonment.									
Fines.									
Not exceeding Rs. 5, ...	Not shown.		29,832			...	...	29,832	
„ „ 50, ...			11,944			...	...	11,944	
„ „ 200, ...			551			224	...	775	
„ „ 1,000, ...			51			30	...	81	
Exceeding „ 1,000, ...			...			3	...	3	
Total Number of Fines, ...			42,378			257	...	42,635	
Total Amount of Fines, ...			Rs. 3,53,581			Rs. 38,733		Rs. 3,92,314	
Amount Realized, ...			„ 2,56,107			„ 8,952		„ 2,65,059	
Amount paid to injured parties, by way of compensation or amends, ...			„ 16,813			„ 712		„ 17,525	

Sentences of Imprisonment.									
Not exceeding 15 days,	Rigorous,	...	1,822	...	Not shown.				1,822
	Simple,	...	643						643
" 6 months,	Rigorous,	...	10,610						10,610
	Simple,	...	544	...					544
" " 2 years,	Rigorous,	...	5,142	596	Not shown.				5,738
	Simple,	...	38	66					104
			85	768					853
" " 7 years,	Rigorous,	...	...	3					3
	Simple,	...		177					177
Exceeding 7 years,	Rigorous,	...	...	...					...
	Simple,	...							
Total, ...	Rigorous,	...	17,659	1,541	...	10	Not shown.		19,200
	Simple,	...	1,225	69	...	223			1,294
						1			1
						46			46
Penal servitude :—									
Transportation,	For terms;	...	Not shown.			10	Not shown.		10
	For life, ...	...				223			223
Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to	Solitary confinement,	...				1			1
	Forfeiture of property,	...				46			46

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 5—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868.

Tribunal.	Number of Appellants or Persons whose Cases were called for by High Court.	Numbers of Cases.						Remarks.
		Appeals Rejected.	Sentences Confirmed.	Sentences Modified.	Sentences Reversed.	Returned for New Trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts. { Appeals from unpaid Magistrates. / Appeals from paid Magistrates. }	821 cases were appealed or called for on perusal of monthly statements. 329 cases were submitted under Sections 54 and 434, and called for under Section 404 of Act XXV. of 1861. — 1,150 total cases.	203	1,256	724		35	33	
Sessions Court. { From unpaid Magistrates / From paid Magistrates. }		845	2,147	1,003		32	131	
High Court, ...		not shown.	*456	205	160	not shown.		

* Of these, four persons were released on review of Judgment.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 6—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1868.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.						Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs', Deputy-Collectors', and other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts and Collectors'.	Superior Courts.	Total.	
CIVIL COURT CASES.							
Money due. On written promise, ...	This is inapplicable to these Provinces.	Detail is not given in the statements forwarded by the High Court. Total number of cases instituted in 1868 is 5,435.					
Money due. On unwritten promise, ...							
Money due. On book account, ...							
Money due. For wages, ...							
Money due. For goods sold and delivered, ...							
Money due. For breach of contract, not included in above, ...							
Rent, ...							
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof, ...							
Damages. For injuries to person, ...							
Damages. For injuries to property, ...							
Damages. For defamation, ...							
Total, ...							

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 7—(CIVIL).

Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1868.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits Disposed of in Different Courts.					Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs', Dy. Collectors', and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
In Civil Courts.							
Not exceeding Rs. 5	This is inapplicable to these Provinces.	Not shown	in the High	Court's Civil	Statements	Average value of each suit is not mentioned in the statements.	
„ „ „ 20							
„ „ „ 100							
„ „ „ 500 ...							
„ „ „ 5,000							
„ „ „ 1,00,000							
Exceeding „ 1,00,000							
Total in Civil Courts, ...	...	...	...	76,533	6,508	Rs. 2,38,33,889	
In Revenue Courts.							
Not exceeding Rs. 5							
„ „ „ 20							
„ „ „ 100 ...				Not shown.			
„ „ „ 500							
„ „ „ 5,000							
Total in Revenue Courts, ...							
Grand Total, ...							

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 8—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1868.

Class of Court.	Number of Cases on the File.			Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	
CIVIL COURTS.				
Non-Regulation Provinces, ...	2,138	7,641	9,779	...
Small Cause Courts, ...	No returns.			
Village Courts, ...	Inapplicable to these Provinces.			
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ...				
District Courts other than Chief Court of District, ...	Not shown.			
Chief Court of District, ...		65,251	65,251	...
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...				
Total, ...	2,138	72,892	75,030	...
REVENUE COURTS.				
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ...	Not shown.			
Paid Sub-divisional ditto, ...				
Courts of Collectors, ...				
Total, ...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL,	...	...	...	...
Besides Miscellaneous, ...	...	19,925	19,925	...
Grand Total of the cases tried under three heads, ...	2,138	92,817	94,955	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in in the year

Class of Court.	CLASSES IN WHICH DECREE					
	WITHOUT CONTEST IN COURT.					
	Ex-parte.	By Confession.	By Compromise and Consent.	On Merits.	By Arbitration.	Total.
CIVIL COURTS.						
Non-Regulation Provinces,	1,052	1,677	1,268	917	157	5,171
Small Cause Courts, ...	No Returns.		...	...	...	...
Village Courts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals,...						
District Courts other than Chief Court of District,	10,754	15,756	6,918	34,940	1,465	69,833
Chief Court of District, ...						
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...						
Total, ...	11,806	17,433	8,186	35,857	1,622	75,004
REVENUE COURTS.						
Unpaid Local Tribunals,						
Paid Sub-divisional ditto,	7,474	4,647	4,561	18,010	800	35,492
Courts of Collectors, ...						
Total, ...	7,474	4,647	4,561	18,010	800	35,492
GRAND TOTAL, ...	19,280	22,080	12,747	53,867	2,422	110,496
Besides Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of the cases tried under three heads,	19,280	22,080	12,747	53,867	2,422	110,496

MENTS. 8—(CIVIL).

the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces 1868.—(Concluded).

PASSED.										
CONTESTED CASES TRIED AND DECIDED IN COURT.				Cases Pending at close of the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS, DURING WHICH EACH CASE LASTED.		Number of Summonses to Parties to appear in person.	Number of Cases in which Parties appeared.	Number of Summonses to Witnesses other than Parties.	Number of Witnesses who appeared.
In Favour of Plaintiffs.		In Favour of Defendants, Objectors, or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.				
In Whole.	In Part.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not shown.		...	...
Not shown.			...	...	No Returns.		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not shown.			...	...	111	48	81,359	91,541	111,931	138,111
Not shown.			...	...	111	48	81,359	91,541	111,931	138,111
Not shown.			...	...	30	18	49,176	54,583	30,389	50,908
Not shown.			...	...	30	18	49,176	54,583	30,389	50,908
Not shown.			...	...	...	...	130,535	146,124	144,320	189,019
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,535	146,124	144,320	189,019

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 9—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in 1868.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the File.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on Trial.			Remanded for further Investigation.	Total.	Cases Pending at end of year.	Average Duration of each Appeal tried.	Remarks.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In Favour of Appellant. In Whole.	In Part.	In Favour of Respondent.					
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, ...					Not shown.							
Collector's Appellate Court, ...												
Chief Appellate Court of District or Judge, { Civil Appeals,...	...	3,783	6,510	...	3,783			...	6,510	...	...	
Revenue do., ...	...	2,727			2,727							
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, ...												
Chief Court of Province, ... { Regular Appeals from Judges or Bench in Original Jurisdiction, ...	68	217	285	3	249			23	272	36	M. D. 1 16	
From District Courts, ...												
Special Appeals, ...	380	1,680	2,060	13	1,833			427	2,260	227		
Total, ...	448	8,407	8,855	16	8,592			450	9,042	263	...	

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in 1868.

Class of Court.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in Execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sale of Real Property.	Sequestration of Real Property.	Sale of Personal Property.	Imprisonments.	
Village Courts, ...	No returns.							No returns.						
Small Cause Courts, ...														
Local and Sub-divisional:—														
Civil Courts, ...	No Return is given in the High Court's figured Statements for 1868.													
Revenue Courts, ...														
District Courts, ...														
Superior Courts, ...														
Non-Regulation Provinces,	5,139	4,956	11,279	16,235	5,000	3,218	4,770	4,455		Not shown.				
Total, ...	5,139	4,956	11,279	16,235	5,000	3,218	4,770	4,455						

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Offices

	Name of Office.	Number of						
		Obligations for Payment of Money not secured on Real Property.					*Receipts and other Acquittances.*	
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Other Personal Contracts.	Not affecting Real Property.	Affecting Real Property.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	46	45	1	12	2	8
2	Saharunpore, ...	25	1,707	777	2	173	43	940
3	Meerut, ...	36	2,017	573	7	412	73	76
4	Allygurh, ...	92	3,936	714	7	219	36	14
5	Agra, ...	60	5,792	867	14	621	687	1,094
6	Furruckabad, ...	23	1,398	264	...	213	17	791
7	Mynpoorie, ...	348	2,739	274	9	224	296	886
8	Moradabad, ...	82	2,054	464	4	325	54	566
9	Bareilly, ...	164	7,236	503	1	227	22	227
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	162	3,838	430	6	345	69	355
11	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
12	Allahabad, ...	3	145	99	1	203	8	6
13	Cawnpore, ...	11	407	215	7	592	71	32
14	Futtehpore, ...	28	460	128	3	307	64	130
15	Azimgurh, ...	8	330	152	7	64	5	8
16	Jounpore, ...	16	223	79	1	70	11	39
17	Mirzapore, ...	22	667	130	2	132	91	341
18	Benares, ...	70	1,158	246	7	337	39	15
19	Ghazeepore, ...	1	269	152	1	125	42	550
20	Goruckpore, ...	8	1,096	443	15	144	42	45
21	Jhansie, ...	3	96	38	...	83	7	3
22	Jaloun, ...	3	112	65	...	72	...	32
23	Lullutpore, ...	3	28	17	...	12	...	...
24	Kumaon, ...	1	22	17	12	16	6	8
25	Ajmere, ...	427	1,674	191	8	97	6	37
26	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, Registrar-General's Office, ...	13	195	54	...	106	5	71
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total, ...	1,629	37,645	6,937	115	5,931	1,726	6,274

MENTS. 12—(CIVIL).

in the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1868.

DEEDS REGISTERED.

Leases.		Deeds of Sale or Mortgage of Real Property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of Gifts of Real Property.	Deeds of Sale or Mortgage of same, when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting Real Property not included in above.	Wills.	Authority to Adopt.	Total.
For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.							
...	6	35	9	135	45	...	...	341
43	261	856	83	1,886	984	3	...	7,783
254	941	895	105	2,166	1,413	5	...	9,003
31	249	582	31	925	2,856	...	...	9,692
125	584	1,535	99	2,856	2,673	4	2	17,013
31	77	1,039	57	1,171	912	1	...	5,994
18	132	1,131	94	1,255	1,134	...	...	8,540
92	708	1,132	65	2,027	2,729	1	...	10,303
14	114	566	91	1,095	303	...	...	10,563
21	259	1,373	65	1,535	1,472	...	...	9,930
...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	32
18	65	753	55	1,930	490	6	...	3,782
40	18	1,188	77	1,823	355	8	...	4,844
1	42	723	56	865	552	2	1	3,362
9	50	622	31	1,483	638	1	...	3,411
3	69	557	7	891	74	6	...	2,046
17	83	1,090	54	1,314	87	4	...	4,054
17	177	1,816	91	1,656	197	109	...	5,935
12	123	1,029	26	2,103	52	6	...	4,491
7	241	871	58	2,626	645	...	...	6,241
...	2	169	10	334	53	...	...	798
...	...	247	9	452	31	...	...	1,023
...	1	27	...	20	9	...	...	117
...	7	430	51	234	86	5	10	905
54	79	517	15	566	137	...	...	3,808
29	83	838	4	796	30	...	...	2,224
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
836	4,371	20,023	1,243	32,151	17,990	161	13	136,245

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1868.

Class of Jail.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the Year.												
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially Released by Acquittal, Expiry of Sentence, Payment of Fines, &c.	Released for Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average Number in Jail during the year.
Central Jails, ...	6	7,759	3,321	3,846	14,926	5,713	4	8	2	23	168	7	1,115	7,405
Divisional Jails, ...	3	644	1,562	223	2,429	1,453	...	...	...	1	13	4	180	726
District Jails, ...	31	6,812	33,136	1,180	41,128	27,681	4	12	24	26	143	38	4,443	8,219
Local Lockups, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	40	15,215	38,019	5,249	58,483	34,847	8	20	26	50	324	49	5,738	16,350

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces for the year* 1868.—(Concluded).

Class of Jail.	Number of Prisoners on Last Day of the Year.													Number of Punishments for Breaches of Jail Discipline.	
		Under Sentence of Rigorous Imprisonment.					*Under Sentence of Simple Imprisonment.*								
	Under Sentence of Transportation.	Life.	More than Seven Years.	More than Two Years.	More than Six Months.	Not more than Six Months.	More than Seven Years.	More than Six Months.	Not more than Six Months.	Under Trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In Transit to other Jails.	Total.	By Flogging.	Other Punishment.
Central Jails, ...	122	104	1,703	3,630	1,805	393	...	47	40	28	5	6	3	7,886	230	315
Divisional Jails, ...	...	2	11	212	278	191	...	10	21	39	14	...	...	778	21	3
District Jails, ...	5	7	84	1,454	2,975	2,480	3	653	342	650	78	26	...	8,757	646	244
Local Lockups, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	127	113	1,798	5,296	5,058	3,064	3	710	403	717	97	32	3	17,421	897	562

2.—*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average Percentage of Mortality to Strength during the last ten years.	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings, and state whether crowded or otherwise in the present year.
	Central Prisons.			
1	Meerut, ...	Surgeon, ...	15·88	Good, and in good condition; not overcrowded.
2	Bareilly, ...	Surgeon, ...	6·71	
3	Agra, ...	Surgeon, ...	8·67	
4	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	0·71	
5	Allahabad, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	4·85	
6	Benares, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	7·30	
	Total, ...	...	7·35	...
	Divisional Jails.			
1	Jhansie, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	3·79	Good and in good order.
2	Ajmere, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	3·10	The Ajmere Jail has been over-crowded several times during the year.
3	Almorah, ...	Surgeon, ...	6·21	
	Total, ...	...	4·37	...
	District Jails.			
1	Dehra Doon, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	7·96	Very fair, and generally in good order; not overcrowded.
2	Saharunpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	2·06	
3	Moozuffernuggur,	Ditto, ...	6·06	
4	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	0·48	
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	Ditto, ...	3·45	
6	Allygurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	9·20	
7	Bijnour, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	2·25	

-SONS.

the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868.

Superficial Feet within Jail walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic Feet inwards to each Prisoner.	Daily Dieting of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average Number in the Jails during the year.	Average Weight— Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at end of the year
				M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. C. S.
1,639	805	Daily average allowance, 1lb. 14¼oz.; consisting of—20oz. of wheaten flour, or 28oz. of bajra flour, or 16oz. rice; 4oz. dál, or 8oz. vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dál, 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables, 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4oz. gram, with 12oz. fuel.	1,100	1 13 12	1 17 4	1 13 4	1 16 4
1,065	648		1,197	1 15 9	1 15 9	1 15 3	1 14 12
1,103	648		1,802	1 12 12	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 13 8
5,219	790		500	1 14 15	1 15 1	1 14 5	1 15 2
1,277	816		1,845	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 15 0
2,488	646		961	1 14 12	1 14 14	1 12 12	1 16 2
2,132	725		7,405	1 14 7	1 14 15	1 13 12	1 15 2
2,811	648		214	...	...	...	...
542	411		377	1 13 7	1 13 10	1 7 4	1 16 14
289	534		135	1 14 8	1 15 0	1 7 8	1 20 8
1,214	531		726	1 13 15	1 14 5	1 12 6	1 18 11
588	592		43	1 13 1	1 15 10	1 13 1	1 12 8
2,011	650		176	1 11 9	1 9 12	1 15 15	1 14 11
575	742		119	1 15 0	1 16 0	...	...
2,580	421		274	1 9 14	1 11 12	1 11 0	1 13 0
551	500		143	1 15 0	1 17 0	...	1 16 8
1,996	624		359	1 19 8	1 18 8	...	1 16 0
961	648		158	1 10 12	1 10 12	1 13 6	1 14 14

2.—*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Sick in Hospital.				
			Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged Cured, or Transferred.	Remaining.	Average Number in Hospital during the year.
	Central Prisons.						
1	Meerut, ...	Surgeon, ...	17	325	302	13	13·85
2	Bareilly, ...	Ditto, ...	25	976	960	24	22·22
3	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	8	560	518	15	30·82
4	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	8	350	348	6	7·81
5	Allahabad, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	21	825	774	36	31·41
6	Benares, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	24	1,198	1,147	27	35·80
	Total, ...	...	103	4,234	4,049	121	141·91
	Divisional Jails.						
1	Jhansie, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	4	207	206	1	5·08
2	Ajmere, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	3	271	265	4	11·36
3	Almorah, ...	Surgeon, ...	6	80	179	2	6·67
	Total, ...	...	13	658	650	7	23·11
	District Jails.						
1	Dehra Doon, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	1	32	33	...	0·61
2	Saharunpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	1	127	122	3	4·48
3	Moozuffernuggur,...	Ditto, ...	...	100	96	2	1·87
4	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	...	75	71	3	2·30
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	Ditto, ...	...	42	41	...	1·16
6	Allygurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	6	315	310	7	7·22
7	Bijnour, ...	Ditto, ditto, ...	1	58	58	...	1·51

SONS.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1868.—(Contd.)

Released on account of Sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total Died, and Released without cure.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Strength.	Percentage to Average Strength of Deaths and Released for Sickness, taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.
1	27	28	2·45	2·54	
1	17	18	1·42	1·50	
...	36	36	1·99	1·99	
...	4	4	0·80	0·80	
1	36	37	1·95	2·01	
5	48	53	4·99	5·51	
8	168	176	2·80	2·39	
...	4	4	1·87	1·87	
...	5	5	1·32	1·32	
...	5	5	3·70	3·70	
...	14	14	2·30	2·30	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	3	1·70	1·70	
...	2	2	1·68	1·68	
...	1	1	0·43	0·43	
...	1	1	0·70	0·70	
...	4	4	1·11	1·11	
...	1	1	0·63	0·63	

C.—PRI

2.—*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average Percentage of Mortality to Strength during the last ten years.	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings, and state whether crowded or otherwise in the present year.
	District Jails.—(Concluded).			
8	Moradabad, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	4·15	Very fair and generally in good order; not overcrowded.
9	Budaon, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	4·05	
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	3·26	
11	Muttra, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	8·09	
12	Agra, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1·66	
13	Etawah, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	2·70	
14	Mynpoorie, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	2·13	
15	Etah, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	2·15	
16	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	4·71	
17	Cawnpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	5·97	
18	Futtehpore, ...	Asst. Magistrate, ...	4·12	
19	Allahabad, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	2·20	
20	Banda, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	5·30	
21	Humeerpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	3·96	
22	Mirzapore, ...	Surgeon, ...	5·04	
23	Benares, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	0·36	
24	Ghazeepore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	2·80	
25	Azimgurh, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	4·19	
26	Goruckpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	8·42	
27	Bustee, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	6·63	
28	Jounpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	4·45	
29	Ooraie, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	5·96	
30	Lullutpore, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	2·90	
31	Beaur, ...	Asst. Commissioner,	2·41	
	Total, ...	...	4·16	...
	Grand Total, ...	...	5·29	...

SONS.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year 1868.—(Contd.)

Superficial Feet within Jail walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic Feet inwards to each Prisoner.	Daily Dieting of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average Number in the Jails during the year.	Average Weight— Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at end of the year.
				M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
756	500	Daily average allowance, 1lb. 14¼oz.; consisting of— 20oz. of wheaten flour, or 28oz. of bajra flour, or 16oz. rice; 4oz. dál, or 8oz. vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dál, 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables, 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4oz. gram, with 12oz. fuel.	254	1 20 14	1 20 14	1 20 14	1 20 14
396	648		285	1 17 8	1 14 12	1 19 8	1 14 12
556	678		258	1 6 13	1 11 5	1 14 6	1 15 3
1,070	763		200	1 14 8	1 16 0	1 17 4	1 13 0
2,324	648		348	1 13 12	1 13 2	1 12 8	1 13 4
622	800		213	1 15 8	1 15 12	1 15 10	1 15 10
828	608		327	1 8 8	1 9 1	1 7 11	1 7 0
2,561	487		196	1 15 0	1 6 12	1 7 0	1 3 8
928	786		290	1 15 3	1 14 15	1 13 10	1 10 3
1,600	520		370	1 15 5	1 12 10	1 15 0	1 13 8
611	576		310	1 8 11	1 8 11	1 8 12	1 10 7
1,586	576		579	1 20 15	1 20 0	1 20 10	1 20 12
691	652		379	1 21 0	1 20 0	1 18 0	1 17 4
1,279	997		165	1 15 4	1 16 5	1 15 10	1 16 0
1,070	500		249	1 5 14	1 5 15	1 4 13	1 4 11
696	460		441	1 18 0	1 20 0	1 19 8	1 21 0
2,200	658		476	1 14 8	1 14 2	...	...
372	371		359	1 11 8	1 12 12	1 11 12	1 13 12
610	766		555	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 10 6
3,954	250		119	...	...	...	...
1,109	500		194	1 6 5	1 6 6	1 7 5	1 6 7
661	913		127	1 8 8	1 9 4	1 8 12	1 9 12
901	812		168	1 7 8	1 10 5	1 9 4	1 13 5
557	385		85	1 17 13	1 12 4	1 15 2	1 15 6
1,200	614	...	8,219	1 15 0	1 11 7	1 4 10	1 8 3
1,341	624	...	16,350	1 14 7	1 13 9	1 10 4	1 14 0

2.—*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

Number.	Name of Zillah.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged Cured, or Transferred.	Remaining.	Average Number in Hospital during the year.
	District Jails.—(Concluded).						
8	Moradabad, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1	90	88	1	2·48
9	Budaon, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	1	48	47	2	1·30
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	11	143	139	8	7·13
11	Muttra, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	2	159	149	8	3·74
12	Agra, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1	101	95	1	2·84
13	Etawah, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	...	105	104	...	2·16
14	Mynpoorie, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	4	111	105	4	4·85
15	Etah, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	3	83	84	1	2·11
16	Futtehgurh, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	5	212	208	8	6·42
17	Cawnpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	12	292	276	12	13·97
18	Futtehpore, ...	Asst. Magistrate, ...	15	358	355	7	10·90
19	Allahabad, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	10	393	386	7	13·02
20	Banda, ...	Surgeon-Major, ...	12	415	406	11	14·51
21	Humeerpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	7	184	178	5	6·95
22	Mirzapore, ...	Surgeon, ...	9	201	198	6	7·59
23	Benares, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	2	384	364	16	15·12
24	Ghazeepore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	3	62	57	2	1·53
25	Azimgurh, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	6	323	323	4	10·50
26	Goruckpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	3	243	220	8	5·47
27	Bustee, ...	Civil Asst. Surgeon,	15	121	127	2	5·64
28	Jounpore, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	6	358	351	12	10·97
29	Oornie, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	2	118	113	5	2·98
30	Lullutpore, ...	Assistant Surgeon,	1	214	209	...	2·67
31	Beaur, ...	Asst. Commissioner,	9	167	174	1	6·07
	Total, ...	...	149	5,634	5,487	146	180·07
	Grand Total, ...	...	265	10,526	10,186	274	345·09

SONS.

the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces during the year 1868.—(Concld.)

Released on account of Sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total Died, and Released without cure.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Strength.	Percentage to Average Strength of Deaths and Released for Sickness, taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.
...	3	3	1·18	1·18	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	7	2·71	2·71	
...	4	4	2·00	2·00	
...	6	6	1·72	1·72	
...	1	1	0·47	0·47	
...	6	6	1·83	1·83	
1	1	2	0·51	1·02	
...	1	1	0·34	0·34	
...	16	16	4·32	4·32	
6	11	17	3·55	5·48	
...	10	10	1·73	1·73	
...	10	10	2·63	2·63	
...	8	8	4·84	4·84	
...	6	6	2·41	2·41	
...	6	6	1·36	1·36	
...	6	6	1·26	1·26	
...	2	2	0·54	0·54	
...	18	18	3·22	3·22	
...	7	7	5·89	5·89	
...	1	1	0·51	0·51	
...	2	2	1·57	1·57	
...	6	6	3·57	3·57	
...	1	1	1·18	1·18	
7	151	158	1·83	1·92	
15	338	348	2·03	2·13	

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1868.

Class of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners Liable to Labour during the Year.															
	Employed.			*Intramural, Manufactures, &c.*										Sewing, Dyeing, and Miscellaneous.	Lithographic and Type-press.	Making Tents.
	On Jail Service.	In Jail Gardens.	On Jail Buildings.	On Labour outside Jail.	Weaving Cloth.	Weaving Blankets.	Making Durrees.	Making Carpets, &c.	Making Paper.	Spinning Cotton, & making Cotton Ropes, &c.	Coarse Matting, Tat, Puttee, Ban, &c.	Smiths' and Carpenters' Shops.	Oil-pressing.			
Central, ...	1,047½	348	2,685¾	...	372½	327½	165½	80¾	158½	25	251½	42	34¼	220	89	...
Divisional, ...	122½	26½	121¼	...	56½	27½	58½	16¼	59½	5	...	4½	...	23	...	...
District, ...	1,457¾	249	2,058	22	421	246¾	142¼	82¼	343¾	71¼	202½	45¾	28¾	205¾	1	...
Local Lockups,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,628	623	4,865	22	850	601	366	179	562	101	454	92	63	449	90	...

3.—*Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1868.—(Concluded).

Class of Jails.	Saddlery and Shoemaking.	Total.	In Solitary Cells.	Sick and Infirm.	Convalescent or Exempted from Labour.	Total.	Amount Expended on Raw Materials, Tools, &c., &c.	Amount Received by Sale of Manufactures, &c.	Net Amount Credited to Government.	Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner liable to labour.	Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner actually Employed on Manufactures, &c.	Number of Prisoners under Education in Jail.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Central, ...	9½	1,775½	1¼	857¾	451¼	7,166¾	1,22,552 11 1	1,86,206 5 1	42,500 0 0	38 3 7¼	40 11 4½	...
Divisional, ...	...	250¼	...	56¾	44¼	621½	10,851 9 5	15,072 13 3	3,300 0 0	25 13 1¼	18 8 11	...
District, ...	15½	1,806¼	15¾	605	447	6,660¾	62,942 11 1	96,265 7 11	65,562 4 10	27 8 10	19 11 7	...
Local Lockups,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	25	3,832	17	1,519	943	14,449	1,96,346 15 7	2,97,544 10 3	1,11,362 4 10	32 10 5	29 5 11½	...

C.—PRISONS.

4.—*Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1868.

Class of Prison.	Establishment.							Expenditure during the Year.			
	Number of Jail Guards, Regular.	Number of Officers, other than Regular Guards.						Jail Guards or Regular Police, or Military.	Establishment other than Guard.	Feeding, Contingent, Building, and other Expenses.	Total.
		European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and Occasional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.				
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Central Jails, ...	297	31	60	181	207	21	797	26,718 0 0	1,24,591 7 11	2,56,581 2 8	47,890 10 7
Divisional Jails, ...	43	...	13	...	57	3	116	3,600 0 0	9,102 12 11	31,931 15 8	44,634 12 7
District Jails, ...	329	1	126	3	644	31	1,134	28,261 8 0	89,488 13 11	2,89,259 10 5	4,07,010 0 4
Total, ...	669	32	199	184	908	55	2,047	58,579 8 0	2,23,183 2 9	5,77,772 12 9	4,99,535 7 6

4.—Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1868.—(Continued).

| Class of Prison. | Expenditure during the Year.—(*Concld.*) | | Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner. | | |

C.—PRISONS.

4.—*Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1868.—(Concluded).

Class of Prison.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner after deducting Profit credited.	Average Cost of Principal Articles of Diet during the Year, showing Numbers of Lbs. obtained for One Year.										Remarks.
		Wheat-flour.	Rice.	Dál.	Vegetables.	Ghee.	Oil.	Salt.	Fuel.	Parched Gram.	Chillies.	
	Rs. A. P.											
Central Jails, ...	46 1 9½	31¾	23¼	35	146½	3	3½	16½	271½	33¾	6½	
Divisional Jails, ...	56 10 0¼	26½	19½	25	85½	4	6	36¾	327	28	6	
District Jails, ...	54 13 6½	35¼	24¾	39	95	3¼	8½	17¼	290	36½	9¼	
Total, ...	48 5 8	31	22½	33	109	3¼	7¾	23¾	296	32¾	7¼	

5.—*Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

Class of Prison.	Sex.			Age.								Number of Times Convicted.					Education.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than Three Times Convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can Read only.	Number who can Read and Write.	Number Well Educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	Language and Character in which they Read and Write.
Central, ...	7,545	307	7,852	11	146	560	2,076	3,032	914	747	366	4,190	1,413	365	156	1,728	3,235	1,439	869	3,126	...
Divisional, ...	709	28	737	5	31	158	292	117	80	43	11	699	19	12	7	...	50	73	26	75	...
District, ...	7,722	383	8,105	10	67	1,058	2,676	2,153	1,239	644	258	6,545	695	402	169	294	1,267	532	204	1,686	...
Local Lockups, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	15,976	718	16,694	26	244	1,776	5,044	5,302	2,233	1,434	635	11,434	2,127	779	332	2,022	4,552	2,044	1,099	4,887	...

C.—PRISONS.

6.—*Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

	Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average of each Individual of each Class.		Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Class.
		Height in Feet and Inches.	Weight in lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedan, ...	5 4¼	109¼	
	Hindoo, ...	5 4	109½	
	Christian, ...	5 5⅝	122¼	
According to Race.	Hindoostanees, ...	5 4½	111¼	
	Punjabees, ...	5 6¼	117¼	
	Bengalees, ...	5 4½	107¼	
	Europeans, ...	5 4¼	122¼	
	Eurasians, ...	5 5	124	
	Goorkhas, ...	4 9	102	
	Madrasees, ...	...	...	
	Affghans, ...	5 6½	139½	
	Moguls, ...	5 6	108	
	Marwarees, ...	5 6½	109½	
	Paharees, ...	5 2½	108½	
Hindoos, According to Caste.	Brahmin, ...	5 4¼	109	
	Rajpoot, ...	5 5¼	110¼	
	Kaeth, ...	5 3¾	106	
	Khuttree, ...	5 2	107	
	Baneeah, ...	5 4¼	109¼	
	Jatt, ...	5 6¼	107	
	Goojur, ...	5 6	114½	
	Lodha, ...	5 4¼	106½	
	Goldsmith, ...	5 4½	109¼	
	Blacksmith, ...	5 5	109	
	Carpenter, ...	5 4½	114½	
	Barber, ...	5 4¼	109¾	
	Washerman, ...	5 5⅜	110	
	Telee, ...	5 4¼	107	
	Tamolee, ...	5 5	115	
	Malee, ...	5 4¼	110¼	
	Aheer, ...	5 5	110¼	
	Kahar, ...	5 3¼	109½	
	Koomhar, ...	5 4½	107¾	
	Bhur, ...	5 2½	117	
	Chamar, ...	5 4½	111	
	Passee, ...	5 4½	107½	
	Dome, ...	5 4½	110½	
	Bhungee, ...	5 3¾	110½	
	Other Castes, ...	5 4¾	107½	
	General average, ...	5 4½	110¼	

C. PRISONS.

7.—*Statement showing Previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

			Number of Individuals.	Remarks.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists, ...		7,919	
	Labourers, ...		8,450	
	Watchmen, ...		201	
	Fishermen or boatmen, ...		146	
	Carpenters, ...		107	
	Masons, ...		333	
	Workers in metals, ...		356	
	Shopkeepers, ...		1,383	
	Writers, ...		224	
	Servants, ...		1,307	
	Weavers, ...		223	
	Barbers, ...		57	
	Zemindars, ...		245	
	Pundits, ...		33	
	Prostitutes, ...		31	
	Beggars, ...		384	
	Other trades, ...		295	
	Total, ...		16,694	
Social Relations.	Unmarried, ...		3,080	Registers incomplete.
	Widower or widow, ...		1,327	
	Married,	One wife or husband,	1,880	
		Two ditto ditto,	791	
		More than two ditto,	256	
	Have children,	Not more than three,	5,579	
		More than three, ...	2,078	

D.—POLICE.

1.—*Statement showing the Police entertained in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1868.

Regular Organized Police, including Town Police subject to Rules of Regular Police.																			Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.			
Total Number of all Grades during the year.					*Detail of Number at the end of year.*							*Average Annual Pay.*			*Total Cost, including Contingencies.*							
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or Deserted.	Remaining at the end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Foot.	Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each Mounted Man.	Of each Foot Man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by Individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local Funds.	Number of Men.	Average Number of Houses in each Man's charge.	Average Emoluments of each Man.	By whom Paid.	Total Cost.	Total Number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25,006	1,985	235	1,723	25,033	109	4,136	19,808	980	6,447	11,620	19,808	Rs. 4,776	Rs. 253	Rs. 240	Rs. 72	Rs. 27,86,457	Rs. 33,475	Rs. 4,74,568	76,864	77	Rs. 31-8-0	Government Zemindars, in land and cash.	Rs. 15,52,312	1,01,897	Rs. 48,46,812

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Statement showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the N.-W. Provinces, on the last day of the year 1868.*

General Distribution of Officers and Men.							Average of each European Officer's Charge.		Average of each Native Officer's Charge.				Remarks.
Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Headquarters of Districts (not on Police Duty) and Absent on Leave.	Remaining Available for Police Duty.	Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-divisions under a Superior Native Officer or Thannah.	Total Number of Police Posts.	Area—Miles.	Population.	Area—Miles.	Population.	Average Distance of each Village from Nearest Police Post.	Average Distance of each Post from the Next on the Main Lines of the Road.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
1,428	1,078	5,140	17,093	780	397	1,177	2,055	819,477	171	68,007	Miles. 5 Furlongs. 7	Miles. 8 Furlongs. 0	

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy, and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
			Ft. ins.	Stns. lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans, ...	32	5 6	9 0	
	Hindoos, ...	28	5 6	9 2	
	Sikhs, ...	30	5 8	9 4	
	Christians, ...	32	5 6	10 0	
	Parsees, ...	30	5 6	10 0	
	Other Castes, ...	31	5 5	8 12	
According to Countries and Race.	Hindoostanees, ...	33	5 6	9 8	
	Punjabees, ...	34	5 8	9 4	
	Affghans, ...	34	5 7	9 10	
	Beloochees, ...	33	5 6	...	
	From Western Himalayas,	29	5 5	8 4	
	Ditto Eastern ditto, ...	32	5 5	9 0	
	Bengalees, ...	31	5 7	9 8	
	From Mahratta Countries,	30	5 5	8 12	
	Telingas, ...	33	5 6	10 0	
	Canarese, ...	33	5 6	10 0	
	Tamuls, ...	33	5 6	10 0	
	Malabars, ...	33	5 4	10 0	
	Other Castes, ...	26	5 5	9 2	
Hindoos, according to Caste.	Brahmins, ...	29	5 7	9 6	
	Rajpoots, ...	28	5 7	10 0	
	Kaeths, ...	28	5 6	9 0	
	Bunneahs, ...	30	5 6	8 10	
	Aheers, ...	27	5 7	9 4	
	Kahars, ...	31	5 6	9 6	
	Sikhs, ...	32	5 8	9 4	
	Hill-men, ...	30	5 4	8 0	
	Other Castes, ...	30	5 7	9 5	

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing General Result of Police Operations in regard to each Great Class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1868.

Class of Crimes.	Persons Arrested without Warrant.						Cases Prosecuted by Information Before Magistrates.				
	Number of Persons Arrested.	Released without Trial.	Acquitted, including Released on Appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to Find Security.	Finally Convicted.	Average Number of Days occupied by each Case.	Number of Informations Lodged.	Number of Persons Arrested or Summoned.	Number Acquitted.	Number Ordered to Find Security.	Number Convicted.
Offences against public justice, ...	1,126	110	168	30	810	Information not available.	743	974	438	...	1,518
Offences relating to coin or stamps, ...	207	12	48	1	83		71	59	27	...	29
Murder, ... for sake of robbery, ...	115	3	51	1	56		11	6	5	...	1
Murder, ... from other motives, ...	573	73	136	25	298		50	77	51	...	14
Culpable homicide, ...	694	24	184	7	461		53	49	22	...	27
Suicide, ...	204	10	37	3	151		338	259	110	...	148
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property, ...	2,161	151	488	20	1,450		1,703	3,068	1,541	18	1,492
Public and local nuisances, ...	5,416	63	222	4	5,049		679	863	171	11	689
Offences against property, accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt, ...	778	57	178	5	450		202	177	93	...	81
Theft by house-breaking, or house-trespass without personal violence, ...	3,839	337	680	34	2,674		3,751	281	167	...	106
Theft, ...	10,921	815	1,780	126	7,833		6,009	1,275	676	...	558
Receiving stolen property, ...	3,546	371	760	26	2,209		457	305	163	...	141
Mischief of serious character, ...	85	20	26	17	30		317	447	245	...	228
Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves; vagrancy and bad character, ...	206	14	68	24	74		296	490	157	141	191
Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police,	2,645	69	260	28	2,286		1,335	1,840	431	23	1,385
Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrates,	209	4	9	...	195		7,141	12,034	5,267	381	6,243
Total, ...	32,725	2,133	5,095	351	24,109	...	23,156	22,204	9,564	574	12,851

D.—P O

4A.—*Statement of Cattle-thefts for the period during which the in force in the Rohilkhund*

Division.	District.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cattle Stolen.	Value of Cattle Stolen.	Number of Cattle Recovered.	Value of Cattle Recovered.
				Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Rohilkhund Division.	Moradabad, ...	369	648	8,409 2 0	610	8,023 12 0
	Bareilly, ...	593	1,214	11,304 5 0	657	7,407 9 0
	Bijnour, ...	236	671	7,813 12 0	474	6,137 4 0
	Shajehanpore, ...	138	159	1,924 14 0	208	2,464 10 0
	Budaon, ...	88	101	872 4 0	93	845 0 0
	Total, ...	1,424	2,793	30,324 5 0	2,042	24,878 3 0
Meerut Division.	Meerut Ganges Khadur,	52	125	2,059 0 0	43	808 0 0
	Mozuffernuggur, ...	116	199	6,005 0 0	111	3,341 0 0
	Saharunpore, ...	353	704	9,713 8 0	230	3,390 0 0
	Total, ...	521	1,028	17,777 8 0	384	7,539 0 0
	Grand Total, Rohilkhund and Meerut Divisions, ...	1,945	3,821	48,101 13 0	2,426	32,417 3 0

* The system in Mozuffernuggur was at first confined to the Ganges Khadurs,

LICE.

"Circle System" for the Suppression of the Crime has been and Meerut Divisions.

Number of Persons Arrested.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Number of Persons Released on Bail.	Number of Persons on Trial.	Number of Persons Escaped at the Time of occurrence.		Number of Persons Died.	Remarks.	Actual Period under Review in each District.
					From Custody.	By Transfer to other Districts.			
239	119	50	23	34	4	9	...	From the 1st March to the 1st October, 1869,	7 months.
361	228	104	...	18	2	9	...	From the 1st March to the 1st October, 1869,	Ditto.
102	76	16	1	9	...	...	...	From the 1st April to the 1st October, 1869,	6 months.
132	90	32	...	7	1	2	...	From the 1st May to the 1st October, 1869,	5 months.
76	45	18	...	12	...	...	1	From the 15th August to the 1st October, 1869,	1½ months.
910	558	220	24	80	7	20	1		
16	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	From the 1st January to the 1st October, 1869,	9 months.
41	29	7	...	5	...	...	...	*From the 9th June to the 1st October, 1869,	3¾ months.
51	40	4	...	6	...	1	...	From the 15th June to the 1st October, 1869,	3¼ months.
108	71	18	7	11	...	1	...		
1,018	629	238	31	91	7	21	1		

and only extended to the whole district for a portion of the time under review.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

A. — F I

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the*

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.
Territorial.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, ...	3,99,19,584	19,420
Forest, ...	6,53,389	68
Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	22,38,901	1,022
Tributes and Contributions from Native States,	13,81,109	...
Total, Territorial, ...	4,41,92,983	20,510
Imperial.		
License-tax, ...	6,14,383	63,789
Customs, ...	5,59,937	415
Salt, ...	48,56,587	...
Opium, ...	...	...
Stamps, ...	33,27,582	87,842
Post-office, ...	...	...
Electric Telegraph, ...	...	...
Mint, ...	...	...
Law and Justice, ...	10,78,813	34,624
Police, ...	4,79,279	...
Public Works. Toll Dues, Fines, &c., ...	2,08,405	4,559
Public Works. Rent of Buildings, ...	22,688	257
Public Works. Sales of Produce, ...	9,045	...
Public Works. Revenue from Roorkee Workshop, ...	3,56,056	...
Public Works. Revenue from Thomason College, ...	52,985	...
Public Works. Sales of Buildings, ...	10,887	...
Public Works. Sales of Tools and Plants, ...	12,893	...
Public Works. Profit from Barrack Supplies, ...	1,583	...
Public Works. Water-rent, ...	19,26,859	9,642
Marine, ...	...	...
Education, ...	51,126	...
Interest, ...	1,146	...
Miscellaneous, ...	4,02,576	14,036
Total, Imperial, ...	1,39,73,128	2,15,164
Local.		
Local Funds, ...	...	...
Road Fund, ...	8,17,726	4,120
Talao Fund, ...	22,787	6,725
Ferry Fund, ...	7,04,143	10,600
Staging Bungalow Fund, ...	17,579	56
Municipal Fund, ...	13,03,165	42,052
One per Cent. Income-tax Fund, ...	5,000	...
Total, Local, ...	28,70,400	63,553
Grand Total, ...	6,10,36,511	2,99,272

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

NANCE.

North-Western Provinces, for the year 1868-69.

Charges Against Income.				Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Charges of Collection, including Cost of Salt and Opium, and Cost of Maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments Payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, and Charitable Grants.	Total.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,05,327	...	...	...	...	...
4,11,778	...	...	...	...	...
3,96,613	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
44,13,718	7,80,915	58,185	52,52,818	3,89,19,655	...
2,850	...	...	2,850	5,47,744	...
...	...	...	...	5,59,522	...
6,85,847	...	...	6,85,847	41,70,740	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,61,173	...	...	1,61,173	30,78,567	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,44,189	...
...	...	...	...	4,79,279	...
...	...	...	...	2,03,846	...
...	...	...	...	22,429	...
...	...	...	...	9,045	...
...	...	...	...	3,56,056	...
...	...	...	...	52,985	...
...	...	...	...	10,887	...
...	...	...	...	12,893	...
...	...	...	...	1,583	...
11,72,144	...	...	11,72,144	7,45,073	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	51,126	...
...	...	...	...	1,146	...
...	...	...	...	3,88,840	...
20,22,014	...	...	20,22,014	1,17,33,050	...
...	...	...	...	83,87,360	...
1,05,625	...	2,959	1,08,584	7,10,352	41
26,625	...	...	26,625	...	3,836
75,841	203	1,841	77,885	6,37,987	1,129
12,401	...	...	12,401	5,289	55
1,73,331	56,920	73,004	3,03,255	10,42,899	937
...	...	...	...	5,000	...
3,93,823	57,123	77,804	5,28,750	1,07,88,887	6,000
68,29,555	8,38,038	1,36,989	78,03,582	6,14,41,592	6,000

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1868-69.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of Increase or Decrease.		
	Last Year.	Present Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishments, ...	12,64,546	*a*13,11,969	...	...	*a* The increases are:—Rs. 13,000 for the new Soojangurh Agency; Rs. 3,000 in the Secretariat caused by extra charges during leave of gazetted Officers; Rs. 20,000 for Sanitary Administration, which is a new charge; Rs. 11,000 under Commissioners, which is owing to a month's allowance, as Commissioner in Oudh, drawn by Mr. H. S. Reid, at Allahabad, and to the extra charges caused by Mr. Shakespear's absence from Benares on privilege leave.
Civil Contingencies, ...	2,39,400	*b*2,91,677	...	...	*b* Increase mainly caused by higher official postage charges (Rs. 23,000), and tour charges (Rs. 11,000); higher section-writing in the Secretariat and Board of Revenue (Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,600), Commissioner's contingencies (Rs. 3,000), and Sanitary Commissioner's (Rs 3,000).
Judicial Charges, { Courts, &c., Rs. 32,85,389 / Prison, ... „ 7,86,293 }	38,13,930	*c*40,73,682	...	...	*c* Increase chiefly owing to revision of Civil Judicial Establishments, and larger expenditure on rations for prisoners caused by high prices of food.

Police Charges, ...	37,63,348	*d*38,55,391	...	...	*d* Introduction of charges for Railway Police in 1868-69, and the anticipation of a portion of the clothing charges of 1867-68 in 1866-67.
Military, ...	...	...	...	...	
Marine, ...	...	...	...	...	
Deficit, Post-office, ...	...	...	...	...	
„ Electric Telegraph, ...	...	...	...	...	
Education, ...	10,14,803	*e*10,06,868	...	...	*e* Thomason College charges shown in Public Works Accounts for the beginning of 1868-69. The reduction on this account outweighs the general increase of expenditure caused by extension of education.
Ecclesiastical, ...	1,77,583	*f*1,95,174	...	...	*f* Increase chiefly owing to higher salaries of the Chaplains.
Medical Services, ...	4,52,493	*g*5,00,396	...	...	*g* Increase chiefly owing to higher salaries of Medical Officers, and to increasing demand for Dispensaries.
Stationery and Printing, ...	2,27,233	*h*2,08,406	...	...	*h* Nominal decrease, owing to exhibition of Roorkee College Press charges in the Public Works Department Accounts in 1868-69.
Miscellaneous, ...	2,70,503	*i*2,94,304	...	...	*i* The increase is chiefly owing to extraordinary charges connected with the famine.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, ...	3,70,362	3,96,700	...	...	

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the N.-W. Provinces, for the year* 1868-69.—(Concld.)

Subject of Expenditure.			Amount. Last Year.	Amount. Present Year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease. Increase.	Cause of Increase or Decrease. Decrease.
Imperial.—(Concluded).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works.	Military,	New Works, ...	18,24,716	31,01,087	...	...
		Repairs, ...	3,66,994	3,59,883	...	...
	Civil Buildings,	New Works, ...	8,11,688	9,69,874	...	...
		Repairs, ...	1,17,821	1,27,312	...	...
	Communications,	New Works, ...	2,94,512	2,69,876	...	...
		Repairs, ...	7,90,426	8,87,587	...	...
	Agricultural,	New Works, ...	5,11,068	9,42,161	...	...
		Repairs, ...	4,44,972	3,95,615	...	...
	Public Improvements,	New Works, ...	19,320	24,371	...	...
		Repairs, ...	12,344	8	...	...
	Establishment, ...		13,46,524	17,18,771	...	...
	Tools and Plant, ...		1,49,638	2,38,876	...	...
	Profit and Loss, ...		52,52(	22,392	...	...
Total, Imperial, ...			1,83,30,749	2,11,92,382	...	...

Local.						
Local Funds, ...		79,42,435	*j* 90,27,195	...	...	*j* Unusually high expenditure on Local Works for the sake of affording occupation to starving poor.
Civil Buildings,	New Works, ...	98,417	99,908	...	...	
	Repairs, ...	33,026	31,473	...	...	
Communications,	New Works,...	3,54,622	5,93,315	...	...	
	Repairs, ...	5,34,487	4,80,928	...	...	
Public Improvements,	New Works, ...	75,515	98,715	...	...	
	Repairs, ...	98,002	69,706	...	...	
Establishments, ...		2,37,131	2,58,641	...	...	
Reserve, ...		12,871	14,858	...	...	
Total, Local, ...		93,86,506	1,06,74,739	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL,	Rs.	2,77,17,255	3,18,67,121	...	...	

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1868-69.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year, ...	1,44,56,078	Expenditure as per Statement No. I., ...	2,11,61,762
Net Revenue, as per Statement No I., ...	5,76,28,168	Loans, Railways, and Interest, ...	...
		Advances, ...	11,06,792
Receipts on Account of Loans and Railways, ...	...	Payments of Deposits,	76,09,855
Ditto of Service Funds,	1,04,115	Ditto of Prize-money,	...
Payments of Advances, ...	8,16,355	Bills of other Treasuries paid, ...	3,23,61,672
Deposits, ...	67,51,696		
Prize-money, ...	...	Payments on account of other Governments,	5,67,02,296
Sale of waste land, ...	...		
Bills drawn on other Treasuries, ...	3,22,49,472		
Receipts from other Governments, ...	1,66,51,822		
Total, ...	11,42,01,628	Total, ...	11,89,42,377
		Cash at end of year,	97,15,329
Grand Total, Rs.	12,86,57,706	Grand Total, Rs.	12,86,57,706

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1.—*Statement showing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department, in the North-Western Provinces, in the official year* 1868-69.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military, ...	...	...	31,01,087	9,28,014	40,29,101	5,6[illegible],131
Civil Buildings,...	...	...	9,69,874	3,07,420	12,77,294	1,80,108
Communications,	...	...	2,69,876	10,77,589	13,47,465	1,90,002
Agricultural, ...	9,42,161	11,72,144	...	...	21,14,305	7,76,529
Public Improvements, ...	...	...	24,371	4,009	28,380	4,001
Total, Imperial,	9,42,161	11,72,144	43,65,208	23,17,032	87,96,545	17,18,771
Local.						
Civil Buildings,...	10,508	2,513	1,49,501	22,552	1,79,778	2,448
Communications,	1,48,771	9,834	6,19,119	4,33,913	11,31,050	1,70,925
Public Improvements, Tanks,...	44,389	4,984	15,548	32,680	2,01,406	4,517
Total Local, ...	2,03,668	17,331	7,84,168	4,89,145	15,12,234	1,77,890
Grand Total, Rs.	11,45,829	11,89,475	51,29,014	28,02,168	1,03,08,779	12,96,661

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces, in the official year* 1868-69.

Name of Large Works, or Class of Minor Works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital Expended by British Government.		Receipts and Expenditure during the Year.				Remarks, showing present condition and prospect of the works.
		In previous year.	During 1868 and 1869.	Gross Income Received in Cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and Maintenance.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
Imperial.	A. restored, B. wholly made by British Govt.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganges Canals, ...	B.	2,28,25,463	6,10,253	24,41,559	4,20,311	3,73,911	S. 16,47,337	Satisfactory, improving rapidly.
Eastern Jumna Canals,	B.	18,57,718	55,811	6,25,450	90,733	63,321	S. 4,71,396	Satisfactory.
Doon Canals, ..	B.	5,40,158	753	38,705	15,539	9,714	S. 13,452	Requires much improvement.
Rohilkhund Canal,	B.	2,99,584	74,862	36,344	31,317	10,738	D. 5,701	Under reconstruction.
Bijnour Canal, ...	B.	69,966	...	3,026	1,564	708	S. 754	Requires improvement.
Eastern Ganges Canal, ...	B.	...	10,480	...	...	...	...	
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	A.	686	...	1,884	1,402	888	D. 406	New work under construction.
Jhansie, do. do.,	A.	28,147	26,602	193	1,007	200	S. 1,014	Returns paid as land revenue.

Agra, do. do.,	A.	2,19,380	...	...	79	315	S. 394	Works closed.			
New Agra Canal, ...	B.	31,445	3,04,390	...	...	...	...	New work under construction.			
Total, Imperial, ...	...	2,58,73,037	10,83,160	31,47,161	5,61,952	4,59,785	Net surplus. 21,25,424				
Local.											
Boat-bridge and Ferries, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Agra Division, ...	...	...	...	4,204	11,365	...	...				
Meerut do., ...	...	36,521	1,46,228	6,787	1,154	1,676	1,30,639				
Rohilkhund do., ...	...	35,984	26,376	2,023	2,964	4,472	17,759				
Allahabad do., ...	...	98,533	51,854	4,397	91,531	85	42,396				
Benares do., ...	...	28,762	1,23,441	1,447	36,504	2,235	27,428				
Jhansie do., ...	...	1,240	1,05,486	693	1,233	...	65,300				
Ajmere Divn., Tanks, ...	...	16,191	11,991	2,047	24,578	...	10,065				
			22,787				D. B. 3,338				
Total, Local, ...	...	2,17,231	4,88,163	20,597	1,69,329	8,468	2,97,445				
Forests, ...	British Govt.	2,56,479	6,53,389	1,01,475	3,10,303	12,824	2,41,611				
Total, ...	...	2,56,479	6,53,389	1,01,475	3,10,303	12,824	2,41,611				
Grand Total, Rs.	...	2,63,46,767	22,24,712	32,69,233	10,41,584	4,81,077	26,64,480				

C.—RAILWAYS.

For Period from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868.

Name of Railway.	Miles Opened during the year.	Total Miles Open.	Passengers during the year.				Receipts from Passengers.	Ditto from Merchandise.	Ditto from Railway Materials.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital Expended.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.								
E. I. Railway—entire length from Calcutta to Delhi, and Allahabad to Jubbulpore.	...	1,354	84,996	88,777	412,685	4,641,352	5,177,810	Rs. 79,29,587	Rs. 1,51,51,971	Rs. 9,89,266	Rs. 2,44,86,791	Rs. 1,10,18,586	Rs. 1,34,68,205	1,732	20,390	£289,97,644.
Delhi and Punjab Railway.	121	174	7,171	34,353½	...	358,837½	400,362	Rs. 2,96,692	Rs. 1,01,169	...	Rs. 4,77,852	Rs. 3,66,495	Rs. 1,11,357	149	404	£1,236,176.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

1.—*Crops Cultivated in Acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1868-69.

Name of Works.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Oats.	Vegetables.	Barley.	Garden Produce.	Insufficiently Irrigated, &c.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal, ...	43,289	412,188	418,912	94	60,438	43,761	8,390	76,124	195	448	...	...	8,573	...	...	1,669	1,069,081
Eastern Jumna ditto, ...	35,737	144,106	33,901	...	31,733	8,650	...	1,181	...	...	...	836	57	8,914	3,067	5,919	274,101
Doon Canals,	3,379	6,040	627	143	417	...	...	...	...	311	259	771	335	1,714	...	...	13,996
Rohilkhund, ditto, ...	28,540	25,314	10,814	1,016	4,372	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	275	70,803
Total, ...	110,945	587,648	464,254	1,253	96,960	52,497	3,390	77,305	195	759	259	1,607	9,351	10,628	3,067	7,863	1,427,981
Bijnour Canals, ...	87	1,899	881	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,052
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	9	107	872	...	185	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1,222
Jhansie do., do., ...	1	45	29	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	4	2	118
Total, ...	97	2,051	1,782	...	373	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	26	4	8	4,392
Grand Total,	111,042	589,699	466,036	1,253	97,333	52,539	3,390	77,305	195	759	259	1,607	9,360	10,654	3,071	7,871	1,432,373

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

2.—*Paper Currency for the year* 1868-69.

Notes in Circulation at Beginning of the Year. Number and Value of—						Total Value of Notes Cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes Issued during the year.	In Circulation at End of the Year. Number and Value.						Reserve at End of the Year, stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
68,518	Rs. 9,72,940	47,662	Rs. 35,31,450	4,090	Rs. 27,27,500	Rs. 85,83,300	Rs. 41,67,910	44,355	Rs. 6,11,700	22,573	Rs. 16,80,800	2,347	Rs. 16,64,000	...	Rs. 23,36,548-9-6	...	...	...	...	Rs. 11,03,291-6-6.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Statement of the Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces, showing the number of persons aided, the amount of income, and the shape in which relief has been afforded, for the year 1868.

Class and Object of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Persons Daily Aided.	Number Aided in Year.	Income.				Number of Institutions which afford Relief.			In what shape Relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowments.		Subscriptions and Donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
					In Land.	In Money.					
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
General Institutions.											
Dispensaries, Sudder, ...	38	5,556	558,286	97,179	7,104	12,553	64,918 *	85	116	...	Medical and surgical attendance, medicines, and also food for in-door patients.
Ditto, Branches, ...	78										
Poorhouse, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Blind,*	1	110	237	2,329	...	3,034	46	...	...	1	Lodging, food, and clothing.
„ Deaf, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Lepers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Exclusive of Bareilly Blind Asylum, the returns for which are not available.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Statement of the Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces, showing the number of persons aided, the amount of income, and the shape in which relief has been afforded, for the year 1868.—(Concluded.)

Class and Object of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Persons Daily Aided.	Number Aided in Year.	Income.				Number of Institutions which afford Relief.			In what shape Relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In Land.	From Endowments. In Money.	Subscriptions and Donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
Supported by General Public.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For cure of Sickness, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To relieve Paupers, ...	2	63	551	...	...	...	1,737	1	...	1	Board and lodging.
For Blind, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Deaf, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Lepers, ...	1	103	37,595	...	...	2,400	3,654	...	...	1	Lodging, food, medicine, and instruction.
Hindoos.											
For cure of Sickness, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To relieve Paupers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mahomedans.											
For cure of Sickness, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To relieve Paupers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto Lepers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, ...	120	5,832	596,669	99,506	7,104	17,987	70,335	86	116	3	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION—1.

B.—EDUCATION. 1—THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta for 1868-69, *so far as it concerns the Colleges and Schools in the North-Western Provinces.*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates.	Average Age.	Educated in		Religion.				Passed.			Net Cost to State per Candidate.	Remarks.
					Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Other.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.		
Entrance Examination, ...	8	2,749	108	18	69	39	7	92	9	...	8	41	18	Rs. 77 nearly	
First Examination in Arts,			28	20	22	6	...	28	...	...	2	1	11		
B.A. Examination, ...			2	21	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1		
M.A. Examination, ...			1	27	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, ...	8	2,749	139	21·5	94	45	7	123	9	...	10	43	30	77	

B.—EDU

2.—*General Statement of Educational Institutions*

Class of Institution.	Government					
	Number.	Number of Students on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Age.	Teachers.	
					Christian.	Other.
Colleges.						
Arts, ...	4	1,549	1,494·4	16·1	18	101
Professional, ...	2	262	241·9	18	11	9
Schools.						
Higher, ...	8	1,472	1,289·74	12	6	70
Middle, ...	14	1,205	927·06	12	1	83
Lower, ...	3,272	116,545	93,467·63	12	...	3,450
Girls' Schools.						
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower, ...	393	7,084	5,595·77	10	...	400
Normal Schools.						
For Masters, ...	5	372	298·37	30	3	24
For Mistresses, ...	3	36	30·67	16	...	3
Total, ...	3,701	128,525	103,345·54	15·76	39	4,140

CATION.

in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1868-69.

INSTITUTIONS.

Income.			*Number of Persons Instructed in—*		
Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English alone.	Vernacular alone.	General.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
1,90,195 1 6	17,704 14 2	2,07,899 15 8	...	200	1,349
99,682 3 2	...	99,682 3 2	88	174	...
66,123 3 8	6,519 15 6	72,643 3 2	...	152	1,320
37,716 4 5	3,318 8 7	41,034 13 0	...	...	1,205
87,081 10 0	13,117 6 9	1,00,199 0 9	...	115,763	782
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
25,683 2 10	...	25,683 2 10	...	7,084	...
32,644 0 6	163 11 8	32,807 12 2	...	269	103
3,519 0 4	...	3,519 0 4	...	36	...
5,42,644 10 5	40,824 8 8	5,83,469 3 1	88	123,678	4,759

2.—*General Statement of Educational Institutions in the North*

Class of Institution.	Private Institutions—Aided								
	Number.	Class.					Average Daily Attendance.	Endowments.	Fees.
		General.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.			
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Colleges.									
Arts, ...	4	...	889	195	116	1,200	1,027·45	3,354 6 5	15,554 12 0
Professional,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools.									
Higher, ...	7	...	1,387	279	198	1,864	1,426·61	2,055 9 6	8,350 3 9
Middle, ...	154	...	8,014	2,339	1,065	11,418	8,941·24	5,110 2 4	12,987 4 4
Lower, ...	4,689	...	37,862	17,757	376	55,995	50,491·34	14,772 9 0	2,05,192 2 7
Girls' Schools.									
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	8	...	...	16	476	492	456·91	407 10 6	13,844 2 10
Lower, ...	106	...	1,968	654	246	2,868	2,356·29	7,440 0 0	102 6 0
Normal Schools.									
For Masters, ...	2	...	...	...	43	43	49·00	2,688 0 0	...
For Mistresses,	2	...	4	1	41	46	44·77	2,400 0 0	...
Total, ...	4,972	...	50,124	21,241	2,561	73,926	64,793·61	38,228 5 10	2,51,030 15 6

CATION.

Western Provinces for the year 1868-69.—(Concluded).

AND UNAIDED.								
Income.		*Number of Persons Instructed in—*						
Government Grants.	Total.	English alone.	Vernacular alone.	General.	Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total of Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Attendance to Population.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.						
26,383 0 0	45,292 2 5	...	77	1,123	8	2,521·85	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	241·9	...
32,522 0 0	42,927 13 3	...	623	1,241	15	2,716·35	...
1,02,748 2 0	1,20,845 8 8	...	3,042	8,376	168	9,868·30	...
4,782 2 0	2,24,746 13 7	...	53,998	1,997	7,961	143,958·97	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,455 0 0	25,706 13 4	101	253	138	8	456·91	...
12,804 0 0	20,346 6 0	...	2,840	28	499	7,952·06	...
3,300 0 0	5,988 0 0	...	2	41	7	347·37	...
1,800 0 0	4,200 0 0	...	11	35	5	75·44	...
1,95,794 4 0	4,90,053 9 3	101	60,846	12,979	8,673	168,139·15	...

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies.*

Number.	Names.	Objects.	Annual Incomes.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When Established.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1	Scientific Society, or Allygurh Institute.	Diffusion of useful knowledge in all departments by means of publications in Oordoo, and by providing for the use of the public a library, comprising English, Arabic, Persian, and Oordoo works, and a great variety of newspapers, English and Oordoo, ...	*	...	10,000	10,000	300	...	...	300	Not.	In 1864.
2	Rohilkhund Literary Society, Bareilly.	For the diffusion of useful knowledge and science, and the production of useful works in Oordoo and Hindi.	*	...	456	456	15	...	4	19	Do.	1st April, 1865.
3	Sattya Sabha, or Truth Association, Agra.	Diffusion of knowledge, and female education, ...	†	200	360	560	40	30	...	70	Do.	1st January, 1864.
4	‡ Benares Institute.	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of its members, ...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	159	Do.	In 1861, by the name of Benares Debating Society, which was changed for the present name from 11th June, 1864.

5	Futtehpore Literary Society.	For diffusion of useful knowledge by occasional lectures on scientific and historical subjects, ...	...	...	80	80	19	...	...	19	Do.	1st April, 1864.
6	Reading and Debating Club, Etawah.	(1) To secure newspapers, magazines, and books, in English, Bengali, and Oordoo. (2) To purchase books consisting of historical and biographical works, works on philosophy and morality, and occasionally tales of an entertaining nature, not tending to corrupt morals. (3) To discuss topics relating to the social and moral condition of the Natives, and to devise means of improvement, by the perusal of papers and the delivery of lectures at the general meetings; avoiding religious discussions as far as possible. (4) To discuss political subjects in exceptional cases, if approved by the President. (5) To elucidate difficult points of law, by means of questions put at one meeting, requiring answers at the next, from select members.	...	...	420	420	45	...	2	47	Do.	In November, 1865.

* Bareilly and Allygurh Societies receive an annual advance of Rs. 500 for books to be purchased.
† A Grant-in-aid is paid for the support of Girls' Schools under the management of this Society.
‡ Benares has a second society of recent institution formed by college students.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies.*—(Concld.)

Number.	Names.	Objects.	Annual Incomes.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When Established.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
7	Goruckpore Reading-room.	Public improvement, ...	...	...	208	208	52	...	...	52	Not.	28th June, 1867.
8	Allahabad Institute.	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the Native community ...	...	...	1,085	1,085	82	...	...	82	Do.	December, 1867.
9	Debating Society, Meerut.	At present only for debating on social questions, ...	...	...	840	840	170	...	...	170	Do.	1st April, 1868.
10	Moradabad Association.	To reform the moral and social character of the Natives, to spread European knowledge by means of translation, and to discuss such useful subjects and Bills of the Legislative Council as may affect the interests of the people of the country, ...	...	369	1,017	1,386	92	...	...	92	Do.	7th June, 1868.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—*The Press.*

Number of Newspapers.												Periodicals.								Books Published during the year.			
Daily.		*Tri-weekly.*		*Weekly.*		*Fortnightly.*		*Monthly.*		*Bi-Monthly.*		*Monthly.*		*Quarterly.*		*Yearly.*		*Occasionally.*		*English.*		*Other.*	
English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
...	...	2	...	...	13	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	652,877

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the population of any places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred in* 1868.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		8.		9.		10.		11.	
Districts.	Population of Place or Number of Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of Death.	Under 10 Years.		Between 10 and 20.		Between 20 and 40.		Between 40 and 60.		Over 60.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dehra Doon, ...	102,831	...	...	1,231	35	253	138	63	28	193	135	178	87	97	59
Saharunpore, ...	866,483	4,921	13,632	16,234	38	5,067	3,736	580	367	1,461	926	1,518	840	1,004	701
Mozuffernuggur, ...	682,189	...	...	10,950	29	2,779	1,836	387	285	1,133	797	1,294	834	901	704
Meerut, ...	1,199,593	12,457	29,885	14,245	32	4,061	2,951	662	585	977	880	1,353	807	1,148	930
Bolundshuhur, ...	800,481	...	...	13,235	26	3,873	3,087	330	289	606	560	696	406	659	512
Allygurh, ...	925,538	6,757	17,973	14,513	29	3,298	2,267	509	383	682	681	827	559	683	552
Kumaon, ...	385,790	1,330	3,600	4,481	47	699	653	162	127	355	262	438	350	694	563
Gurhwal, ...	248,742	3,174	4,969	4,757	31	1,175	1,037	162	146	321	234	408	343	411	365
Bijnour, ...	690,975	...	...	6,634	25	1,850	1,317	280	179	617	488	743	392	557	374
Moradabad, ...	1,095,306	...	...	14,684	21	4,772	3,638	596	448	1,045	757	1,130	679	938	681
Budaon, ...	889,810	...	...	6,594	40	1,635	1,216	276	222	612	514	731	434	648	496
Bareilly, ...	1,464,199	12,432	2 ,181	18,738	30	4,448	3,791	1,158	956	2,025	1,291	1,956	997	1,314	888

Shahjehanpore,	...	918,850	16,428	32,605	12,304	39	3,103	2,456	472	16	1,106	737	1,519	842	1,123	799
Terai,	...	91,802	...	...	1,917	29	449	389	86	76	264	154	222	126	51	52
Muttra,	...	800,821	4,563	16,062	11,933	10	1,948	1,469	309	317	707	730	1,049	705	803	652
Agra,	...	1,029,760	8,932	26,295	20,322	23	4,304	3,409	542	665	1,241	1,092	1,671	1,405	1,394	1,018
Furruckabad,	...	915,943	...	8,396	7,776	38	1,643	1,242	317	308	694	522	947	553	610	402
Mynpoorie,	...	700,220	...	...	10,449	31	1,823	1,316	453	471	783	669	1,066	736	775	554
Etawah,	...	626,444	6,133	12,842	4,730	36	567	365	263	227	567	421	755	422	472	286
Etah,	...	614,351	448	464	772	24	1,681	1,552	681	666	1,120	544	806	584	546	426
Jaloun,	...	405,272	1,032	6,758	3,332	38	441	271	143	77	307	215	391	225	226	187
Jhansie,	...	357,774	2,996	7,137	3,180	32	405	261	149	94	445	251	671	368	316	220
Lullutpore,	...	248,146	2,051	4,654	3,300	32	503	453	231	153	455	297	451	280	212	167
Cawnpore,	...	1,188,862	...	...	11,285	53	1,771	1,110	397	468	1,146	1,083	1,915	1,325	1,179	891
Futtehpore,	...	680,786	...	...	6,912	42	838	634	227	241	767	713	1,259	1,019	656	558
Banda,	...	724,372	114	627	12,676	21	1,592	1,318	382	232	1,113	765	1,709	1,158	639	606
Allahabad,	...	1,393,183	8,371	18,196	9,221	27	997	732	721	528	1,200	858	1,036	963	1,116	674
Humeerpore,	...	520,941	4,416	10,711	8,980	42	1,359	1,001	238	147	561	394	971	577	469	310
Jounpore,	...	1,015,427	6,926	14,287	14,048	35	1,512	939	1,267	831	1,602	1,140	1,393	897	1,214	1,081
Gorruckpore,	...	1,983,816	...	...	13,200	32	1,411	856	1,143	580	2,650	1,481	2,230	1,096	1,081	673
Bustee,	...	1,455,697	13,555	28,436	6,069	24	784	496	483	346	799	680	651	421	550	425
Azimgurh,	...	1,385,872	9,908	13,182	9,505	39	1,164	752	894	429	1,578	898	1,454	725	1,044	567
Mirzapore,	...	1,064,413	7,210	16,579	31,493	36	2,502	2,003	914	585	2,245	1,487	1,724	1,144	679	715
Benares,	...	7,93,277	11,805	8,441	10,426	27	1,882	1,484	887	525	1,857	1,291	1,496	878	620	813
Ghazeepore,	...	1,332,408	...	...	12,761	40	1,781	1,150	1,802	859	1,826	1,208	1,536	1,015	1,724	992
Ajmere,	...	426,268	...	...	1,994	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total,	...	30,016,137	...	...	351,881	...	68,370	51,325	18,176	13,256	35,059	25,155	38,214	23,945	26,553	19,893

V.—STATISTICS

2.—Return showing the Diseases Treated, and the Deaths from North-Western Pro

Number.	Dispensaries.		Number of Cases of				
			Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Rheumatism.
1	Agra, ...	In-door, ...	97	...	44	3	19
		Out-door, ...	3,610	11	363	576	2,004
2	Ajmere, ...	In-door, ...	39	...	17	...	3
		Out-door, ...	767	2	148	181	271
3	Allahabad, ...	In-door, ...	41	23	89	87	63
		Out-door, ...	4,521	60	863	1,329	1,447
4	Allygurh, ...	In-door, ...	8	1	12	1	9
		Out-door, ...	595	3	235	241	343
5	Almorah, ...	In-door, ...	43	1	7	10	8
		Out-door, ...	525	...	49	90	227
6	Nynee Tal, ...	In-door, ...	71	...	11	10	8
		Out-door, ...	2,265	2	206	166	513
7	Sreenuggur, ...	In-door, ...	211	...	49	27	18
		Out-door, ...	659	7	156	90	386
8	Azimgurh, ...	In-door, ...	9	3	9	1	7
		Out-door, ...	370	54	89	92	685
9	Banda, ...	In-door, ...	49	1	18	1	19
		Out-door, ...	1,242	7	187	77	808
10	Bareilly, ...	In-door, ...	123	...	25	20	25
		Out-door, ...	3,961	23	820	1,408	2,159
11	Benares, ...	In-door, ...	55	28	47	104	50
		Out-door, ...	4,181	180	1,003	1,584	5,512
12	Bijnour, ...	In-door, ...	45	...	7	5	13
		Out-door, ...	1,230	1	152	228	266
13	Bolundshuhur,	In-door, ...	20	1	8	4	9
		Out-door, ...	524	...	118	176	415
14	Budaon, ...	In-door, ...	100	6	26	24	39
		Out-door, ...	3,348	85	616	1,428	2,413
15	Bustee, ...	In-door, ...	7	...	9	8	10
		Out-door, ...	242	1	98	55	309
16	Cawnpore, ...	In-door, ...	75	8	74	46	52
		Out-door, ...	2,814	3	875	697	1,898
17	Dehra Doon, ...	In-door, ...	13	...	9	28	4
		Out door, ...	956	...	291	427	293
18	Etah, ...	In-door, ...	11	...	8	5	4
		Out-door, ...	490	9	142	230	392
19	Etawah, ...	In-door, ...	30	1	23	8	20
		Out-door, ...	432	5	58	117	266
20	Futtehgurh, ...	In-door, ...	27	...	10	7	17
		Out-door, ...	1,497	...	181	477	856
21	Futtehpore, ...	In-door, ...	16	...	11	16	18
		Out-door, ...	391	2	23	89	253

OF LIFE—2.

each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the vinces, in the year 1868.

EACH DISEASE TREATED.						DEATHS FROM EACH DISEASE.		
Other Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Accidents, Wounds, &c.	Total.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.
324	97	428	23	319	1,354	7	...	14
6,060	253	16,890	89	1,364	31,220	...	...	...
24	22	78	1	44	228	6	...	3
1,591	123	5,152	29	451	8,715	...	...	...
74	26	204	29	73	709	10	13	12
7,831	429	11,927	503	730	29,640	38	4	...
44	22	114	...	74	285	1	...	6
1,482	102	5,114	65	589	8,769	3	...	1
38	10	102	7	50	276	1	...	...
1,510	17	1,254	94	804	4,570	4	...	1
34	2	50	2	26	214	8	...	1
3,323	64	2,944	22	551	10,056	4	...	1
50	27	176	15	46	619	19	...	7
1,489	22	2,045	58	430	5,342	...	...	...
14	6	96	1	139	285	3	1	7
2,258	97	2,827	12	166	6,650	...	...	...
34	8	126	3	284	543	1	1	8
2,252	69	4,314	53	306	9,315	3	2	3
47	25	245	4	932	1,446	14	...	2
7,782	363	34,522	68	2,489	53,595	10	...	9
111	17	245	3	306	966	18	16	23
13,303	746	34,846	431	2,162	63,948	4	23	92
28	3	128	2	137	368	2	...	...
1,395	74	4,075	332	382	8,135	...	...	...
16	9	128	7	80	282	1	...	1
868	81	3,354	10	432	5,978	...	...	...
62	25	360	6	607	1,255	4	1	1
5,889	193	24,066	120	1,447	39,605	4	...	5
35	7	80	...	61	217	...	...	1
2,698	48	2,406	120	108	6,085	...	...	...
106	18	261	10	164	814	11	2	31
5,168	1,786	14,170	154	1,007	28,572	...	...	...
13	2	42	1	55	167	1	...	1
2,673	21	2,970	2	528	8,161	8	...	5
31	11	92	3	139	304	1	...	2
942	29	1,636	6	271	4,147	1	...	...
58	38	64	3	217	462	...	...	2
1,654	113	2,906	14	235	5,800	...	...	...
23	8	170	...	361	623	...	...	...
5,029	70	7,414	71	773	16,318	1	...	1
16	2	108	2	152	341	2	...	4
1,143	90	1,616	26	124	3,757	...	...	...

V.--STATISTICS OF LIFE—2.

2.—*Return showing the Diseases Treated, and the Deaths from each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1868.—(Contd.)

Number.	Dispensaries.		Deaths from each Disease.—(*Concld.*)							
			Diarrhœa.	Rheumatism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Accidents, Wounds, &c.	Total.
1	Agra, ...	In-door, ...	...	...	17	21	42	8	31	140
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
2	Ajmere, ...	In-door, ...	...	...	3	4	6	...	1	23
		Out-door, ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
3	Allahabad, ...	In-door, ...	41	4	7	13	31	17	8	156
		Out-door, ...	5	...	4	1	4	...	1	57
4	Allygurh, ...	In-door, ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	13
		Out-door, ...	4	...	1	4	6	3	1	23
5	Almorah, ...	In-door, ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	9
6	Nynee Tal, ...	In-door, ...	4	...	1	1	9	1	2	27
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
7	Sreenuggur, ...	In-door, ...	8	...	1	3	8	4	5	55
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
8	Azimgurh, ...	In-door, ...	...	...	1	3	3	...	11	29
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Banda, ...	In-door, ...	...	1	...	3	15	1	8	38
		Out-door, ...	2	...	...	3	10	1	3	27
10	Bareilly, ...	In-door, ...	5	...	3	8	17	...	19	68
		Out-door, ...	5	...	1	1	2	...	4	32
11	Benares, ...	In-door, ...	63	8	16	8	42	...	19	213
		Out-door, ...	122	...	1	25	58	4	7	336
12	Bijnour, ...	In-door, ...	2	1	...	...	7	1	5	18
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bolundshuhur, ...	In-door, ...	2	...	...	1	13	...	5	23
		Out-door, ...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	8
14	Budaon, ...	In-door, ...	1	...	3	...	3	...	7	20
		Out-door, ...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	16
15	Bustee, ...	In-door, ...	1	...	1	1	6	...	5	15
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cawnpore, ...	In-door, ...	11	6	7	...	17	4	19	108
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
17	Dehra Doon, ...	In-door, ...	9	1	...	...	3	1	4	20
		Out-door, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
18	Etah, ...	In-door, ...	2	...	...	2	6	1	12	26
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
19	Etawah, ...	In-door, ...	2	...	3	6	9	...	5	27
		Out-door, ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	5
20	Futtehgurh, ...	In-door, ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	15	18
		Out-door ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	7
21	Futtehpore, ...	In-door, ...	6	...	2	1	16	...	7	38
		Out-door, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE—2.

2.—*Return showing the Diseases Treated, and the Deaths from each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1868.—(Contd.)

[Number.	Dispensaries.		Number of Cases of each Disease Treated.				
			Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Rheumatism.
22	Ghazeepore, ...	In-door, ...	16	10	20	6	15
		Out door, ...	1,461	181	759	475	1,605
23	Goruckpore, ...	In-door, ...	13	3	8	2	...
		Out-door, ...	668	3	181	95	85
24	Humeerpore, ...	In-door, ...	29	2	10	6	13
		Out-door, ...	909	3	107	67	365
25	Jhansie, ...	In-door, ...	31	...	17	2	21
		Out-door, ...	887	...	75	26	120
26	Jounpore, ...	In-door, ...	13	4	16	7	6
		Out-door, ...	916	125	381	356	532
27	Lullutpore, ...	In-door, ...	24	...	24	27	16
		Out-door, ...	269	...	25	37	73
28	Meerut, ...	In-door, ...	62	2	46	48	45
		Out-door, ...	1,692	3	261	532	1,006
29	Mirzapore, ...	In-door, ...	53	12	35	30	27
		Out-door, ...	2,626	51	564	821	1,971
30	Moradabad, ...	In-door, ...	36	1	4	12	11
		Out-door, ...	2,621	12	432	836	1,457
31	Mozuffernuggur,	In-door, ...	40	...	17	12	13
		Out-door, ...	839	...	347	280	344
32	Mussoorie, ...	In-door, ...	4	...	...	...	...
		Out-door, ...	542	...	20	163	191
33	Muttra, ...	In-door, ...	24	1	8	9	5
		Out-door, ...	893	6	208	323	738
34	Mynpoorie, ...	In-door, ...	10	...	8	2	6
		Out-door, ...	296	7	36	48	148
35	Ooraie, ...	In-door, ...	10	...	5	7	3
		Out-door, ...	1,261	4	164	134	625
36	Saharunpore, ...	In-door, ...	29	...	16	...	11
		Out-door, ...	1,367	1	422	156	907
37	Shajehanpore, ...	In-door, ...	19	1	5	8	8
		Out-door, ...	1,067	...	207	318	793
	Total, ...	In-door, ...	1,503	109	752	598	615
		Out-door, ...	52,934	851	10,812	14,425	32,676

V.—STATISTICS

2.—Return showing the Diseases Treated, and the Deaths from each North-Western Provinces,

Number.	Dispensaries.		Number of Cases of each Disease (*Concluded*).				
			Other Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Wounds, Accidents, &c.
22	Ghazeepore, ...	In-door, ...	63	7	143	1	54
		Out-door, ...	6,072	152	10,519	105	786
23	Goruckpore, ...	In-door, ...	26	7	85	3	36
		Out-door, ...	7,407	47	5,470	16	810
24	Humeerpore, ...	In-door, ...	32	10	62	4	29
		Out-door, ...	845	24	2,545	28	258
25	Jhansie, ...	In-door, ...	49	2	64	1	24
		Out-door, ...	380	2	885	...	26
26	Jounpore, ...	In-door, ...	23	21	75	19	55
		Out-door, ...	3,763	106	3,847	240	547
27	Lullutpore, ...	In-door, ...	47	4	80	17	20
		Out-door, ...	163	3	343	1	35
28	Meerut, ...	In-door, ...	64	36	327	22	160
		Out-door, ...	2,297	253	8,858	87	1,451
29	Mirzapore, ...	In-door, ...	78	12	168	11	127
		Out-door, ...	6,627	243	12,147	310	455
30	Moradabad, ...	In-door, ...	37	16	219	7	225
		Out-door, ...	3,984	318	15,381	419	1,153
31	Mozuffernuggur,	In-door, ...	11	2	66	1	24
		Out-door, ...	442	39	1,888	114	254
32	Mussoorie, ...	In-door, ...	...	...	14	...	7
		Out-door, ...	667	5	1,768	28	101
33	Muttra, ...	In-door, ...	24	6	103	3	101
		Out-door, ...	1,223	194	4,977	81	613
34	Mynpoorie, ...	In-door, ...	19	10	85	1	45
		Out-door, ...	595	24	1,075	14	167
35	Ooraie, ...	In-door, ...	18	3	65	9	38
		Out-door, ...	2,350	172	5,398	37	365
36	Saharunpore, ...	In-door, ...	33	9	103	1	39
		Out-door, ...	2,534	151	6,822	174	593
37	Shajehanpore, ...	In-door, ...	38	20	121	4	200
		Out-door, ...	3,275	158	7,839	130	1,138
	Total, ...	In-door, ...	1,744	550	5,077	226	5,450
		Out-door, ...	118,964	6,681	276,210	4,013	24,101

OF LIFE—2.

Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the in the year 1868.—(Concluded).

Treated.	Deaths from each Disease.										
Total.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Rheumatism.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Accidents, Wounds, &c.	Total.
335	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	6	...	1	15
22,115	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
183	1	...	5	2	...	2	1	7	1	4	23
14,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	9
5,151	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	2	5	17
211	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	10
2,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	...	2	8	5	...	1	1	8	5	8	38
10,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
259	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	5	2	17
949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
812	7	1	4	14	1	4	11	25	10	16	93
16,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
553	8	6	9	12	...	2	6	8	3	8	62
25,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
568	4	...	1	4	...	1	2	6	...	8	26
26,613	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
186	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	8
4,547	1	...	5	7	4	...	1	8	4	...	30
25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
3,485	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
284	...	...	2	3	...	1	3	12	...	11	32
9,206	14	2	13	19	...	...	9	8	...	...	65
186	2	...	3	1	...	3	2	8	...	7	26
2,410	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	8
158	...	...	3	5	...	3	...	9	3	4	27
10,510	8	1	2	1	...	2	4	7	...	3	23
241	4	...	5	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	19
13,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
424	1	1	1	4	...	1	3	12	1	3	27
14,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,619	145	47	173	211	23	91	111	379	69	264	1,513
541,067	102	38	139	178	4	20	54	131	15	30	711

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE—3.

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1868-69.

Circles.	Number of Operations.	Persons Treated.		Total.	Cost of Operations during the year.	Total Number of Successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.				
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ...	13	20,056	1,745	21,801	Rs. 77,684, or 4 annas and 7 pie per head for each successful case.	20,056	
Rohilkhund, ...	46	68,276	11,555	79,831		68,276	
Agra and Meerut, ...	88	94,912	17,866	112,778		94,912	
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	66	61,118	27,499	88,617		61,118	
Benares, ...	34	15,367	4,414	19,781		15,367	
Ajmere, ...	7	6,858	1,924	8,782		6,858	
Total, ...	*254	266,587	†66,003	331,590	Rs. 77,684	266,587	

* Vaccinators paid by Government, ... 188
Ditto ditto Municipalities, ... 50
Ditto ditto Native Landlords, 11
Ditto ditto Local Funds, ... 5
Total number, 254

† Including 10,358 doubtful cases, and 20,495 results not known.

Establishment.
1 Superintendent-General.
3 Superintendents.
1 Deputy Superintendent.
36 Native Superintendents.
188 Government Vaccinators.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL OUTTURN OF COTTON IN THE N.-W. P., FOR THE YEAR 1867-68 AND 1868-69.

Divisions.	Estimated Actual Outturn in Cleaned Cotton for 1867-68.		Estimated Actual Outturn in Cleaned Cotton for 1868-69.	
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.
Meerut, ...	487,803	222,963	171,934	199,567
Rohilkhund, ...	143,154	99,758	127,322	68,677
Agra, ...	312,732	261,923	260,271	161,661
Jhansie, ...	54,497	23,747	49,387	9,550
Allahabad, ...	253,219	87,012	256,752	96,993
Benares, ...	23,529	6,755	19,910	5,928
Ajmere, ...	12,792	24,868	5,868	10,140
Total, ...	1,287,726	727,026	891,444	552,516

CERTIFICATE TAX RETURN.

Districts.	Tax Assessed for 1868-69.			
	Realizations.	Number of Persons Assessed.	Rate of Incidence per Head on the Population.	Number of Persons Charged on every hundred people.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Dehra Doon, ...	2,336 0 0	164	0 0 4	·16
Saharunpore, ...	14,912 0 0	1,082	0 0 3	·12
Mozuffernuggur, ...	15,728 0 0	1,249	0 0 4	·18
Meerut, ...	57,739 2 9	5,128	0 0 9	·43
Bolundshuhur, ...	12,312 0 0	1,014	0 0 3	·13
Allygurh, ...	25,416 0 0	1,414	0 0 5	·15
Kumaon, ...	2,752 0 0	224	0 0 1	·06
Gurhwal, ...	1,248 0 0	127	0 0 1	·06
Bijnour, ...	5,992 0 0	515	0 0 2	·07
Moradabad, ...	17,776 0 0	1,358	0 0 3	·12
Budaon, ...	15,832 0 0	980	0 0 3	·11
Bareilly, ...	12,504 0 0	853	0 0 2	·06
Shahjehanpore, ...	10,544 0 0	716	0 0 2	·08
Terai, ...	48 0 0	...	...	...
Muttra, ...	17,208 0 0	1,271	0 0 4	·16
Agra, ...	20,032 0 0	952	0 0 4	·09
Furruckabad, ...	16,916 0 0	846	0 0 4	·09
Mynpoorie, ...	11,792 0 0	960	0 0 3	·13
Etawah, ...	10,560 0 0	721	0 0 3	·12
Etah, ...	8,240 0 0	742	0 0 3	·12
Jaloun, ...	5,008 0 0	420	0 0 2	·10
Jhansie, ...	6,432 0 0	431	0 0 3	·12
Lullutpore, ...	880 0 0	72	0 0 1	·03
Cawnpore, ...	42,132 0 0	1,823	0 0 7	·15
Futtehpore, ...	13,736 0 0	1,183	0 0 4	·17
Banda, ...	10,684 0 0	754	0 0 3	·10
Allahabad, ...	37,254 0 0	1,467	0 0 5	·11
Humeerpore, ...	4,448 0 0	385	0 0 2	·07
Joumpore, ...	9,592 0 0	825	0 0 2	·08
Gorucknore, ...	10,888 0 0	867	0 0 1	·04
Bustee, ...	10,632 0 0	922	0 0 2	·06
Azimgurh, ...	16,893 12 0	1,453	0 0 2	·10
Mirzapore, ...	19,676 0 0	852	0 0 4	·08
Benares, ...	13,712 0 0	730	0 0 3	·09
Ghazeepore, ...	14,717 0 0	1,102	0 0 2	·08
Ajmere, ...	11,788 0 0	686	0 0 5	·16
Total, ...	5,08,354 14 9			

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES.

EXISTING BEFORE 31st MARCH, 1868.

1. Meerut.
2. Bolundshuhur.
3. Anoopshuhur.
4. Debaee.
5. Khoorjah.
6. Coel.
7. Hattrass.
8. Soeundra Rao.
9. Hurdooaguni.
10. Atrowlee.
11. Dehra Doon.
12. Mussoorie.
13. Ghazeeabad.
14. Barote.
15. Saharunpore.
16. Deobund.
17. Bareilly.
18. Pillibheet.
19. Boesulpore.
20. Moradabad.
21. Chundowsee.
22. Dhunowra.
23. Shahjehanpore.
24. Bijnour.
25. Nugeena.
26. Nujeebabad.
27. Dhampore.
28. Chandpore.
29. Budaon.
30. Bilsee.
31. Oojhanee.
32. Agra.
33. Futtehpore Sikree.
34. Etawah.
35. Furruckabad.
36. Mynpoorie.
37. Etah.
38. Khasgunj.
39. Soroh.
40. Muttra.
41. Bindrabun.
42. Juleysur.
43. Kosee.
44. Allahabad.
45. Cawnpore.
46. Banda.
47. Jounpore.
48. Almorah.
49. Nynee Tal.
50. Ajmere.
51. Nyanuggur
52. Benares.
53. Mirzapore.
54. Ghazur.
55. Jhansie.
56. Kalpee.
57. Koonch.

CREATED DURING 1868-69.

1. Hurdwar.
2. Forozabad.
3. Ghazeepore.
4. Baghput.

N. B.—Raat and Muchleeshuhur Municipalities abolished.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in the different Divisions of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1868-69, *ending* 31*st March*, 1869.

Divisions.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.		
				On Conservancy.	On Police.	On Collecting Establishment.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Agra, ...	76,159 2 7	3,69,190 15 1	4,45,350 1 8	50,479 7 2	107,184 9 7	43,143 11 10
Rohilkhund, ...	67,604 10 11	2,81,359 5 11	3,48,964 0 10	22,589 15 0	69,087 12 4	47,091 7 1
Allahabad, ...	62,820 10 9	2,96,942 5 4	3,59,763 0 1	72,323 9 5	41,644 14 7	22,628 2 1
Benares, ...	95,512 1 3	2,67,433 11 3	3,62,945 12 6	33,105 7 4	38,029 2 0	28,550 6 2
Jhansie, ...	5,175 10 9	19,243 13 1	24,419 7 10	2,736 13 11	6,797 15 7	2,577 13 10
Kumaon, ...	3,577 7 5	28,824 6 5	32,401 13 10	7,342 13 9	1,333 6 10	2,460 0 10
Ajmere, ...	7,004 11 9	41,201 1 9	48,205 13 6	3,591 2 1	9,459 7 11	2,684 11 6
Meerut,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	3,17,854 7 5	13,04,195 10 10	16,22,050 2 3	1,92,169 4 8	2,73,537 4 10	1,49,136 5 4

* No returns received.

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